The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE HOUSE.

DEBATE ON THE EFFECT OF THE NEW MOIETIES LAW—THE COAST SURVEY BUILDING LEASED FROM GEN. BUTLER—EXPLANATION OF THE RETIRING STATESMAN—THE ART APPROPRIATIONS OMITTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—When the House assembled to-day the Democrats insisted upon the reading of the journal of Wednesday's proceedings, including the numerous records of the ayes and nays. The reading would have consumed four or five hours, and as any member could have have forced the reading of the entire journal a truce was proposed by the Republicans. A resolution was presented providing that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, and that the Sunday civil bill be taken up and considered until five o'clock; that one evening session be held for debate only on the caucus bill, and that the previous question may be ordered to-morrow by a majority of the House, when a vote shall be taken on the bill without unnecessary delay. This proposition was accepted and the House at once went into Committee of the Whole on the Sunday Civil bill.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

During the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill an interesting discussion arose on the paragraph appropriating $200,000 in lieu of moities under the customs laws. Gen. Butler assailed the proposition, and charged that the law passed last session abolishing the moiety system had resulted in large loss to the revenue and promoted smuggling. He said that law was passed in obedience to a senseless newspaper howl and not because it was warranted by any existing state of facts. Mr. Dawes replied to Mr. Butler and said the law of last session did not abolish moieties, but made that system more stringent than it had been. That law took dangerous powers from unscrupulous detectives, and imposed responsibilities upon Collectors, Surveyors, and Naval Officers. The moieties are left, so far as smuggling is concerned, with officers who detest the smuggling. Mr. Merriam, of New-York, defended the existing law, and said it was the means of keeping thousands of dollars from the pockets of the customs officers, while it was open to none of the objections urged by Gen. Butler The paragraph was agreed to as reported in the bill. When the paragraph appropriating $6,000 for rent of a house, owned by Gen. Butler, for the use of the Coast Survey, was reached, Mr. Randall attention to the fact that a few years ago there was erected for the Coast Survey a building which, it was supposed, at that time, would furnish ample accommodations for years to come. He did not say the rent charged was exorbitant, but believed the building was rented because the owner was a man of power and influence with the Government. One of the officers of the Coast Survey was living with his his family in the building erected by the Government, and if more room was required for the public services that officers should have been ejected before hunting up a man with whom a lease could be made for an expensive rental. Gen. Butler explained that the lease was made on application of the head of the coast survey, and that the building had been made thoroughly fire-proof to accommodate the Government. Two and one-half million dollars worth of valuable plates of surveys and other property, which could not be replaced if destroyed, were stored there. The Government was not sufficient to meet the requirements of the coast survey, nor was it fire-proof. Butler was placed in an awkward position by Randall calling attention to this matter, and seemed to feel it keenly. The paragraph was agreed to, Randall remarking when he withdrew his formal amendment, that before another appropriation was made for that purpose the lease of the building and the necessity for it would be inquired into. Few amendments were made to the Sundry Civil bill to-day. Twenty-three pages were passed over, making thirty-one pages of the bill thus far considered in Committee of the Whole. Thirty-seven pages yet remain, which will require at least two sessions of the house to complete.

THE ART APPROPRIATIONS STRICKEN OUT.

The provisions for the purchase of works of art were struck out on a point of order and without debate, for which at least twenty members rose to their feet when the paragraph was reached.

PROGRESS OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS DISCUSSED IN THE CABINET.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the situation of public measures now pending before the Congress was referred to, and the propriety discussed of convening the Forty-fourth Congress in extra session, in the event of the failure of some of the General Appropriation bills remaining to be acted upon before March 4. Some anxiety was expressed about the Sundry Civil bill, which involvas appropriations for the light-house service, coast-survey, Interior Department, and other matters of less importance. The President will await the developments of the next few days. There is no prospect whatever that the Sundry Civil bill can be sent to the Senate by the House before Tuesday. which would give but little more than one day in that body for the consideration of that long bill. Little inconvenience is apprehended from the failure of the Deficiency bill, which has not yet been reported to the House; but the failure of the Sundry Civil bill, it is feared, will require the calling of an extra session. Should it be determined to entertain the Southern bills in advance of the appropriations, in addition to the failure of the Sundry Civil and deficiency bills, there is danger that some of the other appropriations on which there are or will be differences between the two houses will also fail for want of time. Both parties in Congress are in reality willing to have an extra session provided the responsibility can be thrown upon the other side. Each party is anxious to evade that responsibility, and neither will obstruct the appropriation bills when they are again reached.

THE REVENUE BILL—A SUNDAY SESSION PROBABLE.

The Senate Committee on Finance were equally divided on the Revenue bill, and it was reported to the Senate without recommendation and without amendment. Mr. Sherman will call it up to-morrow after the Civil Rights bill is voted upon, and will urge action upon it before adjournment. A recess may be taken till Sunday morning, so as to continue the Saturday morning session to Monday noon. Unless the Senate sits on Sunday, the revenue bill must be considered in a very precarious condition. The House may also sit on Sunday, and could then send the sundry Civil bills to the Senate on Monday. In that case the danger of the failure of that bill would be greatly removed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

THE STATUTE ON LIMITATIONS AS AFFECTING BILL KING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The bill providing for empannelling a Grand Jury in the District Columbia was held back in the House and Senate till the friends of "Bill" King supposed he would escape an indictment under it. The final passage of the bill was one day too late, they supposed, because the two years from the date of his testimony, which was to be made the basis of action, had fully run. It now turns out that under the statute of limitations it is necessary that he should be within the jurisdiction of the court two years before the authority of the law over him ceases. The six weeks that he spent in Canada have, therefore, to be deducted, so that there is plenty of time left to bring the indictment.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—LEGISLATION FOR THE LOBBYISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Committee on Ways and Means have signed the report on the resolution by which the committee was charged with the investigation of the Pacific Mail corruption, and it will be presented in the House to-morrow. The report is quite long, and is confined to a discussion of the testimony and the specific subject referred to the committee. The Committee recommends the passage of a bill regulating the practice of lobbyists and claim agents, and forbidding the solicitation of legislation in Congress by agents except in accordance with the provisions of the bill. Under its terms any person practicing before the departments, or urging legislation before Congress, must file with the Clerk of the House or Senate, or with the Chief Clerk of the department before which he appears, a statement giving his name, residence, the subject in which he is interested, and amount of his compensation. When the matter is before a committee of Congress, a duplicate of the same statement is also to be filed with that committee The inforcement of such a law will be no hardship upon attorneys having a legitimate parliamentary practice, but it would drive away the crowd of attorneys, so-called, who disburse corruption funds; it would, at least, make their punishment possible when an investigation has disclosed their nefarious operations in dealing with persons. The committee are very severe with all who are implicated by evidence in corrupt practices, but they make no recommendations which require action by Congress. The case of Schumaker it fully discussed, and the committee express an opinion as to the truthfulness of his testimony which is entertained by the country. His expulsion is not recommended, chiefly for the reason that the committee do not consider that the investigation is complete, nor that judgment can be pronounced with justice till other witnesses which the committee could not obtain have been heard. The subject is committed to the next Congress in such a condition that the investigation must be continued, and King and Schumaker will both occupy equivalent positions. This places King in a much worse situation than if the committee had reached a final conclusion, and it does not help Schumaker, since there is not time to secure action or a resolution of expulsion at this session, but renders his expulsion by the next Congress more certain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUNDERING OF THE STEAM-SHIP HONG KONG—LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Intelligence has been received here that the steam-ship Hong Kong, from this place for Japan, foundered off the Island of Abd-El-Curia in the Indian Ocean. Nineteen persons are reported saved, six are known to have been drowned, and eighteen are missing.

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Mr. P. Cunliffe, Director of the South Kensington Museum, has been appointed Commissioner to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

PRIESTS WHO MARRIED UNDER THE REPUBLIC IN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5:30 A. M.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the memorial of the Protestant clergy of Spain asks the intercession of the Protestant powers in behalf of those who, once priests, embraced reformed religion, and married while the Republic was in existence, as by a recent decree such marriages have been declared null and void.

SPAIN.

APPEAL OF SPANISH PROTESTANTS TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent at Berlin reports that the German Government has received a memorial from the Protestant clergy of Spain complaining that liberty of worship is threatened. Similar memorials have been forwarded to other Protestant powers in Europe and to the United States.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The *Journal des Debats* states that M. Buffet has declined to form a Ministry, but it is hoped that he will reconsider his determination. In ehe event of his acceptance, the Left Centre will support M. Dufaure for President of the Assembly.

THE KIDNAPPING LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Mayor Stokley has just issued a proclamation giving notice that the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed an act, which this day received the approval of the Governor, defining the offense of kidnapping. The act imposes a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty-five years on all persons found guilty of kidnapping children. Heavy penalties are also provided in cases where persons harbor or conceal stolen children. A provision in the act says: "This act shall not apply to the detaining or concealing of any child taken or carried away before the passage of this act, when the person or persons so harboring or concealing shall within thirty days after the passage of this act surrender up such child to the custody of the nearest Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, or to the Sheriff of any county within the Commonwealth." This proviso has reference to the Ross case.

ANN ELIZA YOUNG'S DIVORCE SUIT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 26.—A decision was made last evening by Judge McKean in the case of Ann Eliza Young's application for divorce and alimony. Ann Eliza receives $3,000, attorney's fees, and $500 per month alimony, pending the trial, the alimony to date from the filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago. There was loud applause in the court-room after the close of the reading of the decision. To-day Judge McKean made an order that within ten days from service Brigham Young shall pay $3,000, attorney's fees, and within twenty days from service. $9,500 alimony.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE SENATE.

THE DEMOCRATS TALKING AGAINST TIME—MR. NORWOOD RESUMES HIS HALF-READ SPEECH ON LOUISIANA—MR. THURMAN MOVES AN AMENDMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Civil Rights Bill has engaged the attention of the Senate all day. One formal speech only was made, and that was by Mr. Norwood, of Georgia. This Senator, it will be remembered, was speaking when the Pinchback resolution was before the Senate, last week, and he yielded before concluding his remarks to Mr. Morrill for a motion to lay that resolution aside, which was agreed to. No Democrat being prepared to speak to-day on the Civil Rights bill, Mr. Morrill took the floor and resumed his old speech on the Louisiana troubles. When the Civil Rights bill was taken up Mr. Thurman submitted a motion to amend the fourth section in regard to qualifications for jurors, so as to provide that it should not apply to State courts. This amendment was discussed briefly by Messrs. Thurman, Boutwell, Morton, and Merriman, and Mr. Carpenter, who then occupied the chair, was about to put the question, as no other Senator took the floor to speak upon it, but objection was made by the Democrats, upon the ground that, under the agreement of yesterday, no vote could be taken before 2 o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Edmunds took this view of it also, therefore no vote was taken. According to the custom in the Senate speeches upon general political questions, or upon Louisiana affairs in particular, or upon the Constitution, or the Declaration of Independence, in short, upon anything, are in order. It does not appear that the discussion pending the vote on the Civil Rights bill, was desired or is continued for any purpose but to consume time, and Mr. Norwood has as much ability as any Senator for killing time.

THE CAUCUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

DEBATE IN THE EVENING SESSION—SPEECH OF MR. WILLARD, OF MICHIGAN, AGAINST THE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The speech of Mr. George Willard, of Michigan, was the feature of the evening's debate on the caucus bill. The text of his speech was that the pelicy of the Republican party toward the South should be that of mediation and not menace. He directed his argument to the policy of conciliation. He was opposed to the measures embraced in the various political bills, which he thought implied a further extension and more rigid enforcement of Federal power in the South. He claimed that these measures involved the interference of the Federal Government in a sphere of legislation hitherto left to the several States, in conferring upon the President the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, in subverting the present State Government of Arkansas, and in authorizing the maintainance, against the popular will, of the present fraudulent government of Louisiana by the military force of the nation. He objected to all these measures, because they are in the main based upon inferential, and not upon the clearly-expressed sanction of the Constitution. The nation, to prevent anarchy and despotism, depends upon the unequivocal recognition of the absolute supremacy of the Constitution. It is truer now than in old Roman days that "All must be slaves of the law, if all would be free." He said: "To rehabilitate and accustom the entire nation to the sole use of constitutional methods, to reduce rather than to enlarge the ascendancy of national legislation, and to cause it again to run in clearly defined constitutional channels; to strengthen and simplify the means and agencies for keeping both Government and people within the limits of constitutional law, this is the highest work, and I might add, is the fundamental condition of patriotism. To those who should warp the Constitution to meet a temporary expedient for the protection of personal liberty, I would say, beware how you touch the shrine in which is deposited the only security of freedom to every citizen. In the rush and desperatte effort to do even a seeming good by a resort to measures which may establish unconstitutional precedents, do not demolish the very sanctuary of American liberty, and leave us to the mercy of faction or the fickle whim of power. The Constitution for the black man is his safety for the present and his encouragement for the future. The force bill encourages further military interference, and implies the prolonged subjection of the civil to the military power. The termination of the silence of the law under arms has been anxiously awaited. Let the bayonets yield to the ermine." Mr. Willard feels that the remedy for existing evils is in the cultivation of concord, in strict allegiance to the Constitution, in the restriction instead of the extension of military power, in the encouragement of local self-government, and in the industrial improvement of the whole people.

About midnight Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, made a brief speech, but one of the most brilliant and effective which he has ever made in the House. It was the strongest speech that has been made in Congress on the Southern question, and made a deep impression. He said he had been a radical Reptblican all his life; he had been an Abolitionist before there was a Republican Party; he had gone into the army the first day of the rebellion and served in the field until it was over. This he considered pretty good evidence of his Radicalism, but he was now hesitating whether he should go further in the direction which his party friends seemed disposed to travel. He then announced that he was opposed to the principles of the pending bill. It proposed to clothe the President with a tremendous and dangerous power, and he could not consent to trust such power to any man. He then spoke of the relations of the State and National Government, and the relatsons of the citizens to each. The National Government was a government of defined and limited powers, and should only do such acts as it was authorized by its charter to do. Gen. Hawley made an eloquent appeal to the members of the South. He said they could stop the wrongs that prevail in that section. If they would say here there that every man who has a soul shall have equal and exact justice, there would be an end to all wrongs that may exist in the South, and they would disavow all efforts of any party to centralize power in the National Government. He would hesitate before passing upon violent legislation merely to maintain a party in power. He had no fear of the consequences of the Democratic Party coming into power in 1876. If that party succeeds in 1876, and fails to live up to the great truths stamped upon the Constitution by the Republican Party, it will go out of power. Ideas live but organizations go into dust.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION OF 1872.

REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS THE REVERSE OF THE POLAND REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House Committee on Elections will make a report to-morrow, in which the statement is embodied that the committee has examined the returns from every county of Arkansas for the election of 1872, concerning which there was any dispute, and the result shows that Baxter was elected Governor by a majority of 712 votes. The examination of the returns was incident to the determination of the contests for seats in the House. The conclusion is directly the reverse of that reached by the Poland Committee, and will add an interesting element to the discussion of the Arkansas resolutions.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO SUPERINTEND THE ADJUSTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Mr. Zacharie, of the Conservative Committee, presented to Representative Wheeler to-day the letter of acceptance of the Conservative caucus of Louisiana. It is understood the whole Congressional Committee will remain till after adjournment of Congress, and then canvass the returns which will be forwarded here for their inspection and determining the result, which will be carried to New-Orleans by Mr. Wheeler and put into effect under his personal supervision. at the extra session of the Louisiana Legislature. The time at which this session will take place has not been determined upon, and perhaps may not be fixed until after the canvass, as it is not known now how much time that operation may occupy. The near approach of the end of the session of Congress, and the busy occupation of the members of the committee in that body has necessitated the postponement of the canvass until immediately after the adjournment.

THE FRESHET.

THE ICE ON THE SCHUYLKILL BROKEN UP—STREETS FLOODED AND TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 26.—The ice in the Schuylkill River, at Manayunk, broke up yesterday afternoon. The water during the night was twenty feet above the usual height and only four feet below the highest freshet. All the houses in the lower part of the town were submerged, forcing the occupants to leave without saving their goods. The gas-works were also submerged, leaving the streets in darkness. All the mills except one have suspended work, throwing at least 2,000 persons out of employment. The water at Manayunk had fallen nearly two feet this morning. At Norristown the river is gorged with ice, but no damage has resulted from the freshet. The river below Fairmount is clear of ice, and there has been no overflow of the wharves. The water has flooded the Fountain Hotel, and the street, which forms a hollow at that point, is filled up to such an extent as to cause a suspension of travel by street cars this morning. The buildings on the west bank of the river were also flooded, and many persons were forced to beat a hasty retreat. The water is now subsiding, and no further damage is anticipated unless more rain falls. The basements of the mills are still flooded.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET IN TENNESSEE—BRIDGES, ROADS, AND HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* from Knoxville, Tenn., says that the most destructive freshet for many years has visited that locality. The damage to all kinds of property throughout East Tennessee is very great. The bridge over the Hiawassee River, on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad, is gone, and no mails were received yesterday. It will probably be a week before the trains are running again on that road. The Tennessee River has thirty-eight feet of water, and is still rising. Bridges, mills, barns, and houses have been swept away by the flood. The Knoxville gas-works are submerged, and the city was in darkness last night. The losses in the city and country are large.

THE ICE IN THE JUNIATA BREAKING UP.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 26.—The ice is moving in the Juniata River. Large ice gorges are reported at Huntingdon. The new county bridge at Lewistown was carried away this morning. The ice in the river here or at Williamsport has not yet broken up.

A DAM CARRIED AWAY IN CONNECTICUT—ONE MAN DROWNED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 26.—During a freshet last night in the Naugatuck River part of the Home Woolen Company's dam at Beacon Falls was carried away, and a man named Flaherty, who was assisting in moving the break, fell into the river and was drowned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen slightly, but fallen again, in the South Atlantic States, and has risen decidedly in the North-west, where it is now highest; a slight depression exists in West Virginia. Colder northerly winds and clear weather drevail in the North-west, southerly winds in the Gulf States, colder westerly winds in New-England, northerly winds with snow in the lower lake region. An aurora is reported from the lake region and the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Nashville, Morgantown, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer, south-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer southerly winds, and clear weather, followed by a norther in the Western Gulf States.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, lower lakes, and Middle States, rising barometer, colder northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, except possibly a slight barometric depression in the southern portion of the Middle States, with opposing warmer southerly winds in Tennessee and Virginia.

For the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and the North-west and upper lake region, northerly winds, colder, clear weather, rising followed by falling barometer, with local snows in the lake region.

For New-England, rising barometer, diminishing westerly winds, colder clear weather.

The Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio, and the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Cairo, and Memphis will rise slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	34°	3 P. M.	27°	41°
6 A. M.	27°	32°	6 P. M.	28°	39°
9 A. M.	26°	35°	9 P. M.	25°	33°
12 M.	26°	37°	12 P. M.	24°	33°

Average temperature yesterday.....35½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26¼°

DISAPPEARANCE AND DISCOVERY OF EX-SENATOR NYE.

On the arrival of the train from Richmond at Alexandria, Va., yesterday morning, it was discovered that ex-Senator James W. Naye, who, when last seen occupied a section in the sleeping-car, was missing, although his coat, vest, watch, hat, and boots were still in his berth. He was on his way north from Jacksonville, Fla., with his daughter, Mrs. Waller, and his servant. Dispatches received at Washington last night announce that Senator Nye has been discovered at Richmond in an almost nude condidon, but safe. It seems that he slipped out just as the train started, and concealed himself in the depot.

Deputations representing the American Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History last night waited on the Park Commissioners, and after conferring with them on the progress being made toward the completion of those institutions, made a formal requisition for the amount of money apportioned for their support.

ALBANY.

ONLY THREE DAYS' LEGISLATIVE WORK THIS WEEK.

THE SUPPLY BILL INQUIRY—THE SHERIFF'S BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY—THAT "LEGAL DAILY PAPER" AGAIN—A LIVELY DEBATE PROMISED FOR NEXT WEEK ON OUR RURAL OFFICE-HOLDERS—MORE GENERAL RAPID TRANSIT BILLS—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

The dullest and most uninteresting week of this legislative session thus far was closed to-day by an unsuccessful effort on the part of the Republicans in the Assembly to have the House sit for business to-morrow, in order to make up in some measure for the brevity of this week's work, which has been comprised in but three days' actual proceedings. The feature of the little political discussion going on here is the developments in relation to the alleged tampering with the Supply bill of last year, and, of course, there is the usual diversity of sentiment as to the eventual result.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The most important matter in the business of the Assembly to-day, so far as New-York City, and New-York politicians especially, are concerned, was the favorable reporting by the Judiciary Committee of Sheriff Conner's bill for the transfer to the Sheriff's office of the patronage of the Marine Court, hitherto enjoyed by City Marshals. It is impossible to tell at this time what the fate of this measure will be in the House when it comes up for a third reading, but the fact that it has been favorably reported to-day evinces some show of industry on the part of its friends.

AN OFFICIAL DAILY LEGAL PAPER.

It is also understood that Mr. Costigan's bill for the repeal of the act designating the *Daily Register* as the official daily legal paper of New-York City, which bid has been for some time in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, will be reported adversely, or that it will be so modified as to permit an "official daily legal paper" to be published. but limiting the scope of the notices which shall be required by law to be published therein. They will, in other words, be confined to strictly "legal" notices. I am informed by a member of the committee that the committee is unanimous on this latter proposition, deeming it for the interest of the Bar and the public that there should be a strictly official paper.

A LIVELY DEBATE IN PROSPECT.

It is the intention of Mr. Hauschel, of New-York, to call from the table on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week his resolution, introduced shortly after the "Costigan bill" was offered, for an investigation into the affairs of the rural office-holders in New-York City. This resolution, it will be remembered, calls upon the Committee on Cities to inquire into and report as to the number of persons from country districts holding positions under the Local Government of the Metropolis whose positions were obtained for them, directly or indirectly, through the influence of Senators or Assemblymen. The period embraced in the purview of this inquiry will be from 1870 to the present time. At the time the resolution was offered Mr. Alvord gave notice of his desire to do some little part of the glorification which the resolution seemed to call for and to encourage, and I know of several other Republican members who are anxious and likely to be heard from when the resolution is brought up. A good many things and people will, in all probability, be called by their right names on this promised interesting occasion.

The general proceedings of the Assembly to-day were devoid of interest, and nearly the whole time of the session was occupied with the passing of local and unimportant bills.

A NEW SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The Committee on Banks reported a general "act to conform the charters of all savings banks or institutions for savings to a uniformity of powers, rights, and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision, and for the administration of their affairs." The bill does not materially differ from that already printed in THE TIMES.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL RAPID TRANSIT SCHEME.

Mr. Dessar, of New-York, introduced a bill "to facilitate the construction of railways for the rapid transit of passengers and freight within the cities of this State." It provides that the several cities, and each of them, may designate certain streets, avenues, lines, or routes upon, above, or under the surface of which a railway or railways may be constructed for the transportation of freight or passengers by steam power or otherwise; that they may control and supervise the plan and construction of said railway and the conditions upon which it shall be operated; that the cities may confer upon any lawfully constituted association the right to construct and operate such road. The power of the cities in these respects shall be exercised by the Mayors and Common Councils of cities, and the Mayor shall from time to time, as may be required, appoint, by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, nine Commissioners who shall be empowered to select and designate the route to be taken between any two points for the line of such railroad, and who shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed $1,000 for each of said commissioners, nor more than $10,000 for the whole body of such commissioners. No road or railway, as provided for in this act, however, shall be built unless the consent of one half in value of the property owners along the line of route designated shall be obtained, and in the event of such consent being withheld, then, upon application being made to the General Term of the Supreme Court, said court shall appoint three commissioners, who, after hearing argument and receiving evidence thereon, shall determine whether such road is necessary and should be constructed, and their decision shall be taken as absolute and conclusive.

ANOTHER RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

The principal matter of interest in the Senate this morning was the introduction by Senator Robertson of a general rapid transit bill drawn up by a prominent lawyer resident in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and intended to bring about rapid transit by a method which is somewhat novel in the manner in which it connects the City with the plan. The first four sections are occupied with provisions as to the manner in which the rapid-transit company can be incorporated, the chief features being that the incorporators must be at least thirty in number and that the capital stock must be at least $300,000 for every mile of road to be constructed, of which minimum sum at least $30,000 for each mile must be paid up in cash and in good faith before any further steps can be taken in the organization of the company. The fifth section authorizes the corporation to acquire title to lands, as to the value of which there is any dispute, according to the provisions of the General Railroad law of 1850, and also gives the suits of the company preference on the court calendars. The sixth section directs the manner of laying out the route of the road, and provides in particular that neither the road nor any termini shall be located within 200 feet of Broadway, Fifth avenue, or Central Park. The City's connection with the plan is defined in the seventh section, and will not be given until the project is so far advanced that the corporation has been formed and the route actually planned out and maps of it filed in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council. Then the "law officer" of the City is authorized and required for and on behalf of the City to acquire title in its corporate name to all the land needed for the use of the road, and for that purpose he may apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three Commissioners, who, upon being appointed, may assess upon the City such part of the expenses of the improvement as in their opinion is just and equitable, and shall make their report within six months after their appointment. Having acquired title in this manner, the Mayor and Common Council are given the right to open and lay out a rapid-transit highway, which may then be leased to the company for the term of its corporate existence for one dollar per annum, or for such other compensation as may be agreed upon. The next four sections are occupied with provisions as to the manner in which the City streets may be used for the purpose of constructing the road, and the twelfth section prescribes two cents per mile as the fare for each passenger, and at least eighteen miles per hour as the rate at which trains must be driven. This section also compels the company to run four trains each way each morning and evening at half fare, and to issue annual and semi-annual commutation tickets at a reasonable reducrion, to be fixed by the Mayor and Common Council. This bill, being a general one, of course applies to any city in the State, and it is a little noticeable that it provides for rapid transit by means of an elevated road only. Judge Robertson is understood to dissent from that section of the bill which connects the City with the road.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Senator Gross introduced the only other bill which calls for remark. It increases the commission for the revision of the statutes from three to five members, with the view of hastening a work which has now dragged for a long time. The Senator is of the opinion that a revision is needed at least every thirty years, and he is afraid that at the present rate of progress the revision now making will hardly be completed before it will be necessary to begin another.

THE LATERAL CANALS TO BE ABANDONED.

Senator Dickinson this morning introduced the following resolution, which was laid over for future action:

Whereas, Under the amended Constitution, the Legislature has power and authoritity to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the following canals, viz.: Chenango, Chemung, Black River, Genesee Valley, Oneida Lake, Baldwinsville, Crooked Lake; therefore,

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That hereafter no appropriation be made or expenditure incurred for or upon the above-named canals greater than the receipts on the same.

The intended purpose of this resolution is to stop expenditures on the canals mentioned until such time as their final disposition shall be determined upon, which Senator Dickinson thinks will result in their sale in the course of a comparatively short time. But of course another result is inevitable. If a canal which, last year, cost the State $400,000 above the receipts to keep it in repair, is to be cut off from all income except its earnings, its destruction from deterioration is merely a question of time.

BILLS PASSED.

Two bills were passed by the Senate this morning. One incorporates the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank of New York City, and the other, from the Assembly, appropriates $40,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State census, which, according to the laws now in force, must be taken during the current year.

JUDGES' CHARGES TO JURIES.

Among the reports of the Judiciary Committee to-day was one adverse to Senator Fox's bill providing that the Judge shall not comment upon the evidence in his charge to the jury except so far as to enable them to arrive at an understanding of it. Judge Robertson, in making the report, said that the distinguishing line between the duties of the Judge and of the jury was a flexible one, and as the Judge must have some right to deal with the evidence, it was better to leave the whole matter in his discretion. The report was agreed to, and the bill was rejected.

The Senate and Assembly stand adjourned until Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK OF A BARK AND LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5 A. M.—The bark Bell Hill has been wrecked on the Irish coast, off Balriggan, and thirteen of the crew drowned.

SURRENDER OF AN INDIAN TRIBE.

STONE CALF AND 1,600 CHEYENNES WITH THEIR GERMAN WOMEN CAPTIVES SURRENDER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 26.—The following dispatch was received at Department Head-quarters to-day:

CHEYENNE AGENCY, I. T., Feb. 22.

To Major Gen. Pope, Fort Leavenworth:

Stone Calf has come in here to surrender himself and the whole Cheyenne tribe, about 1,600 in number, with two German white women. The main body is still. three days' travel from here. I will send an ambulance out to-morrow morning to bring in the white women captives. Stone Calf has agreed that they shall give up their arms and ponies, go into camp and attend the daily roll-call. Gray Bird, Heap of Birds, and all the principal chiefs, except Medicine Water, are with Stone Calf.

(Signed.) THOMAS H. NEILL,
Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

HOW DUKES ARE MADE IN MODERN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: The Bonapartist candidate in the Côtes-du-Nord for the vacant seat to be filled up on Sunday, Feb. 7, is the Duc de Feltre. Who is the Duc do Feltre? An answer to that question has been furnished to the electors of the department by the friends of the Republican candidate, M. Foucher de Careil. It is very curious, as showing how dukes are made in modern France. In the collection of *Tuileries Papers*, published by the Government of Sept. 4, there is a private and confidential memorandum addressed to the Emperor Napoleon III. by his eminent Keeper of the Seals, M. Delangle, whose advice his Majesty had asked touching an application made to revive the title of Duc de Feltre by Gen. Comte de Goyon, who, as the protector of the Pope's temporal power, basked in the sunshine of court favor. M. Delangle reported strongly against the favor solicited. He said two questions were raised. First, whether the desire manifested by Gen. De Goyon to obtain the title of Duc de Feltre, either for himself or his son, was supported by any shadow of right; and, next, whether in the absence of any right an act of imperial favor authorizing the General to take up the title was likely to be favorably received by public opinion. As to the first question there could be no doubt. The title was extinct. The Duc de Feltre died, leaving three sons, who all died without issue, and one daughter married to the Duc de Fezensac. A daughter of this marriage, Oriane de Fezensac, became Comtesse de Goyon. Her eldest son was born in 1844. But titles of nobility could not be transmitted through daughters. On this point the modern law of France was in accordance with the old law. The decrees of 1808 were clear on the subject. Then he was asked whether the want of right could not be remedied by the Emperor's grace and favor. Certainly it might. The Emperor could, if be so pleased, authorize either the Comte de Goyon or his son to assume the title and bear the arms of the Duc De Feltre. But such an authorization would in reality be not a revival, but a creation. Now, the question for his Majesty to consider was whether his kind feeling toward Gen. de Goyon would justify him in conferring upon him a title which ever since the foundation of the Second Empire had been granted only to two illustrious Marshals of France, in acknowledgment of splendid victories. It was to be observed that Gen. de Goyon was no blood relation to the deceased Duc de Feltre. Then, as to the son, he was a lad of sixteen—too young to have done anything personally to show that he was worthy to bear the title of his maternal ancestor. M. Delangle went on to say that, among the Generals in the service of Napoleon I., Clarke, the original Duc de Feltre was one who, whether justly or unjustly, passed for having betrayed the Emperor. Napoleon said of him, when the enemy was at the gates of Paris, "Ah! I should have listened to that poor Rovigo, who always told me that he was a coward and a traitor, and, withal, incapable." Subsequently, Napoleon, being asked at St. Helena whether he thought Clarke was faithful to him, replied: "Yes, as long as I was the strongest." Clarke was greatly infatuated about his genealogy, and pretended to be descended from the Plantagenets. M. Delangle concluded: "It is now for your Majesty's high sagacity to decide whether it is desirable to revive and glorify a name associated with painful suspicions, and which at all events has failed to command public esteem, while so many honorable and honored names in default of male heirs to perpetuate them are neglected." Napoleon III. decided, and against M. Delangle's advice created Duc de Feltre the young gentleman who now, at the age of thirty-one, is using his title as a watchword to rally the Brittany Bonapartists in the Côtes-du-Nord.

THE CHURCH RUIN.

THE AFTERTHOUGHTS OF THE CALAMITY.

APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDING YESTERDAY—PROMPT MEASURES FOR RELIEF—PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST—TO WHOM SHALL BLAME BE ATTACHED?—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS—STATEMENTS OF THE OWNER, ARCHITECT, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

The sidewalks on numerous streets which form a sort of net-work around St. Andrew's Church, were crowded all day yesterday with persons drawn together by the news of the terrible disaster of Thursday night. A half dozen police officers kept the crowd from the sidewalk immediately in front of the church and by its side, and were aided in this by a sort of rude fence constructed of barrels and plank. A broken window of the church opening on City Hall Place, is the only evidence of the disaster visible from the street, excepting the high broken wall. The wall is five feet from the church, and about sixty feet in height, and the portion that fell leaves a gap of a nearly triangular form in its rear and upper portion. The roof of the church is about thirty feet below the top of the wall, and is broken in two places.

Inside the church the scene is one of the wildest confusion, although the numerous articles of clothing, umbrellas, &c., which were scattered over the floor have been collected in a little room in the north-west corner of the building. Daylight pours through the two holes in the roof on a mass of bricks, plaster, broken timbers, and other debris that encumbers the eastern gallery. This debris is scattered far over the floor of the church and the inclosure about the altar, showing that fully one-half the congregation sat under the appalling shower. In the gallery, the bricks that fell are scattered and broken, and the woodwork of the pews is in many places shattered into minute fragments. Three rows of pews are entirely broken away, and others are badly splintered. In one place a capstone, measuring about 24 by 13 by 3 inches, is leaning against a seat. The holes in the roof and the ceiling are jagged and irregular, one being fully ten feet long, of an irregular oval shape, and the other perhaps two feet longer. The roof is composed of inch scantling, laid over beams about six inches square, and covered with a preparation of felt. The ceiling is of lath and plaster, and between it and the gable roof is a huge garret, which has been put to no use, and has no floor. Down through these two shells the mass of brick fell from fully thirty feet above. The main girder of the roof was, fortunately, untouched. Had that been broken, the entire roof would, doubtless, have fallen.

There were about 250 persons in each gallery, and nearly 800 on the main floor. The panic was naturally greatest on the east side, where the accident had occurred, and on this side were the most of those who were injured. The hall, where the staircase is, is about twelve feet square. The door through which the people had to pass is about four feet wide, and the staircase is about the same width. Into this hall another door opens from the organ loft. The stairs run down half way in an easterly direction and then, following the wall, turn north at a right angle. Down this narrow staircase the crowd fairly fell, and in an instant the upper part of the trap was full and there was no egress below, for the vestibule was also full. The narrow landing above, between the two doors, bears witness that on these few planks was a desperate struggle for life. The walls and floor, and parts of the woodwork around are stained with blood. In the hall below the frail railing is broken off and lies on the floor. Over a hundred persons were jammed in together on the stair-case, and many had to be lifted up bodily from the top.

The church is usually emptied in five minutes, even when it is crowded. But Thursday night, when it held fifty or a hundred persons more than its seating capacity, and each person was striving to go out first, over ten minutes expired before the main part of the house was emptied, and then the crowd on the staircase had not found their way out.

One difficulty in the way was the main doorway. This is closed by two doors which open inward. It was reported in yesterday's papers that these doors were locked. This was incorrect. They were not locked, but only latched, and while the left hand door was opened by those who first reached it, the right hand one was left closed, and because of the crowd getting jammed against it, it could not be opened. Another difficulty was presented according to Father Curran's statement, by a number of persons outside trying to force their way into the building to see what the matter was, before the people inside had emerged. Around the church were scattered all kinds of small articles and outer garments. In the little room mentioned are collected two or three hundred umbrellas, and quantities of shawls, mufflers, cloaks, hats, hymn-books, jewelry, furs, and rosaries and crucifixes. Among the clothing is one-half of a man's stout pea jacket, which was evidently torn from his back in the struggle. There was also a handsome pearl-set earring, the long hook of which was bent nearly straight. On the floor among the bits of plaster and fragments of wood are numberless leaves and covers of hymn-books, buttons, scraps of cloth, braids of hair, feathers, hats and hat ornaments, artificial flowers, gloves, beads, hair-pins, and ribbons.

Inside the altar railing are three or four broken chairs, in one of which Father Curran was seated when the accident occurred. He was struck but not injured by the falling fragments, and his priestly garments which hung in the little room are stained with the blood of those who were injured.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

The first impulse of the public on reading the news of the disaster in yesterday's papers was to relieve the sufferers. Among the first to call on Father Curran yesterday morning was a gentleman who asked that his name should not be given to the public. "I have been poor myself," said he, "and I know how to feel for those who are poor now. I will defray all the funeral expenses of the killed myself." Early in the day Alderman Henry Hughes called and handed Father Curran $200. Morgan Jones, Esq., followed shortly to promise his subscription. The St. John's Guild sent one of their officers over immediately to attend to any pressing needs of the sufferers, and all through the day a constant stream of friends and sufferers poured in at the reverend gentleman's front door.

In the meantime others had seen the need of an organized effort, and a meeting was called of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the district. Owing to the hasty call only a partial meeting was obtained, but a subscription list was started by Jeremiah Murphy, George Middleton, Patrick Lysaght, Andrew H. White, Martin Keese, John Van Glahn, and others. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the terrible calamity which has so suddenly come upon us, and which has thrown such a gloom upon this immediate community, appeals directly to us for such aid and comfort as we may be enabled to render.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Second Assembly District Tammany Hall General Committee is hereby authorized to receive such contributions as the members of this committee may desire to contribute, and to place the same in the hands of Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's, to be applied and distributed by him in aid of the suffering, in such manner as may seem to him most fit and proper.

Messrs. Middleton and Lysaght were appointed a committee to notify Father Curran of the action, and a further meeting was called for Sunday. Not less than $500 will be forthcoming from this quarter.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church was held last evening at Father Curran's house, and a committee was formed to attend to the immediate needs of the injured and their families. Father Curran was in a state of deep agitation over the terrible calamity which had befallen his flock, but was ready to meet all who called on him for aid.

The wounded at the Park and Bellevue Hospitals are doing as well as could be expected. The injuries of Patrick Lavelle and of Michael Spain (the boy who was reported as unidentified yesterday morning) are probably fatal, but the others will, in the doctor's opinion, all recover. Two cases were reported that were not included in the list yesterday:

Michael Murray, aged thirty-five, severe scalp wound, and

Anne Hogan, aged forty-five, residence No. 25 Roosevelt street, severe contusions on right side of chest.

In addition to those reported, many who were injured made their way home, so that it is impossible to obtain a complete list. It is thought, however, that forty or fifty at least must have received wounds more or less severe. A daughter of Capt. Kennedy was in the church at the opening of the service, and feeling ill had left the church only a minute before the accident occurred.

THE CORONER'S ACTION.

Early yesterday morning Coroner Eickhoff visited the Sixth Ward Station-house, and gave permission for the bodies of the killed to be taken away by their friends.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, under Foreman Reilly, commenced taking down the rear walls of Mr. Shaw's building about 8 o'clock in the morning, and a number of men were put at work removing the rubbish in the church. A few loose bricks had fallen earlier in the morning, some into the church and two or three from the east wall breaking a few pains of glass in a skylight in Sweeny's hotel. But Coroner Eickhoff soon arrived, and looking at the walls gave orders that nothing should be removed, and no more of the wall should be torn down until the Coroner's jury should have viewed the place. The Coroner then returned to his office and made out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. James M. Shaw, the proprietor of the burned building, whose wall had fallen. He also notified Mr. W. W. Adams, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings, and Nicholas Murphy, ex-Inspector of the district in which the building stood, and W. T. Croft, his successor, to attend at the Coroner's office. Mr. Shaw was accompanied to the office by his bondsmen, Messrs. Samuel M. Shaw, of No. 130 East Sixtieth street, and Henry Esch, of No. 248 East Fiftieth street, who promptly became his security in $5,000 bonds to appear when wanted.

Mr. Adams also appeared promptly at the Coroner's office, and after explaining the matter to the Coroner was allowed to depart. Inspectors Croft and Murphy did not appear and the Coroner made out warrants for their arrest. Coroner Eickhoff says that on the face of the matter it appears that there was a dereliction on the part of some officials in the Building Department. He deems it his duty to hold the Inspectors and to let the jury decide whether any one else should be held. He has summoned the following jurymen who will view the buildings at ten o'clock this morning, and at 10 A. M. on Monday next the inquest will be begun at the Coroner's office.

Eugene Kelly, No. 45 Exchange place; Smith Ely, Jr., No. 103 Gold street; Edwin R. Mead, No. 93 Nassau street; James Lynch, No. 148 West Twenty-second street; Charles A. Whitney, No. 3 Chambers street; Oswald Ottendorfer, *Staats Zeitung* building; Thomas D. Thornell, No. 120 Broadway; Edward O. Jenkins, No. 223 William street; Edward L. Donnelly, No. 368 West Twenty-third street; James M. Malloy, No. 16 Broadway; John F. Trow, No. 11 University place; Henry S. Thurbell, No. 38 West Twentieth street; Robert Hoe, No. 111 East Sixteenth street; Gustave Leweck, No. 278 Grand street; Joseph Melius, No. 539 Broadway; D. O'Donoghue, No. 102 Chambers street; Thomas Maher, No. 316 West Thirty-first street.

Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made an external examination of the remains of each of the deceased persons, and found that Mary O'Connor had been trampled to death, as her body was covered with contusions, and it was evident that she had died from internal injuries. Thomas Feeney, the boy, was also crushed to death, as there were contusions on the head, face, and chest, and evidences of internal injuries. Rose McGlynn met with a similar death, having been trampled upon, as was evidenced by the number of contusions about the body. McCarty's skull was terribly fractured, and Mrs. McGinnis had sustained a fracture of the skull, contusions of the right arm and hand, and internal injuries. The two latter had evidently been killed by the falling debris. The examination of Dr. Marsh shows that three out of the five dead were killed by being crushed and trampled to death in the panic which ensued upon the accident.

STATEMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Superintendent Adams was found at his office yesterday, engaged with a number of persons connected with the Department of Buildings in discussing the accident. In regard to the sad affair he said: "I was much obliged for the fair way in which THE TIMES told and commented on this occurrence; some of the papers were utterly unfair. I do not consider the department to blame in any respect, and I think our record here shows that we did everything that could have been done. Mr. Shaw's building was burned on Jan. 12. Inspector E. C. Maloy viewed the remains of the building at once, and on Jan. 13 we served a notice on Mr. Shaw. [This notice and the other documents in the case are published elsewhere in this paper.] We considered the east wall as the more dangerous of the two. A reply came under date of Jan. 15 from Mr. Snook, Mr. Shaw's architect, saying that the walls would be attended to. This was as satisfactory as we could ask. The walls being of such a great height, it was a work of time to get at them, but the work was immediately begun. At this stage of the proceedings the matter was left in the hands of the inspector. He kept a constant watch over the work, and if he had reported at any time that the work was being neglected, the department would at once have stepped in and taken charge of it. On Jan. 20 Inspector Crofts, then in charge of that district, reported that the walls were temporarily safe and that work had been begun on them. On Feb. 1 Inspector Murphy, who had then taken his place, reported that the walls had been braced and were to be repaired soon. On Feb. 13 he reported the work progressing. On Feb. 20 he made the same report. He was there yesterday (Thursday) and considered that the walls were safe in the stage of the work at which the workmen had arrived. Five inspectors, all competent men, have inspected those walls at different times, and no such thing as this was anticipated by any of them—and if it had been, the work of repairing was going on. "Supposing," continued the Superintendent, pointing through his window at Tompkins Market building, "the roof of that house yonder should have been torn off by the gale. Could we be blamed? We have men at work rendering it safe, because we think it is now unsafe."

Q.—Have you any question as to the manner in which the work was going on?" asked the reporter.

A.—It would be a very delicate thing for me or any one else to question Mr. Snook's work. Mr. Snook is one of our old architects, and a perfectly reputable man, and he had charge of this work. Amos N. Titus is the builder who is doing the work for him.

Q.—Do you think that the frost in the walls and the thaw of the past few days had anything to do with it?

A.—No; all the brick walls in the City are as liable as that to any such influences. The wall was fairly blown down, the wind being so powerful that it swayed the wall until it was weakened, causing probably the rumbling noise heard by the congregation, and then toppling it over. This diagram, he continued, laying his hand on one of the building, shows you that the wall was six stories in height. In the first story from the curb line it was twenty inches thick. In the second, third, and fourth it was sixteen inches, and in the fifth and sixth twelve inches. The present law prohibits the use of walls only twelve inches thick, and the two upper stories of the wall were to have been taken down. Of the five temporary floors necessary to be made in order to get at the top of the wall to take it down, four had been constructed, and the fifth was two-thirds done. Another half-day's work would have completed the temporary floor across the very part of the wall which fell last night, and would have rendeerd it as safe as that part of the wall which stood the gale. On the completion of these temporary floors, which were made with anchor beams, fastening the wall and holding it with iron plates, the work of pulling down the walls would have been begun, so that I consider that the work was going on well as possible.

Mr. Adams yesterday addressed a letter to Mayor Wickham in relation to the falling of the wall. The following is a copy of the letter and accompanying documents:

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS,
NO. 2 FOURTH AVENUE Feb. 26, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit to you the facts, so far as this department is accountable in the falling of the westerly wall of building No. 25 Duane street, which occurred on the evening of the 25th inst., causing the death of several persons and the wounding of a number of others. The records of this department show that on the 12th of January last a fire occurred on the premises, which resulted in what is technically termed "gutting" the upper portion of the building, leaving the walls standing. On the 13th of January a report was made by the inspector that a portion of the westerly wall was considered unsafe, and a notice to that effect was served upon the owners, as the law required. On the 15th of January the owner responded, through his architect, Mr. John B. Snook, that the case would be immediately attended to. The Inspector of the District was directed to visit the building daily, and report if any further immediate action was necessary. In the regular weekly reports made by the Inspectors the wall was reported braced preparatory to taking down that portion considered unsafe. The District Inspector visited the building on the day of the accident, and reports that he found the wall braced about every five feet on each story by timbers. In justice to the officers of the Department, I would beg to refer to the statement in this morning's papers, wherein it is assumed that the wall was in a crumbling condition, and was left to stand in that condition since the fire. This the facts, as shown, will and do contradict, and I would further state, that in the opinion of the several officers who examined the walls after the fire, the said wall was not considered dangerously injured by the fire. In this opinion they were sustained by experts not connected with the department. I would also state that under the law I have done my whole duty, the party was notified and they certified their willingness to comply forthwith, and that from the reports of the Inspector they did proceed to secure the building by braces, and that at no time was I informed of the discontinuance of work for any length of time sufficient to warrant me in further proceeding, but on the contrary the work was progressing to the best of my information in the usual way, which was, in the judgment of the Inspector, all that could be done. At the present time, I am unable to see any cause for the terrible calamity, and do not wish to venture an opinion without a further and full investigation. A copy of the notice and response referred to above is herewith annexed. I will also state that an application was filed on the 20th inst. to repair the building in accordance with the present building law.

Very respectfully WALTER W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 2 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

In the matter of the unsafe building No. 25 Duane street:

To W. W. Adams, Superintendent of Buildings:

SIR: I respectfully report that I have this day examined the building located on the front of the lot on the north side of Duane street, about seventy feet from the north-east corner of City Hall place and Duane street, in the City of New-York, being a six-story brick building, about 22 feet front, 22 feet rear, near 100 feet deep, 65 feet high, and occupied as a crockery warehouse, and find the same to be unsafe and dangerous in the following respects: Twelve-inch wall on the fifth and sixth stories of west side of building is badly sprung and bulged out, top of east wall is cracked and sprung, iron tie-rod girders supporting east wall above second story are broken, causing an immense strain on the tie-rod. The floor beams, commencing about seventy-five feet back from front, are entirely destroyed by fire, leaving the entire weight it without adequate bracing.

E. F. FITZPATRICK, Inspector.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS, IN THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 2 FOURTH AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1875.

In the matter of the unsafe building No. 25 Duane street.

To James M. Shaw, Esq., owner:

You will please take notice that the building situated on the front of lot on the north side of Duane street, about seventy feet from the north-east corner of City Hall place and Duane street, known as No. 25 Duane street in the City of New-York, has been reported to me as unsafe and dangerous in the following respetss, to wit: twelve-inch wall on the fifth and sixth stories of the west side of the building is badly sprung and bulged out: top of the east wall is cracked and sprung; iron girders supporting the east wall above the second story are broken, causing an immense tension strain on the tie-rod. The floor beams, commencing about seventy-five feet back from the front, are entirely destroyed by fire, leaving the entire weight of the walls without adequate bracing.

You will also take notice that unless you immediately certify to this department your willingness to make the said building safe and secure, a survey will be ordered to be held thereon, as the law directs, and all costs and expenses incurred therein to become a lien on said building.

W. W. ADAMS,
Superintendent of Buildings.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.

W. W. Adams, Esq., Superintendent of Buildings:

DEAR SIR: Mr. James M. Shaw has received your notice relative to unsafe walls in his building, No. 215 Duane street, lately damaged by fire, and will have it attended to. Yours truly,

JOHN B. SNOOK, Architect.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNER.

Mr. James M. Shaw, the owner of the building, was laboring under great excitement because of the calamity. He stated to a TIMES reporter that he had sent all who inquired of him concerning it to Mr. Snook, the architect. Finding, however, that there was an inclination abroad to find fault with him, he was inclined to say that he had done all that lay in his power to prevent the accident. When I consulted with Mr. Snook, the architect, concerning the erection of the building, I had it fully understood that it must be made to hold a very heavy weight with safety, for always, when laying in stock for the opening of a season's trade, it would be filled with goods, all of which are heavy for their bulk. The building, as I believed, was constructed in accordance with my express desire. Mr. A. M. Titus had the mason work, and Messrs. Dever & Codington the wood work under contract. The building was filled with goods—was never so full as just before the fire on Jan. 12, and until after the fire there were no indications of weakness anywhere. As soon as the fire had occurred men were set to work to shore up the building inside in order that the débris on the floors above should not fall upon those who were engaged in removing the stock from the rubbish below. The floors, too, were put down by my direction in order to have those who were at work perfectly safe. In that way the work of removing the stock was progressing satisfactorily, and there was no idea of danger in connection with the building or the work, other than that I thought there might be danger from a wall standing so high as that did, and unsupported. I also received a note from the Superintendent of Buildings pointing out the danger. That note I sent to Mr. Snook immediately telling him to have the work of repairs attended to without delay. Mr. Snook took charge of the matter at once, and on Feb. 12 a contract was made with the builders to have the work done without delay. Even while this was in progress I viewed the wall, and feeling that if it should fall, the result might be very serious to either St. Andrew's Church or to our other building, according as it might fall, I urged the completion of the work with all speed. What was needed to secure safety I left, of course, to the judgment of the architect and the builders, for I did not pretend to know what should be done. Some of the beams had been broken in two in the middle and others had been split. I was uneasy about it. I urged on the work, but the weather was so cold that very little progress was made. I complained, but those in control of the reconstruction said they could not get their men to do full work on account of the cold, and so it went on until the high wind came, and the result is known. I am sure that no man can have greater regret for what has occurred than I have. I have heard the most serious reports concerning myself and my property since the calamity. I have been told that there was talk on the part of the excited people of "gutting" my store. But why they can get themselves to suppose that the wall fell through any carelessness of mine I cannot see. Why, I, of all others, so far as could have been anticipated, had the most cause to fear damage, for myself, my son, other working men and women, were here in the building, and my stock was here in large quantities, and, so far as could be seen, if it should fall at all it was just as likely to fall on us here as on the church. Why, therefore, should I have been careless in regard to it? I am positive I was not.

Concerning the probable causes of the falling of the wall, he said: I have simply my own opinion, which would not be as good as that of either the architect or the builders. My impression is, however, that as there was a great deal of water thrown upon the building at the time of the fire, the water made the wall very damp, and the weather being very cold, what water remained was frozen into it. Then came the past few days of rain and warm weather, which may have thawed and thereby weakened the wall, and then came the high wind which blew it down. That is all that I feel that I can say in regard to it, for I do not desire to voluntarily throw either blame or suspicion on any one.

WHAT THE ARCHITECT SAYS.

Mr. John B. Snook, the architect, stated to a TIMES reporter that he had not been altogether satisfied with the rate at which the work had gone on under the contract which he had made with the builder. "I have tried," said he, "to hurry up the workmen by telling them that the wall was liable to fall, but I cannot say that I thought it was really liable to. I suppose they will make an excuse of the cold weather for the length of time they have been at the work. I don't give that as the reason, but I suppose they will make that excuse. I think that the wind was the cause. It was a disaster that was unforeseen. Of course it is easy enough to say, now it has happened, how it could have been avoided, but I did not look for anything of the kind. I viewed the walls carefully, and I could not find any break or evidence of unsoundness in them. The only sad feature about it is the loss of life. All the rest can be remedied with money. I remember a case thirty-five years ago which this one recalls. We were then putting up what we called fire-proof buildings with brick arches for the floors. A very expensive one was in course of erection where Brown Brothers' building now stands. The question was raised whether the walls were strong enough, and a committee of builders met one afternoon to consider it. They all pronounced the walls safe, and that very night they fell. These things cannot be foreseen."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Adrian, Mich., on Thursday night, originating in the boiler-room of Maxwell & Co.'s plaining mill, destroyed that building and contents, Babcock's factory for the manufacture of sewing machine attachments, Austin & Treat's picture frame and sash, and blind factory, and a portion of Berg's lumber yard. Total loss, $30,000; insured.

The dwelling-house of George T. Richardson, on Thurber's avenue, Providence, R. I., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $3,000; insured.

Wolston's cotton mill at Cardington, outside of the city limits of Philadelphia, was burned on Thursday night.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the roof of the main building of the State Prison at Concord, N. H., was discovered to be on fire near the belfry. The Fire Department succeeded in getting the fire under control, though at one time the entire destruction of the prison was threatened. The damage is slight. The convicts were kept at work in the shop during the fire, and the utmost good order and regularity prevailed throughout.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the second floor of the building No. 61 Hester street, occupied as a Jewish synagogue, caused by a defective flue. The building is owned by Joseph Kassell, and is damaged to the extent of $100; insured.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of Martin Miller, on the third floor of No. 334 Pearl street, caused by clothes taking fire. Damage, $50.

A lot of children's clothing took fire last evening from the heat of the stove on the second floor of No. 212 Madison street, occupied by Daniel Barry, and caused slight damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island yesterday created a joint special commission to inquire into the facts of the alleged recent interference with the State Constables by Federal and municipal officers.

John Wintling, of Philadelphia, attempted to cut his wife's throat with a razor yesterday morning. She was severely wounded.

John A. Tracy, a Director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Chicago and Rock Island Railroads, died at Erie, Penn., yesterday morning, aged eighty-eight. He was the first President of the Erie and North-east Railroad.

John A. Noble, a freight conductor on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, near Mattewan, N. Y., by his head striking against a bridge. He leaves a wife and three children.

Gov. Booth starts East, from San Francisco, on Sunday next, to take a seat in the United States Senate.

The *Republican* contains an elaborate article claiming that the Ead's Bridge at St. Louis, while it is an obstruction to the upper river commerce, is also an engineering failure; and that Ead's Jetty scheme is one to delay the permanent improvement at the river's mouth in the interest of the bridge stockholders and the St. Louis local railroad rings.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 26.

SENATE.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendments the Tax and Tariff bill which was placed on the calendar. He said on this bill the committee was equally divided. He would ask the Senate to consider the bill as soon as the Civil Rights bill should be disposed of.

DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on Mr. Robertson's bill to secure depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss, and it was indefinitely postponed.

A FOREIGN DECORATION.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the acceptance by Capt. C. H. Wells, United States Navy, of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic. It was placed on the calendar.

THE LATE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, gave notice that to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, if under the arrangement in regard to the Civil Rights bill he could do so, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to present a resolution and submit some remarks on the life and character of his late colleague, Gov. Buckingham.

LANMAN VERSUS POOR.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on the Library, reported back the petition of Charles Lanman, and asked that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject. He said the petitioner asked for compensation for the alleged infringement of the copyright of his *Congressional Dictionary*, by the compiler of the *Congressional Dictionary*. The petitioner had recently asked leave to withdraw his papers in the case. The committee saw no objection to this, but thought it was worth while to place on file the groundlessness of the claim. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the petitioner was allowed to withdraw his papers.

BILLS FROM THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The business on the calendar from the Committee on Finance came up, and a number of bills were disposed of, including the House bill restricting the refunding of Customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department—passed; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, and for other purposes—passed.

SEAMEN'S CAUSES IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on several petitions asking that seamen's causes have precedence on the calendars of all United States Courts, and requested that the committee be discharged from further consideration of them, and it was so ordered. In making the report he said the committee did not intend to pass upon the merits of the case, but reported adversely as there was not time to act upon it at this session.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the unfinished business, being the bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights, came up.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, moved an amendment to the fourth section of the bill, in regard to the qualifications of jurors, so as to strike out the words "or of any State," so that the section would read, "No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. THURMAN said the question was presented by this amendment whether it was competent for Congress to prescribe qualifications for jurors in State courts. He argued that Congress had no power under the Fourteenth Amendment to prescribe the qualifications of jurors in State courts, and the Supreme Court of the United States had so decided.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that under the Fourteenth Amendment all persons were citizens of the United States, and therefore citizens of the several States wherein they reside, and, under that amendment, no State could make or enforce any law which would abridge the rights of citizens. To exclude any citizen from the jury-box on account of race or color, would be in violation of that amendment.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said that the fourth section of the bill did not establish the qualifications of jurors in State courts. The State might provide any qualification it pleased. It might say no person under thirty years of age should sit on a jury, or might say any person unable to read or write, or not owning $5,000 worth of property, should be a juror. But such a law must apply to all alike, black and white. All this bill did was to prohibit the State from refusing a man the right to sit on a jury on account of race or color, if he had all the other qualifications. He denied that the colored man enjoyed equal protection under the law when the jury to try him for a crime was made up of white men. The Fourteenth Amendment was intended to, and did place men on an equality before the law.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, argued that the duty of the white race to the colored people was to do all in its power to educate them and fit them for the rights of citizenship, but not in hot haste make them citizens to the ruin of the white people by falling down to worship the negro to get his vote. That was the worst kind of statesmanship; it was demagogism. He argued that the negroes were not deprived of their rights before the law, and it would be time enough for such legislation as this when they were deprived of them.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman, and no Senator desiring to speak, the Chair [Mr. Carpenter] was about to take the vote, when Mr. BAYARD raised the point of order that, under the agreement of yesterday, the vote could not be taken before 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. MORTON said he understood it that if no one desired to speak, the vote on the Civil Rights bill could be taken before to-morrow afternoon, and that measure could be put out of the way.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he felt bound by the agreement that the vote should not be taken till Saturday afternoon, and it was not in order to vote on the amendment now.

Mr. BAYARD said a Senator who desired to speak on this subject had met with an accident to his manuscript, and was therefore prevented from going on with his speech.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, inquired if the Senators on the other side of the chamber would allow the Civil Rights bill to be laid aside till to-morrow, if no one desired to speak, so that the Tax and Tariff bill might be taken up.

Objection was made.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said when the Louisiana question was last before the Senate he yielded to a motion to lay it aside before concluding his remarks, as the Civil Rights question was of equal importance; he would now conclude his speech. He then addressed the Senate at length in regard to Southern affairs and the recent troubles in Louisiana especially. Before concluding he yielded to Mr. Bayard, who moved that a recess be taken from 5 to 7:30 o'clock P. M., which was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were opened at 5 o'clock a recess was taken till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at 7:30, the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed, and Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, continued his speech in regard to Louisiana and the condition of affairs in the South.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, then took the floor, and argued against the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to, and at 10:15 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE READING OF THE JOURNAL DISPENSED WITH.

After the reading of the journal had commenced, and after Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, had required the Clerk to read in detail the various yea and nay votes, the reading was interrupted by Mr. Hurlbut, of Illinois, who asked unanimous consent for a proposition to waive the reading of the journal, to give the day, up to 5 o'clock to the business of the Committee on Appropriations, to have an evening session for debate on the Force bill, and to have the previous question called on it to-morrow.

Several objections were made and withdrawn, and, finally, the proposition was agreed to by unanimous consent.

THE TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, the Senate amendments to the bill for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories, and giving to railroads the right of way through the public lands, were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hoskins, of New-York, in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The consideration of the bill by paragraphs gave rise to very little discussion of interest to the public. Much of it was on items in relation to the District of Columbia. An item of $200,000 for compensation in lieu of moieties was discussed by Messrs. Butler and Dawes, of Massachusetts, and by Messrs. Merriam and E. H. Roberts, of New-York. An item of $5,000 for Vinnie Ream's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted, and two items that were in the bill appropriating $10,000 for Miss Ransom's painting of Gen. George H. Thomas, and $25,000 for Carpenter's picture of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, were struck out on the points of order that there was no law authorizing them.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the item of $6,000 for the rent of a fire-proof building for the Coast Survey.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who is connected with the ownership of the building, made an explanation of the circumstances under which the lease came to be executed, giving a history of the negotiations which commenced by an application from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and showing that the rent was only fairly proportionate to the investment.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, and after speeches by himself and Mr. Bass, of New-York, an item of $20.000 was inserted for maintaining a lightship off the mouth of the Detroit River on Lake Erie.

Mr. ARCHER, of Maryland, moved an amendment to impose on the vessels of nations that exact light-house and other dues from American vessels the like dues.

Mr. GARFIELD made the point of order that the amendment was in contravention of law, one of the first statutes passed by Congress being that no light-house duties should be imposed on commerce.

Mr. ARCHER said the Americans were now paying the expenses of keeping up the British light-houses.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Pennsylvania, remarked that they might as well do that as keep up British commerce.

Mr. Garfield's point of order was sustained, and the amendment was excluded.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of the suit ordered to be brought by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to recover possession of the Panoche Grande Ranch in California. (The famous McGarrahan, or New-Idria claim.)

Mr. GARFIELD made a point of order against the amendment.

Messrs. BUTLER and RANDALL argued that the amendment was in order.

Mr. PAGE, of California, suggested that the matter had been already decided.

Mr. BUTLER—Yes; but how much was paid for it?

The point of order was overruled.

Mr. PAGE defended the interests of the New-Idria Mining Company, contending that it was operating under the Mining laws and did not deny the title of the Government to the lands. He claimed that the suit ordered was for no other purpose than to allow William McGarrahan to intervene. In other words, the Government was to be used as a cat's paw to help McGarrahan to obtain a title to a piece of property which the courts had time and time again decided was not in him.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the committee at this point (having gone through less than half of the bill) rose, and the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M., the evening session to be for debate on the Force bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the Chair as Speaker pro tem, and proceeded to the discussion of the bill "to provide against the invasion of States, and to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections." There was an average attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded. The debate was opened by Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Troubles in Alabama, and who has charge of the bill. He explained the provisions of the bill at considerable length, and showed the necessity for it. As to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, he said that the proper limits to it were those fixed in the bill. That was, that whenever these overmastering rebellions arose, there, on the proclamation of the President, the writ should be suspended. Who could tell, he asked, whether in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, in the City of New-York (which was liable to turbulent scenes), in the City of Louisville, or in his own State of Indiana such a necessity would not arise? No man might dread the exercise of this power on the part of the President unless such a tremendous state of facts had arisen as that no man could mistake or deny the necessity for its exercise. The bill, he said, created offences and brought them within the jurisdiction of the United States courts. What dangerous exercise of power was to be found there? Could not the courts of the nation be trusted? The Federal courts had so far maintained an honorable and proud position in splendid contrast with many of the State courts.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, a member of the Special Committee on Alabama, characterized the bill as extraordinary, revolutionary, and anti-republican, and denied that, so far as the investigation in Alabama went, any facts were developed that justified it.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Alabama Committee, advocated the bill as necessary to protect the colored people of the South, and he quoted from the report of the testimony to sustain his views.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, opposed the bill, and especially the second, fourth, and thirteenth sections.

A suggestion being made at 10:45 to take a recess till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, Mr. CESSNA gave notice that there would be an earnest effort to have the previous question called at 12 or 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, said that he had been all his life a radical in politics, but the time had come when he had seriously to consider whether he could go on with his radical associates. He did not like to part company with them, but he had to do it. He could not agree to put any further or greater power in the hands of the President. He knew that there were wrongs in the South, but they were wrongs which could never be reached until the Constitution was changed. There was a social, educational, and moral reconstruction needed in the South, but it would never come from any legislative hall, State or national. He went on to argue that the Federal Government, while it could interfere to protect American citizens in foreign countries, had no right or power to interfere with the exercise of civil law within the States.

Mr. BIERY, of Pennsylvania, spoke in advocacy of the bill. It was midnight when he commenced to speak, and there were very few members present.

WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP VICKSBURG.

SHE GOES ASHORE NEAR FIRE ISLAND, AND IS A TOTAL LOSS—THE COOK DROWNED—THE PASSENGERS LAND IN SAFETY—THOROUGH DISCIPLINE OF THE CREW.

The steam-ship Vicksburg, from Fernandina and Port Royal, went ashore seven miles east of Fire Island light between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night. She is a total loss. Her passengers and crew were all saved except the cook who was drowned. The Vicksburg belonged to the same line as the Mediator, which was wrecked on Barnegat Shoals five weeks ago yesterday and which also proved a total loss. She was owned by Charles Knoblauch, of this City, and was consigned to Hermann Supeck, of No. 5 William street. She was a brigg-rigged, wooden propeller, with two decks and a tonnage-deck. Her dimensions were 163½ feet in length, 33 2-10 feet in breadth, 19 3-10 feet in depth, and drew 14 feet of water. She had a round stern, and was copper-fastened. She was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1864, and was thoroughly overhauled, replanked, and recoppered last year. She was valued at $75,000, and was only partially insured. She left Fernandina on Saturday last and Port Royal on Sunday night with six passengers, two of whom were ladies, and a cargo of cotton, naval stores, straw goods, red cedar, and vegetables valued at $150.000, much of which will be saved in useful condition by the wreckers. The only consignees who were known at Mr. Gelpeke's office were the following; Merrick Thread Company, of Holyoke, Mass., sixty-nine bales of cotton; Inman, Swann & Co.' about 400 bales; Earle & Perkins, 300 bales; H. L. Rich & Co., 16 bales; Chatu & King, Dollman & Potter, and E. & J. Willetts, quantities of resin and turpentine; Julius Klotz, $450 worth of straw goods; J. T. Kidd & Co., a lot of vegetables. The officers of the Vicksburg were Capt. Rudolph, First Officer Tarlton, Second Officer Jones, and Chief Engineer Denton. The vessel had a prosperous voyage until Wednesday, when, almost in port, she encountered the thick fog. For thirty-six hours she beat about in the dark, the look-out not being able to see a ship's length ahead. In all that time no observations were taken, and the steersman was compelled to rely entirely upon the compass and the soundings which were being taken every few minutes. It seems that the strong currents running around Fire Island had gradually drawn the steamer forty miles out of her course, for suddenly, between 10 and 11 o'clock, she struck with a crash that made her quiver from stem to stern. There was the greatest consternation on board. No one could tell where they were, and the vessel was evidently fast sinking. To add to the horror of the situation a terrible gale of wind sprang up which soon lashed the waves into fury, and they beat upon the hapless vessel in such a manner as to threaten to break her into pieces at every blow. It had one good effect, of lifting the fog, so that those on board were enabled to see that they were fast upon a point of beach. The problem was how to safely embark the passengers and crew. Finally, and with great difficulty, this was solved, and, after a dangerous ride over the breakers, they were landed, wet, chilled, and exhausted upon the beach. There were few houses in the neighborhood, and those mostly the residence of poor fishermen, but they were willingly thrown open and their little resources given up to the shipwrecked sufferers. A night of misery ensued. Nearly every person was more or less bruised by the buffeting of the waves, and all were insufficiently provided with clothing. Yesterday morning, through the efforts of the officers, better quarters and more comforts generally secured, and the purser, J. D. Himrod, was dispatched to the City to notify agents, and procure relief. The Vicksburg had broken up, and the beach for miles was strewn with portions of her cargo. The officers and crew, with the assistance of the inhabitants, were working like beavers to save as much of it as they could. Most of it, being of an imperishable nature, will be none the worse for the bath it has received.

A STRANGE STORY.

Two months ago yesterday, George O'Brien, a boy of ten, died suddenly of what was supposed to be cholera morbus, at the residence of his parents, No. 325 West Forty-second street. The physician who attended the case, having no reason to suspect any wrong, gave the necessary certificate, and the child was buried in Calvary Cemetery. A few days ago the boy's half-sister, a girl of twelve, informed her parents that a girl by the name of Quinn, who is sixteen years of age, and who, it seems, has a passion for attending funerals, had told her on the afternoon preceding her brother's illness and death, that she would give him something green, and if he should die they would both have a ride to Calvary Cemetery, and have a nice time seeing the tombstones. Later in the afternoon she was called away to go on an errand, and while she was gone she says Miss Quinn compelled her brother to eat a green apple. The boy's father has applied for permission to have the body exhumed, for the purpose of making an examination of the stomach of the body, and the case is now in the hands of the District Attorney.

THE MODERN DRAMA.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. MORGAN DIX.

ITS MISSION AND ITS DEGRADATION—HOW IT HAS BEEN SET UPON AND ASSAULTED BY RELIGIOUS PEOPLE—THE DRAMA A FINE ART, AND RELIGION NEED HAVE NO QUARREL WITH IT—THE GREATEST POETS IN THE WORLD HAVE BEEN DRAMATISTS.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix delivered an exhaustive discourse last evening before a large audience in Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, upon the mission and degradation of the drama. By many persons, he said, the drama was identified with the world as if they belonged to each other, and were both to be regarded as alike under the ban of God. While even when no such fanatical idea possesses the mind, it is felt in general that there is nothing more characteristic of the world than these spectacular shows and mimic representations of the acts and passions of men, which are displayed upon the stop. The subject of the drama, therefore, deserved our consideration, both as membeas of the Church and dwellers in the world. And yet one may be pardoned for feeling anxiety as to what he shall say about it. So great have been the differences among men on this vexed topic, and so justly do their sentiments still diverge, that whatever might be said would sound, perhaps, like the expressions of mere individual opinion, and would be held to possess but little value or importance in consequence. Still as in the multitude of counsellors there was safety, so from the multitude of opinions the hearer may extract the means of arriving at sound and satisfactory conclusions.

The first thing which must strike him who begins to think about the drama, in connection with the Church, is how it has been, and still is set upon and assaulted by religious people. Its opponents have always had force enough to make a prodigious noise in the world, and the mode in which they have attacked the stage has been that of relentless, implacable, and unsparing fury. It was so in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. It has been so, off and on, ever since; it is so now. Hark to the voices of the past, and like low rolling thunder, hear from councils, from conclaves, from fathers and bishops the sound of solemn stern denunciation of the stage. From Eliberis and from Carthage assembled prelates hurl anathemas at the player and all his paraphernalia. Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, in the second century, Tertullian, Clement, of Alexandria, Municius Felix, St. Cyprian, Lactantius, St. Chrysostom, St. James, St. Augustine swell the loud chorus of warning condemnation and final sentence on those whom they seem to regard as rejected, and nigh unto cursing, whose end is to be burned. Their voices find many an echo in the ages following their own. The stage is still deemed by many to be the very heritage and realm of Satan; all plays are bad; all players are accursed; not even death can screen them from this holy rage, but to the lifeless bodies must be denied the rites of Christian burials, as if it were said "Let them be cast into the mire and into the pit that they never rise up again." Such was one view which has been and was still held of the drama; a view with which the speaker had no sympathy at all, for reasons which he would at once proceed to state, in justification of his dissent from that long line of accusers of an art which has its proper place, its mission, and honorable records, and which was only detestable when, as might happen in any other pursuit, it is abused and prostituted to the purposes of guilty pleasure, immorality, voluptuousness, idleness, and carnal sin.

In the first place, the drama ranks among the fine arts as much so as painting or sculpture. The greatest poets the world has ever known have also been dramatists; the most renowned actors have been those who recited the immortal works of the great dramatic writers of their own or other days. Religion need have no quarrel with any one of the fine arts. Looking back upon the past we see human nature slowly emerging from barbarism and growing upward into the light and beauty of high culture and civilization—a growth which has been taking place under diverse powerful influences. Among these influences is that of the fine arts, whereof the dramatic art is one. Religion should have no controversy with that art, nor should she have aught to say against it were it true to its mission; for next to that of religion, what mission can be higher than that of the stage? It is refreshing to read in degenerate days, when the drama is seen in a state of decline—for I do not forget what view was taken of it in the past. They accounted it to be the business of plays "to recommend virtue, and to discountenance vice, to show the uncertainty of human greatness, the sudden turns of fate, and the unhappy conclusion of violence and injustice. 'Tis to expose the singularities of pride and fancy, to make folly and falsehood contemptible, and to bring everything that is ill under infamy and neglect!" In all this there is surely nothing to reprove, but on the contrary everything to encourage and applaud. Nay, we believe that the drama might be made a powerful engine of sound religious instruction, and so an auxiliary of the church. The drama was surely not reprehensible so long as it sets before us things as they occur with a view to paint a moral for our good, to recommend virtue and to discountenance vice. It was capable of great power to instruct the simple or the careless who can hardly otherwise be impressed. For there are some in this world who seem so dull that they need dramatic teaching in some form or other; they cannot comprehend their own lives or the lives of others until they see the cause and moral of human existence put before them in some such visible palpable way; it teaches them to think, and show them the secret story of life.

Although dramatic literature exhibits in its records some of the most brilliant names that ever were inscribed on the roll of authors, and although among players there have been men and women of excellent virtues and of pure and noble life; yet still, as was said at first, the stage and the dramatic art have been all along, for thousands of years, the objects of violent censure and unremitting assault by guardians of public morals and ministers of religion. Why should this be? For every effect there is an adequate cause, and there must be an explanation of this inveterate hostility. It will be found in the fact that no art is so capable of perversion from its original design and of degradation to base and common ends, and that as if by some inherent infirmity the stage is perpetually gravitating toward a vile and contemptible position. There could be no doubt that the ancient theatres were the chosen places for the display of everything lewd, indecent, and profane, and therefore it was not without good reason the Fathers inveighed against them. The public shows of those days were Pagan entertainments, redolent of moral filth and licentiousness to the last degree. The old Greek theatre was in comparison modest and pure. Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides were observant of propriety, and cautious in all expressions. By them vice was mentioned only to be reproved, and indecency and vulgarity were carefully hidden away. They illustrate in their composition the saying that a poet's mind should be clear and unsullied, and that the muses being virgins their performances should agree with these conditions. From such lofty spirits it was a far step down to the vileness and vulgarity of the stage in the days of Tertullian and Chrysostom, when the theatres, all full of scandal and infamy, were hated by God and haunted by the devil.

And now let us come to our own day and place, for we are not engaged in historic investigation or antiquarian research, but with practical matters in which our own conduct and duty are concerned, and let us ask how at this hour the matter stands? There is this strange feature in an American civilization; its composite nature. It presents a medlay of races, tastes, and doings with too little of coherence and unity. The evil and the good, the vile and the humble, the old and the new, the native and the foreign are all mixed together inconveniently and unseemly. It is thus with the drama. We have it in all its shapes except, perhaps, in its highest form. In some of its manifestations it wins our sympathy and ensures our approval. In others it provokes astonishment at its weakness; in others still it excites abhorrence and disgust.

As to the drama in its highest form, we have for the time almost lost it. It seems to belong to a vanished age; there is no wide demand for it. Attempts to revive it and restore it to its ancient throne have been honestly made, but made to no purpose. The stage in its best condition among us aims at at a lower mark, to entertain agreeably, to divert, and refresh. These are good objects, but not the highest. These are well attained, as many of our best citizens know. Among ourselves there have lived, and are still living, men and women of the highest character who have conferred great honor on the dramatic art, and have redeemed its variable reputation. Of laterly unquestionable, of unreproachable life, they have helped us, comforted us, and done us good. They have been benefactors of their time; they will be held in honored and grateful remembrance long after the names of some of our notorious agitators shall have been forgotten. It was a pleasant reflection that there are in this City theatres of perfect respectability, where plays are performed to which the best and purest can take no just exception, which are apt to afford a healthful relaxation, and which do so far prove a positive boon to an overworked and overanxious community. Still this cannot be called a high form of art. We would not say a word in disparagement; but we cannot repress the wish that there were men and women enough of thorough culture and elevated tone to insist on having and to maintain in dignity and prosperity the very best and highest type of dramatic performance; something that would instruct when the people need instruction, that would mould the tone of national character by the presentation of noble ideas to the mind, and by dissuading from the causes of our present degenerate condition.

But he feared the best that can be said has been said. We have in some places among us the drama in a perfectly pure condition as regards morality, excellent in literary quality, entertaining, sympathetic, harmless, very agreeable, and very refreshing—in short, quite up to the mark of the best culture of the people. But it does not lead the public; it does not rule their souls with power, it furnishes the means of innocent recreation, but it tends to no higher mission. Let us be thankful for this, and let us regret that there are rapid slips downward for him who would see the whole thing as it is. For though we have not the best extreme, we have the worst. Slip after slip down lower and lower may we go till we come to places where the worst features of the old abomination are reproduced to the disgrace of our civilization and the disgust of every one who fears God and respects decency, honor, and purity of life. You know that there are and have been permitted for years in this City performances as licentious, as vile, as disgusting as ever demoralized a community. Nor is it till they go beyond all bounds, and become so outrageous as to threaten the overthrow of everything that men value and respect, that the Police are directed to interfere, as has been recently the case, both here and in England, and close the miserable scene. This is no place and this is no presence in which to name the abominations now referred to. But you know as well as I that every evening this City is disgraced and this whole community is outraged by public exhibitions of indecency of which the law ought to take cognizance, and of which the highest considerations demand the swift and final repression.

In conclusion, he reminded his hearers that stage managers were not so much to blame as the public for countenancing and patronizing such performances. Those who used the drama right should be encouraged in their efforts to elevate the tone of society by building up noble examples of virtue and patriotism before us, and refreshing people with healthful recreation after their days of labor in this toilsome world.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The abolition of slavery on the Gold Coast is not so very satisfactory after all to native rulers. They have petitioned the Governor to withdraw his proclamation, and they have also memorialized the Queen to retrace her steps and to sanction the reintroduction of slavery. It is not likely to be granted.

Four hundred millions of persons have been carried by the London Metropolitan Railway Company without a single accident.

A correspondent of the London *Court Circular* tells the following as illustrating the attitude of domestic servants in England. He says: A lady having twelve servants in her house gave a small article of dress, known among the initiated as a chemisette, and composed of muslin and lace, to her lady's maid to wash; the lady's maid passed it on to the laundry-maid on the plea that the article was muslin and belonged to her department. The laundry-maid declined to do it because it was lace, and, as such, must be "got up" by the lady's maid. As neither would do it, the mistress ordered the necessary appliances to be got ready, and herself descended to the laundry and washed the article.

At a recent conference of 200 delegates of the Middlesex Good Templars, held in London, the report of the Political Action Committee was adopted, recommending the introduction into Parliament of a bill prohibiting the employment of young females behind bars in public houses and refreshment rooms, "such employment being peculiar to this realm, and almost unknown on the Continent and America, being fraught with immense temptation to immorality, and reflecting great discredit upon our national repute for Christian morality."

In Germany most people are allowed to exercise the full right of private judgment as to how they shall wear their hair and beard. But Herr Consistorialrath Hegel, son to the great philosopher, has decided that the line must be drawn somewhere, and has accordingly drawn it at parsons. A gentleman, lately elected as Pastor by some Lutheran community, presented himself a few days ago, according to law, for the necessary ratification before Mr. Hegel, Consistorial Councillor for the Province of Brandenburg, who at once refused to tender the oath to the applicant on the ground that he wore moustaches. "Go home and shave yourself," he he said sternly, "and then we will see about it." The clergyman, knowing his congregation to be equally satisfied with his doctrines and his beard, is as resolute in this matter as the Oriental Priesthood has always shown itself toward shearing Popes, and the little Lutheran community remains without a Pastor until the question can be settled by some higher authority.

The correspondent of a London newspaper gives the following account of the habits of King Alfonso of Spain. He says: "He rises at 7 in the morning, and it is not always easy to prevent him from taking a walk with his aids de camp in the town. Every afternoon, after the mid-day meal, he has taken his Generals out, and it is pitiful to see poor old Gen. Laserna hurrying along to keep up with the youthful ardor of his sovereign. Much as the Spanish officers detest the rising at break of day, still less do they care for the sharp riding which they incur whenever King Alfonso orders his escort out for a long ride. The young King is always very desirous to know as much as possible about the movements of the army, and he is very curious as regards everything concerning the Carlists. In his manners with the Generals and even with his aids de camp he is very courteous and kind. He seems very fond of showing how much interest he takes in the welfare of his troops, and his activity is making him more popular now. I often hear officers and civilians question the advisability of exposing so young a prince on a battle-field. He will hear of no reasoning to the contrary, and when the head-quarters move he goes with them."

The Manchester Conservative Working Men's Association have adopted a protest against the "most uncalled-for and misleading attack upon the National Church," made by Mr. John Bright in his recent speech at Birmingham.

The Shah of Persia has just sent his adhesion to the Convention of Geneva for the protection of the wounded on fields of battle.

The London *Times* understands that a French farmer has discovered that by heating glass, and then cooling it in oil, its fragility is lessened in an extraordinary degree.

It is stated that the ribbon to which the Ashantee war medal is to be attached will be of black and yellow. The colors were selected in honor of the Russian Princess who has recently become a resident in England.

The *Banffshire Journal* says that the trunk of a massive tree in front of a house occupied by Mr. Low, blacksmith, Ellon—referred to by Dr. Johnson in his *Tour Through Scotland* as one of the only two trees in Scotland capable of sustaining a man in being hanged, the other being in Perthshire—has just been destroyed.

A movement has been started in London by a number of influential ladies for improving the condition of the needlewomen of the metropolis. It is sought to obtain a reduction of working hours, with better pay, and a protection society has been formed to further the movement.

The *Continental Herald* says that a French officer of artillery has invented a new arm. It weighs only fourteen pounds, and can be carried on the shoulder with the aid of a strap. The projectile is a shell, weighing, when charged, only a pound, and containing nine balls.

By advices just received we learn that in consequence of the dispute between Peru and England, arising out of the removal of a passenger from the British steamer Santiago, there is a general muster on the coast of Peru of her Majesty's ships on the Pacific station. The squadron is kept constantly on the move from port to port.

The Northumberland, a ship belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, London, has lately made one of the quickest voyages recorded between Australia and England. She rounded Cape Horn on the twenty-fourth day from Melbourne and reached her destination on the fifty-eighth.

The British flying squadron on the American Pacific coast, under Admiral Randolph, was recently at Montevideo. The flag-ship is the iron-clad Raleigh. On entering the port the fleet exchanged salutes with all the foreign flags there except that of the United States. According to the Buenos Ayres standard, a question of precedence arose between the English and United States Rear Admirals which prevented either from saluting first. It states that the latter being the senior is, according to United States rules, entitled to be saluted first by any other Rear Admiral his junior. On the other hand, in the English service when two Admirals are so circumstanced, the one in port salutes him that arrives. The result of this conflict of regulation was a decided dead-lock, and England and America both saved some powder.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The Green Bay, Wis., *Gazette* says: "The average country school-ma'am experiences about as much tribulation as falls to the lot of mortals. The latest instance we have of this comes from Pittsfield. The teacher of this school is Miss Annie Viert, and her flock includes a few unruly youngsters that render life a burden. Lately the teacher aroused the indignation of a couple of young savages who attended the school, named August and Christian Goety, and they concocted a scheme of revenge that they thought would work admirably. These valiant urchins, each of them aged thirteen years, procured a couple of rawhides, or "black snakes," and waylaying Annie on her way home from school, they pitched upon her and whipped her soundly. The boys were large of their age and strong, and of course the lady was powerless to prevent the outrage. Warrants were promptly issued, and the boys arrested. They were brought before Justice Kies for trial yesterday morning. The Justice weighed the evidence and fined the boys each in the sum of $5 and costs, a total in each case of $18. The Justice gave the fathers of the culprits the choice of paying the fine imposed or letting the boys go to the Reform School. One of the men paid his son's fine on the spot, while the other took a few hours to think about it. He finally ponied over the money. It is extremely probable that the boys in that school district will desist from further attacks on teachers."

The time fixed upon by Prof. Neill, of Amherst, at which the Seniors who wish to compete for the Hyde prize must present their orations, is Saturday, April 24.

Cazenovia Seminary, Madison County, N. Y., was organized fifty years ago, and was then known as Genesee Conference Seminary. It is proposed to hold a reunion of all students, teachers, and officers now surviving, in Cazenovia on the 7th and 8th days of July, 1875. The necessary arrangements for the reunion are to be under the general supervision of Rev. A. J. Phelps. There is in preparation a "Memorial Book," which will contain: 1. A history of the seminary from its origin to the present time. 2. Catalogues of all the Faculties and other officers. 3. A list, arranged alphabetically and chronologically, of the students, together with their residences while students, their present residences, occupations, marriages, and other items of personal interest. and 4. A full and complete account of the Jubilee Celebration.

At Harvard some opposition to the rule of the Dining-hall Association forbidding the use of alcoholic drinks at Memorial Hall is noticeable. Total abstinence is required at meals, and some of the students urge that ale, porter, cider, and other tonics are not only far from detrimental, but quite necessary in the case of many, who need stimulants for the promotion of their health.

The thermometer in the chapel at Harvard, during the cold week, indicated a temperature of 36° to 42°. Severe colds and chills among those attending the services have been the consequence.

The Divinity School, Yale, has benefited to the amount of $34,000, by donations made from time to time by the late Gov. Buckingham.

The whole number of children in West Virginia between the ages of six and twenty-one years during 1874 was 173,462, an increase of 1,669 over 1873. The attendance at school was 108,356, as against 81,100 in 1873. The average daily attendance was 68,297, as against 61,244 in 1873. The whole number of schools in the State was 3,023, as against 2,857 in 1873. The total number of school-houses was 2,830, against 2,612 in 1873. The number of school-houses built during 1874 was 131, as against 91 in 1873. The value of school-houses in 1874 was $1,307,480 67, as against $1,216,899 81 in 1873. The total value of school property for 1874 was $1'540,460 59, as against $1,401,655 70 for 1873. The total payment to teachers for the year was $480,430 84, the average per teacher being $32 per month. The average district levy for the teachers' fund was a fraction over twenty-nine cents on the $100, and for the building fund a fraction over nineteen cents. The amount paid per pupil for tuition (based on the enumeration reported) was $2 83. On the number reported attending school it was $1 41. On the number reported in "daily average attendance" it was $7 03½. The total average cost per pupil, for all purposes, was $6 59. The progress of the school system throughout the State is shown in the increase in the number of school-houses from the year 1865 up to and including the year 1874. In 1865 the total number of school-houses in West Virginia was only 133. In 1866 this meagre number was increased to 412; in 1867 to 702; in 1868 to 1,306; in 1869 to 1,618; in 1870 to 2,113; in 1872 to 2,216; in 1873, to 2,612; in 1874 to 2,830. The value of school-houses in 1865 was $52,856 75; in 1874 it was $1,540,460 51. The sum spent in 1865 for school-houses, sites, furniture, repairs, &c., was $16,693 74; in 1874 it was $224,337 02. The whole number of children between 6 and 21 years of age in 1865 was 63,458; in 1874 it was 171,793. The whole number of children in attendance in 1865 was 15,972, and in 1874 it was 110,530. The number of teachers employed in 1865 was 387, and in 1874 it was 3,342. The amount paid for salaries to teachers in 1865 was $47,806 83, and in 1874 it was $480,430 84. The average salary per month was $31 44 in 1865 and $32 62 in 1874.

The catalogue of the collegiate and scientific departments of the University of Pennsylvania for the season of 1874–75 has just been issued. From this we learn that the undergraduates of the department of arts number 16 Seniors, 10 Juniors, 27 Sophomores, and 35 Freshmen. Ten students have entered this department for partial courses, making a total of 98. In the deparment of science there are two post-graduates, 7 Seniors, 28 Juniors, 34 Sophomores, 27 Freshmen, and 15 students in special and partial courses, making a grand total of 211 matriculants.

At the reception of members of the Legislature at Michigan University, President Angell said:

> "You will find here a company of hard-working men and women. Two-thirds of them are persons who have denied themselves and worked hard for the privilege of being here. This is not an aristocratic institution. For we can say that with us the sons and daughters of the poor constitute by far the greater part of our students. I believe you will find also that we are trying to conduct the institution with all the economy possible. We have about 1,200 students. You may form a better idea of the number by noticing that there are just enough to fill the seats in our large hall, below the galleries. I enter into this detail because, if you do not already, you are entitled to know. At Harvard University, where the number of students is about the same, it costs $3 where it costs us one. Yale has not so many students by a hundred, but Yale has $2 for every one here. We believe that nowhere is there such an institution as this, and we want you to search us and see if it is not the case. We have students from other States. I have had gentlemen question me as to the expediency of our liberality. As a matter of fact it is an economy. Of the 370 students in the medical department over 224 are from abroad. Where instruction is given by lectures 400 can be taught almost as easily as 100."

Sewing-schools were established in Providence, R. I., seven years ago. Within that period 1,120 girls gathered from the streets have attended it, 700 of whom are now employed as seamstresses at from $3 to $12 a week. Four or five hundred of the girls were so poorly clad when taken in hand that they could not attend the day-school, and they were provided with garments. The pupils have made 3,367 garments, which have been distributed among the poor.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. TRACY'S OPENING NOT YET FINISHED.

BEECHER'S AGONY EXPLAINED—HE BELIEVES MRS. TILTON TRUE TO HER HUSBAND—DEFENDANT'S THEORY CONCERNING THE "APOLOGY"—TILTON'S TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY GEN. TRACY.

Gen. Tracy continued his opening address on behalf of the defense during the whole of yesterday's session. The audience had not lessened, but, on the contrary, was even larger in number than on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher came into court early, accompanied by their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Edward Beecher, and occupied their usual seats. Mrs. Tilton did not appear in court during the day. Her son, Ralph Tilton, is dying from pneumonia at the residence of Mr. Ovington. Several strange ladies occupied the seats generally used by Mrs. Tilton and her friends. Tilton's counsel were all absent except Mr. Beach, who took voluminous notes of Gen. Tracy's address as it was delivered. Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee sat among the counsel for the plaintiff. Gen. Tracy began by referring to the close of his argument on the preceding evening, where he had described in what manner and under what circumstances Moulton had obtained from Beecher Mrs. Tilton's letter of retraction. He then proceeded to picture the quick perception of Moulton as to the extent of the anguish Beecher suffered, and the condition of Mr. Beecher when Moulton came to him on the evening of Dec. 31. He said:

"Henry Ward Beecher stood convicted in his own morbid imagination as a slanderer of the meanest type, and as a Pastor and friend whose heedless folly had introduced discord into the holiest of relations, and had plunged into sorrow one of the happiest families in his flock. A charge the most terrible that could possibly confront a man in his position, (for it would be easy to show that, under the circumstances, a charge of impure proposals would be more difficult to meet than one of actual adultery,) such a charge has been suddenly sprung upon him like a thunderclap from a clear sky, not from the gasconading harlequin who orders him out of Brooklyn at the muzzle of a sheet of 'commercial note,' but in a paper signed by a lady, his friend, his child, almost, one whom he knows to be when in her normal condition, pure and good and truthful. When we consider the swift succession of images presented to the man, who, in addition to his remorse for the past, had reason to apprehend a plunge into public conflict with a jealous husband, and with no other defense than his own simple word of honor—can we wonder that Mr. Beecher was a deeply agitated and excited man?"

Gen. Tracy then proceeded to assert a belief of his client regarding Mrs. Tilton, and did so in the following words:

"He believes that Mrs. Tilton has never been unfaithful to her husband in word, look, or thought. He believes that she has lavished upon that unworthy husband all the treasures of that royal nature, and that all the fountains of her love, a love to whose depths and tenderness no justice can be done by language of mine, have been wasted exclusively upon that barren sand which the plaintiff has himself described as the 'cold and cruel heart of Theodore Tilton.'"

The counsel then adverted to the theory of the defense as to the circumstances under which Moulton obtained from Beecher the "letter of contrition" on the night of Dec. 31, and referring to Beecher, said:

"Full of the conviction that he was responsible for the shattered mental condition and the domestic misery of the woman, whom he loved with as pure an affection as any of you gentlemen have for your own daughters—for upward of an hour, Henry Ward Beecher walked that floor, giving utterance to emotions so intense, in language so extravagant, that the self-possessed, keen-eyed gentleman watching him there almost forgot the delight of triumph in the pleasure of surprise. With the volubility of one half-crazed, he pours out the most poignant self-reproaches without limit. For, gentlemen, you know that men express themselves about their sins generally in inverse ratio to their desert of blame. Their estimate of sin is according to their standard of holiness. There was once before, in good old Scripture days, a man who was given over for a time to the manipulations of the devil. I refer to Job, the patriarch of Uz, who is spoken of as a man 'perfect and upright; one that feared God and eschewed evil.' And yet, in the days of his affliction, this good man could say, 'I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes.' So this defendant, on this occasion, excited almost to frenzy by pity and remorse, gave way to his mighty sorrow in a vocabulary whose sombre richness and fullness we may well imagine. How embarrassed by the very copiousness of the resources thus gushing forth before him must have been this cool hand who there, with hard, cold eyes, sat watching this curious development. 'Something to commit Beecher' had been his quest, and here was Beecher himself furnishing terms in torrents intense enough, comprehensive enough, to cover all sins forbidden in the decalogue! Oh, to get a thousandth part of this rich material on paper, for here it is running all to waste, and every sentence is gold, and 'There's millions in it.' But the copious talker is in no mood for writing, and our shrewd operator in vivisection, watching then his opportunity, sees the supreme moment arrive for dropping the scalpel and taking up the pen."

Here Gen. Tracy, admitting that the "letter of contrition" was written at the interview of Dec. 30, proceeded to analyze its character. He began by reading the evidence of Moulton regarding its writing, and then said:

"It will be observed that while Mr. Moulton says that this conversation lasted two hours, and that Mr. Beecher was greatly excited, yet he names but three topics of conversation, and all he relates of the interview would not occupy more than fifteen minutes.

The question at issue between Moulton and this defendant is this: Was the paper prepared at the beginning of the conversation—deliberately dictated sentence by sentence, written down exactly as delivered, and present with the parties during the remainder of the interview—or, on the other hand, was it hastily prepared at the end of the conversation by one who endeavored to gather up and record the more salient points of what had been previously uttered? To settle this question of veracity, gentlemen, I appeal to the paper itself.

Gen. Tracy then called attention to the irregular formation of the letters, and the incorrect punctuation of the letter as written by Moulton, and especially directed the attention of the jury to the fact that in all the publications by Moulton and Tilton, the letter had never been printed as originally written. Also, to the fact that the letter terminated with an abrupt dash instead of a period, showing that its writing had been suddenly terminated. The facts were, Gen. Tracy said, that as Beecher rapidly uttered his excited thoughts, Moulton hurriedly jotted down those of them which he thought would be prejudicial to Beecher, and that at the moment when he made the dash, Beecher's tea-bell rang and the writing was interrupted. Beecher refused to sign it as from himself, but wrote "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," relying on Moulton's assurance that it would be harmless to him. If Beecher dictated the letter why did he dictate at its beginning, "My dear friend Moulton," and sign it, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence" instead of signing it "yours truly." Gen. Tracy then referred at some length to the oral confessions claimed to have been made by Beecher to Moulton, and alluded to Moulton's insertion of the word "sexual" before the word "relations," already noticed during the course of the trial. Gen. Tracy then openly stated that Moulton had been guilty of deliberate perjury, in inventing an interview with Henry Ward Beecher on Jan. 2, 1871, so as to make a foundation for introducing testimony as to previous occurrences. On Jan. 2 Beecher received 800 New Year's callers, and never saw Moulton at all.

From this point Gen. Tracy adverted to the Bessie Turner letters, and read the two letters written by Bessie Turner, denying that Tilton had carried her, screaming, from her room to his and attempted to violate her person. The story Bessie Turner told never charged such an offense. She stated that Tilton had carried her from her bed to his and endeavored to persuade her to submit to her ruin. So that the letters obtained by Tilton were really no retraction of the charge she had made, although they were obtained by him to be used against the girl should she be a witness against him. She never wrote any retraction of charges against Tilton, and it was Moulton who suggested to Beecher that Tilton could not afford to pay her school-bill in the West. Gen. Tracy then commented on the course of Beecher's conduct regarding the infelicities of Tilton's married life, and said, among other remarks:

"But there is a remark in a letter which Beecher writes to Moulton to which I desire to call your attention, gentlemen. It is in the line of the thought which I am now advancing, that the conduct of these parties shows conclusively that they were not dealing in regard to an admitted adultery, for in that letter of Beecher to Moulton, speaking of Tilton, he says: 'My earnest longing is to see her in the full sympathy of her nature at rest with him, and to see him once more trusting her and loving her with even a better than the old love.' Isn't that a remarkable sentence for a man to write the most intimate friend of the husband who has been outraged by his wife being debauched by her Pastor—for that Pastor to say to his friend: 'I hope to see that husband loving the wife with even more than the old love, loving her better than he ever did because of this act and after it.' Is it possible that if this was an admitted adultery, and this man had forgiven his wife, that Henry Ward Beecher would write thus to the mutual friend, the trusted friend of her husband, that he hoped that this husband should love the wife even better than he ever did before?"

The counsel, then, in a very severe manner, alluded to Tilton's testimony regarding his interview with Beecher, in reference to the boy, Ralph Tilton. He said:

"Nor will I stop to consider the monstrous story which the plaintiff has told you concerning the remarkable interview which he says occurred between him and Mr. Beecher when they held an inquest over the paternity of the last child of Mr. Tilton. The monstrosity of such a story is sufficient to shock the moral sense of any man who is compelled to listen to it. You will not believe, gentlemen, that any such story—any such interview ever occurred. We shall show you what did occur there by a witness who was present, and who took part in it. That was a friendly interview, and it was one in which Mr. Tilton expressed a wish that the past be buried, and that the old relations of Mr. Beecher to that family be restored and he resume his visits, a fact which is quite inconsistent with the story; but for reasons which are obvious to you, while Mr. Beecher had the deepest sympathy for this man, and while he had the highest regard for her, he, of course, under the circumstances, would not renew his visits to that family, and never did."

During this Tilton sat in his seat near Mr. Beach, and seemed perfectly impassive. Almost every one in court knew that the boy Ralph was supposed to be dying. Gen. Tracy then took up the subject of Tilton's acquaintance with Victoria C. Woodhull, and the character of that intimacy. He began by saying that Tilton claimed his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull only began in May, 1871, and arose out of the expected publication of the scandal. If they should prove to the contrary the jury should not credit his evidence. Gen. Tracy then said:

"That he went down to Coney Island with her in a carriage is admitted by him. He denies that he went bathing with her. We shall satisfy you, gentlemen, that he is mistaken in that particular; at least, we shall show to you that when they arrived at Coney Island on that occasion, they deposited their watches in the custody of the coachman and went to the sea-shore as if to bathe, and that when they returned the golden locks of Mr. Tilton were damp with the mists of the ocean, at least, or perhaps he will say they were dampened by the agony he was enduring for the sake of Henry Ward Beecher in his association with Mrs. Woodhull down on the seashore at that time. We shall show you that they returned to the carriage with all the evidences that they had been bathing together. We shall show you, gentlemen, that when the man drove them back to the city, that he stopped at the house, I think of Mr. Moulton, which they both entered, and that late in the evening he ordered a covered carriage and drove home with Mrs. Woodhull to New-York, that when he got there he discharged the carriage and they entered the house together, where Tilton remained all night—all for the sake of Mr. Beecher."

Gen. Tracy then proceeded to claim that Tilton, finding that his friendship with Mrs. Woodhull was ruining him and that the *Golden Age* was becoming a failure, endeavored to induce Beecher to countenance Mrs. Woodhull and so sustain himself. Mr. Beecher declined to do so, and told Tilton that his connection with the Woodhulls would be ruinous. Then Tilton published the poem, "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," as a threat to Mr. Beecher, that unless he stepped into the breach and saved Tilton's shattered fortunes, he would be scandalized before the world, and, although Tilton knew that the scandal was in the possession of Mrs. Woodhull and many others, he swore that if he thought any one would imagine the verse beginning, "I clasped a woman's breast," to refer to his wife, he would have cut off his right arm before he penned it. During his argument of this point Gen. Tracy read two stanzas of the poem with no small effect. Gen. Tracy's argument then proceeded to the effect that Tilton, penniless and desperate, determined to enforce the payment of Bowen's debt, and to aid him wrote the "Personal Statement," narrating the stories against Beecher told him by Bowen. He had two slips printed, and took one of them to Samuel Wilkeson, a gentleman largely interested in Mr. Beecher's works. He showed it to him, and Wilkeson said: "This will shake the world. Do not publish it; what has Beecher done to you?" And Tilton answered, "When Bowen discharged me, and I was lying prostrate on the Brooklyn sidewalk, he never raised his finger to save me, as he could. Mr. Wilkeson said, "Mr. Beecher has friends and I have friends who can persuade Bowen to pay you, and I will see to it;" and Tilton then said, "What a fortunate thing it was that, passing by, I thought I would call on my old and dear friend, S. Wilkeson." Three days after Tilton had Bowen's check for $7,000 in his pocket.

Gen. Tracy then said, "At this point I reach a stage of the case where my name has been dragged in, and I will make a personal explanation." Mr. Beach said, "Will the gentleman be a witness?" and Gen. Tracy answered, "Yes, if necessary." Mr. Beach objected. On the understanding that Mr. Tracy's statement should be proved by evidence he was allowed to proceed. He said that the statement of Tilton that he had prepared the questions and answers of Mrs. Tilton previous to her appearance before the committee was false; that he saw Mrs. Tilton for the first time shortly before the committee meeting, and only asked her to excuse some questions which, under other circumstances, she might consider indelicate. Gen. Tracy said that Tilton had, as a matter of friendly consultation, read him a portion of a statement in which the charge against Mr. Beecher was one of improper solicitation, and that when the controversy arose and Tilton departed from that charge and instituted the more technically grave offense of adultery, he told Tilton he no longer considered himself bound to be neutral, and Tilton said, "That does not release you from your obligation." He answered, in presence of a half dozen witnesses, "That is a matter of judgment; I hold that it does." As to advising the policy of silence when consulted by Tilton regarding the Woodhull publication, and, finding that Tilton would not deny it save by exonerating his wife and accusing Beecher of improper solicitation, he did advise silence as the best policy, considering that where a minister was accused of improperly soliciting one of his congregation, the charge was as bad as one of actual adultery.

In making this statement Gen. Tracy spoke until 4:20 o'clock, at which time the court adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

At 11:05 Mr. Tracy resumed his address. He said:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, AND GENTLEMAN OF THE JURY: When I closed last night, gentlemen, I had finished all I proposed to say to you on the subject of the interviews of the 30th and 31st of December, except that in another connection I shall have occasion to refer to what Moulton says were the confessions of the defendant on the evening of the 31st. That interview, as you remember, gentlemen, closed by Mr. Moulton having obtained from Mr. Beecher the surrender of Mrs. Tilton's retraction of the charge which she had made against him in her letter dated Dec. 29. It had been surrendered on the express promise of Mr. Moulton that that retraction and the accusation should be preserved and kept together. He had taken that retraction to Tilton, and the difficulty in which they seemed to be involved the day before by Mr. Beecher's holding in his possession such a piece of terrible evidence against Mr. Tilton was removed. They had discovered, also, that the shock which Mr. Beecher had received in consequence of the accusation of Mrs. Tilton, of beholding her on her sick bed, not only shattered in body, but, as he feared, shattered in mind, had produced a profound impression upon Mr. Beecher. The quick and accurate eye of Moulton had not failed to discover that—that his heart had been disturbed and moved to the very foundations. Having obtained from his hands the evidence which he held against them on the promise that the accusation and the retraction should never again be used, the next thing that seems to have occurred to these parties was to pursue this interview and to see if they could not obtain from Mr. Beecher something authenticated by him which would give a pretext to the accusation which Tilton had made against him, because Tilton did not care to rest, if he could help it, under the imputation of that—the retraction had been surrendered; he did not care to rest under the imputation which that retraction cast upon him, and he sought, if possible, to get something from the defendant which should justify or uphold the charge which he had made. Therefore, Moulton returns to the interview on Jan. 1. I shall not stop to dwell here, gentlemen, upon the want of memory of Mr. Moulten as to the time when that interview began and when it ended, as to whether the gas was lighted or whether it was not—all that will be distinct in your minds.

MOULTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

I come now to the interview as he relates it, and to what did in fact occur at that interview, and to discover if we can how much credit his testimony is entitled to when he says that the paper which he took away from that interview was a paper dictated by Mr. Beecher sentence by sentence, and written down by him as thus dictated.

On the evening of Jan. 1, Moulton again visited the house of Mr. Beecher. But he came to make peace, not war. He drew a picture of Tilton's sorrows, of the utter wreck of his fortunes, of the destruction of his family peace; and all in terms so vivid as to excite the feelings of his hearer to the highest pitch. He vindicated his friend from the calumnious stories which had been brought to Mr. Beecher and had been believed by him. He convinced Mr. Beecher that the charges which the latter, believing them to be true, had repeated to Mr. Bowen, were utterly without foundation. Then he dwelt on the alienation which had arisen between this husband and wife, and on the utter misery which had fallen upon the whole family in consequence. All this in terms calculated to wring tears of blood from a compassionate heart, but without a word of direct accusation against Mr. Beecher. And yet, under everything save the implication, that in some way Mr. Beecher was responsible for all this suffering. Responsible for Tilton's business misfortunes, because he and Bowen had united to turn him out of the *Independent* and out of the *Brooklyn Union*. Responsible for the domestic misery, because the alienation of the wife, which Mr. Beecher had previously supposed to have arisen from the misconduct of the husband, was now assumed to have been caused by an undue affection for her Pastor and a violent and protracted struggle between her passion and her sense of duty, which had destroyed her health and unsettled her reason. Now, gentlemen, neither of these statements fairly describes anything which Mr. Beecher had actually done. They are only what he was made by Moulton to believe he had done. It is easy to imagine the effect of such a process upon a nature proverbially kind and ingenuous. The measure of undeserved misery then predicated of this plaintiff having been piled very high with careful ingenuity, it needed but a slight push of suggestion to roll the whole over upon the defendant. It needed no special argument or persuasion to fix the responsibility; the man for whose shoulders it had been prepared hastened himself to assume it. Henry Ward Beecher stood convicted in his own morbid imagination as a slanderer of the meanest type, and as a Pastor and friend whose heedless folly had introduced discord into the holiest of relations, and had plunged into sorrow one of the happiest families of his flock.

THE AGONY OF HIS SELF-REPROACH.

Gentlemen, can you picture to yourselves the agony of his self-reproach under this new and astounding revelation? Can you imagine with what fanatical remorse he would pierce himself again and again with the thorn thus furnished to his hand? "What species of slander," he would say, "is so base as to charge a friend falsely with marital unfaithfulness, seeing that the charges must involve not him alone, but also some innocent woman, in inevitable obloquy?" It is true, he might palliate to himself the fault by pleading the honesty of his intentions and his belief in the truth of those reports. But neither in law nor in morals is the mere belief in a slander any justification for its utterance in the absence of a preliminary inquiry, with care proportioned to the magnitude of the case. Why had he not made more careful inquiry into the sources of his information? Why had he not instituted a more searching investigation into the facts before assuming the responsibility of action so injurious? Why so prompt to receive with credit calumnious reports against a friend? Such were the questions which the aroused conscience of the defendant, under the skillful manipulation of the plaintiff's serviceable friend, pushed home with stinging force and agonizing effect. But if on this first charge Mr. Beecher, following the delicate instincts of an honorable man, felt himself to be absolutely without excuse, how must his self-reproach have been intensified by the additional thought now presented to him, that he had been the means of beguiling Mrs. Tilton into an undue affection for himself, and thus alienating her from her husband and destroying the home where that husband might otherwise have found refuge with his ruined fortunes? If this were so—and the evidence of what he had himself seen led him in his then excited state to accept Moulton's statements—as true there was absolutely but one excuse or palliation which he could offer to his own accusing conscience for the offense, namely:

THE MEANING OF BEECHER'S LANGUAGE.

That he had not intentionally done wrong; that though he might have been culpably careless, he had not been consciously guilty of any conduct tending to encourage the alleged affection. But such a defense involved the implication that the lady had conceived this passion entirely without suggestion from him or any encouragement on his part, and he was debarred from any such plea by all the instincts of a gentleman, as well as by his genuine respect and affection for the lady herself; nor would this plea, even if he could have induced himself to make it, have been a full defense. It is the solemn duty of a clergyman to prevent such a disaster from arising out of his associations with his flock. He is generally in fault if he fails to see and to repress the first symptoms of a dangerous affection for him on the part of a married woman. This, gentlemen, is the simple and obvious meaning of that language in Mr. Beecher's statement which has been so maliciously and so dishonestly perverted for the ends of this great conspiracy. "The case as it then appeared in my eyes," says Mr. Beecher, speaking of this interview, "was strongly against me. My old fellow-worker had been dispossessed of his eminent place and influence, and I had counseled it. His family had been well nigh broken up, and I had advised it; his wife had become sick and broken in body and mind, and I, as I fully believed, had been the cause of all this wreck by continuing, with blind heedlessness, that friendship which had beguiled her heart, and roused her husband into a fury of jealousy, although not caused by any intentional act of mine. And should I coldly defend myself? Should I hold her up to contempt as having thrust her affection upon me unsought? Should I tread upon this man and his household in their great adversity?" All this, for purposes sufficiently obvious, has been industriously misrepresented as a contemptible resort on the part of Mr. Beecher, to the very line of defense which in this language he expressly repudiates. Though this was his only possible defense, yet he forbore to use it. It was either this or silence, or what was one degree better than silence, an acceptance of all the blame, together with an earnest disclaimer of any intentional wrong. He says: "I disclaimed with the greatest earnestness all intent to harm Theodore in his home or business." Think for a moment of his situation. A charge, the most terrible that could possibly confront a man in his position, (for it would be easy to show that, under the circumstances, a charge of impure proposals would be more difficult to meet than one of actual adultery,) such a charge has been suddenly sprung upon him like a thunder-clap from a clear sky, not from the gasconading harlequin who orders him out of Brooklyn at the muzzle of a sheet of "commercial note," but in a paper signed by a lady, his friend, his child almost, one whom he knows to be, when in her normal condition, pure and good and truthful. How stunning the surprise, how horrible the complication! Is it possible that she can have consented to such an accusation? If so, what diabolical machination has led to it? And what must be the final result? He has received from her, indeed, a frank retraction with tearful expressions of regret, and a touching account of the means by which she was driven to such an act; but hardly are these consoling accounts cold before he is informed of a re-retraction. Then is she, indeed, broken in health and distracted in mind—and all these troubles have been brought upon a family for many years and still so dear to him—and he a minister of the Gospel who has been to these people as a father, he the man by whose agency all this ruin had been brought about! When we consider the swift succession of images presented to the man, who, in addition to his remorse for the past, had reason to apprehend a plunge into public conflict with a jealous husband, and with no other defense than his own simple word of honor—can we wonder that Mr. Beecher was a deeply agitated and excited man?

WHY BEECHER WAS READY TO APOLOGIZE.

But this is not all. The Pastor of Plymouth Church, surrounded by troops of friends, might have wished even this terrible conflict, if he were absolutely free from the blameworthiness. And it has been freely asked how could he apologize to a husband who brought a false charge against him? But this contingency had been foreseen. The emissary of Tilton entirely dropped the charge of improper advances, and neither then nor ever afterward alluded to it. But using the language and manner of a gentleman, and pledging his word of honor to the truth of what he said, he found no difficulty in convincing Mr. Beecher that the unhappy little woman, who, as he well knew, and as her husband knew, had always loved Mr. Beecher with a reverential affection, had been misled by his flattering attentions and sympathetic interest into an actual passion for him, which had destroyed her domestic peace, and the struggle between which and her sense of duty had shattered her mind. That this was the fact, we have already shown that Mr. Beecher was made fully to believe. And did not this afford a more satisfactory explanation of her mysterious charge, than his previous supposition that it was extorted from her by her cruel husband? Nothing was more natural than that a woman, whose mind was shaken by this cause, should imagine that the object of her love had solicited her affection; nothing more natural than that, in an hour of remorse and of mental prostration, she should confess her own passion, and assert that she not only loved, but had been loved. For where is the woman living who will freely confess that she had loved without encouragement and without solicitation? This supposed state of facts cleared up the whole mystery, explained the whole disaster to the family, and relieved the husband from all suspicion of a conspiracy against his Pastor. But where did it leave the Pastor himself? It made his defense impossible, so long as the accusation brought against him was not coarse and vulgar in its terms. He was not free from fault. His own conscience condemned him. Although he well knew that he had never said an impure word, nor offered an impure caress, yet he could not deny the charge of having beguiled the woman's affection without imputing to her the indelicacy of "thrusting her affection upon him unsought." This is what he said he would die before he would do. This is what he said in his statement last August that he had always found it impossible to do. Nay, more, with such instinctive horror did he shrink from such a defense that he would not use it to justify himself, before his own conscience, but assumed at once that in some way he must have been to blame—he must have enticed the affections of this wife from her husband.

And to this charge, which was the only one intimated by Moulton, he pleaded guilty before his own conscience and before his God. I refer now, gentlemen, to the interview of Jan. 1 when I say, "as intimated by Moulton."

BEECHER BELIEVES THAT MRS. TILTON HAS BEEN A FAITHFUL WIFE.

Here, gentlemen, I must break the thread of my narrative to prevent a fresh injustice to my client. It must be distinctly understood that he does not now believe, and he did not when making his statement last August believe, one word of this story concerning Mrs. Tilton's passion for him, to which he was induced to give credence in January, 1871. He believes that she has lavished upon her unworthy husband all the treasures of that royal nature, and that all the fountains of her love, a love to whose depths and tenderness no justice can be done by language of mine, have been wasted exclusively upon the barren sand, which the plaintiff has himself described as the "cold and cruel heart of Theodore Tilton." But Mr. Beecher had no such relief on the night of Jan. 1, 1871. Full of the conviction that he was responsible for the shattered mental condition and the domestic misery of the woman, whom he loved with as pure an affection as any of you gentlemen have for your own daughters—for upward of an hour Henry Ward Beecher walked that floor, giving utterance to emotions so intense, in language so extravagant, that the self-possessed, keen-eyed gentleman watching him there almost forgot the delight of triumph in the pleasure of surprise. He had come to this interview commissioned to obtain, at all hazards, something from Beecher, something to supply the place of deserting auxiliaries and lost ammunition. Bowen had slipped from under, and could no longer be relied on for the promised reinforcement. The charge of improper proposals had failed or had been neutralized by the retraction; the locker is absolutely empty, and the whole campaign must be begun anew. To get in Beecher's hand, or with his signature, something in the nature of a confession of improper advances to fit the vague accusation which had already been propounded with such imperfect success—this was the problem. A tolerably difficult game to play, one would be apt to think, with the wily and accomplished villain whom you have already heard so vigorously described by the senior counsel for the plaintiff. But lo! this man, represented to you as a gifted scoundrel, a consummate villain, an unparalleled dissembler, who had practiced wholesale lewdness for more than thirty years under the concentrated gaze of the whole world, and up to this time succeeded in covering up his tracks, now advances voluntarily to this friend of a day, opens at once every joint in his harness and invites him to insert his javelin at his own sweet will. Why, gentlemen, never did a three-year-old baby, quivering with contrition for its first conscious fault, more swiftly run to bury its bowed and tearful face in its tender mother's lap than did this suffering man advance to cast himself on the breast of that guileless and gushing creature, Francis D. Moulton.

MR. BEECHER'S SELF-REPROACHES.

With the volubility of one half crazed he pours out the most poignant self-reproaches without limit. For, gentlemen, you know that men express themselves about their sins generally in inverse ratio to their desert of blame. Their estimate of sin is according to their standard of holiness. There was once before, in good old Scripture days, a man who was given over for a time to the manipulations of the devil. I refer to Job, the patriarch of Uz, who is spoken of as a man "perfect and upright; one that feared God and eschewed evil." And yet in the days of his affliction this good man could say, "I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes." It was because he had been permitted in a vision to see the divine standard of holiness. The greatest of the prophets cried, "Woe is me! for I am unclean; for mine eyes have seen the Lord." And from those times down pure and spiritual-minded men—men conspicuous in the world for personal holiness—have been wont to puzzle and astonish worldling natures by the unmeasured terms in which they have denounced their own faults and imperfections. So this defendant on this occasion, excited almost to frenzy by pity and remorse, gave way to his mighty sorrow in a vocabulary whose sombre richness and fullness we may well imagine. How embarrassed by the very copiousness of the resources thus gushing forth before him must have been this cool hand who there, with hard, cold eyes, sat watching this curious development. "Something to commit Beecher" had been his quest, and here was Mr. Beecher himself furnishing terms in torrents intense enough, comprehensive enough, to cover all sins forbidden in the decalogue! Oh, to get a thousandth part of this rich material on paper, for here it is running all to waste, and every sentence is gold, and "There's Millions in it." But the copious talker is in no mood for writing, and our shrewd operator in vivisection, watching then his opportunity, sees the supreme moment arrive for dropping the scalpel and taking up the pen. And now, gentlemen, having brought you up to the situation as it exists in our conception, let us leave it thus for a moment—Mr. Beecher pouring forth an unceasing torrent of morbid self-accusation and sorrow, and Moulton, with unpracticed pen, in the gathering darkness, at his wits' end, to make rapid selection and arrangement from the multitude of significant expressions such as should best answer the end in view, namely, to get Mr. Beecher on paper in the attitude of a penitent criminal. Let us, I say, turn from this interesting situation and institute a somewhat careful inquiry into the Genesis and the nature of the remarkable paper which was the product of that rapid incubation.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE APOLOGY.

There is no doubt, gentlemen, that the paper originally called "the letter of apology," but more recently "the letter of contrition," was written by the "mutual friend" at this interview of Jan. 1, 1871. But in regard to every other fact concerning its preparation, the defendant and Mr. Moulton will be in conflict.

The interview of Jan. 1 is described by Moulton as follows. On his direct examination he says:

"Q.—State, if you please, what that interview was? A.—I told Mr. Beecher that I had taken the retraction to Mr. Tilton and that I had told Mr. Tilton it would have been very foolish for him to have carried his threat into execution. I told him that Mr. Tilton was pleased with my having procured the retraction, and that I told Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton seemed to be"—

Then he was interrupted. Then he proceeds:

"I told him that I thought that—I told him that Tilton told me that he had made up his mind that no matter what came to himself he would undertake to protect the reputation of his wife at all hazards. Then Mr. Beecher said to me that he was in misery on account of the crime that he had committed against Theodore Tilton and his wife and family; he said that he would be willing to make any reparation that was in his power; he said that Mr. Tilton, he thought, would have been a better man under the circumstances in which he had been placed than he had been; that he felt that he had done a great wrong, because he was Theodore Tilton's friend, he was his Pastor, his wife's friend and Pastor, and he wept bitterly; and I said to him, 'Mr. Beecher, why don't you say that to Mr. Tilton?'—

Observe, gentlemen, that the suggestion of writing comes from Moulton in this instance:

"And I said to Mr. Beecher, 'why don't you say that to Mr. Tilton, why don't you express to him the grief you feel and the contrition for it? You can do no more than that, and I think I know Theodore Tilton well enough to know that he would be satisfied with that, for I know he loves his wife.' Mr. Beecher told me to take pen and paper and to write at his dictation, and I did write at his dictation the letter of Jan. 1, 1871.

Q.—What was done after you wrote that letter? A.—I read the letter to him and he read it and then he signed—

Q.—Never mind, we will show that in a moment; you say you read it to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read it as it was? A.—Yes, Sir, and as it is.

Q.—Did he take it and read it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that you read it to him and that he read it afterward for himself? A.—Yes, certainly."

So remarkable a fact, you will observe, gentlemen, had attracted the attention of the counsel, and he wanted to make sure that the witness meant to be understood that, after he had read this letter aloud carefully to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Beecher then took it, and read it over for himself. A very remarkable fact, if it be true, as newspapers say. On the cross-examination he was asked:

"Q.—Well, what subjects did you and Mr. Beecher converse about on that day; just name the topics of conversation, so far as you can remember? A.—The effect of the recantation upon Theodore Tilton; Mr. Beecher's expression of contrition for the crime he had committed against Elizabeth Tilton and Theodore Tilton; and his expression of regret that he had mentioned Mrs. Bullard's name to Mr. Bowen. Those are the three distinct subjects that I now recollect.

Q.—And the only three that you recollect? A.—Those are the three, Sir."

You will remember, gentlemen, that he described that interview as lasting from one to two hours, and yet he names but three subjects that were conversed about at that interview, and all he relates of the interview would not have occupied ten minutes to have repeated. You will remember that he says that the reading of this letter began soon after the conversation, and that it was prepared at the beginning of the conversation. He states but little as occurring on that day except the fact of the writing of this paper. He admits that the preparation of the paper was suggested by a remark Mr. Beecher made during the conversation. But in another part of his testimony he says that the paper was prepared at the beginning of the conversation. He says it was dictated by Mr. Beecher deliberately, sentence by sentence; and that he wrote it down as dictated, and that the paper was not only in Mr. Beecher's words, but the very sentences are of his construction, while Mr. Beecher will tell you, gentlemen, that this paper was prepared toward the close of a long and excited conversation, embracing many more topics than those referred to by Mr. Moulton, who remarked that Tilton was under the impression that Beecher was inimical to him, and desirous of his overthrow, and that if Tilton could but know how kindly Mr. Beecher had expressed himself toward him in this conversation, it would remove all harshness from his mind. Mr. Beecher declined to write, but said, "you can tell him what I say." To which Moulton replied: "It would have more effect if it came from you in some authentic form." "Well," said Mr. Beecher, "you can make a memorandum of what I say," and thereupon Moulton took a pen and began to write what Beecher had said during the conversation. Substantially, gentlemen, the only dictation which Mr. Beecher did in the matter was on two or three occasions, when Moulton asked him what words or phrase he used. At this point Mr. Beecher supplied the word or phrase, as the case might be.

THE PREPARATION OF THE PAPER.

The preparation of that paper was the last thing done at the interview. It was completed after Mr. Beecher's tea-bell had rung, which, on Sundays, always rings at 5 o'clock. The sun had set; the room was growing dark, and the gas was not lit. It was written in great haste; it was not read over by Moulton, nor was it read by Beecher. It would hardly have been possible for either to read it. When asked by Mr. Moulton to sign it, Mr. Beecher refused, on the ground that it was not his paper; but being pressed, he finally took a pen and wrote on the extreme lower edge of the last page:

"I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence.
HENRY WARD BEECHER."

The question at issue between Moulton and this defendant is this: Was this paper prepared at the beginning of the conversation deliberately dictated sentence by sentence, written down exactly as delivered and present with the parties during the remainder of the interview, or, on the other hand, was it hastily prepared at the end of the conversation by one who endeavored to gather up and record the more salient points of what had been previously uttered? To settle this question of veracity, gentlemen, I appeal to the paper itself. Is it credible that Henry Ward Beecher ever declared and deliberately signed such sentences as are here recorded. We say that the paper bears on its face conclusive evidence of desperate haste, leading to inaccuracies of composition, which neither Mr. Beecher nor Moulton could ever have committed had they written deliberately and at their leisure. In the first place, it lacks all the indications which would distinguish a letter, either written or dictated by a man of culture, habituated to the production of thoughtful, methodical papers. The slightest glance must convince any intelligent man that no man of letters could ever have literally dictated this incoherent production, no matter what his temporary condition, if it were short of absolute insanity. Even if he had been insane, it is doubtful whether the habits of a literary man would not have led him to prepare a letter having at least the external symbols of logic, sense, and order. But the paper now under consideration, as the most uneducated man may see, is absolutely without logical sequence, and violates the most familiar rules of composition. If Mr. Beecher had really dictated a letter to Mr. Moulton, sentence by sentence, his literary instincts would inevitably have prompted a production having such a natural beginning, middle, and end as is common to all letters written by educated men. This paper has none of these things. It opens with an abrupt, extravagant expression, which, if literally construed, is profane, and which shows upon its face that it is a distortion of a proper, though excited, expression. But note, also, the entire disconnection of the latter part of the sentence from the first. I desire, gentlemen, during my notes on this letter, to hand it to you, and you will have to take it, half of you at a time. The first sentence of this letter, gentlemen, is as follows: "My dear Friend Moulton: I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God, he would have been a better man, in my circumstances, than I have been." Now, I ask you, gentlemen, to note that the last clause of that sentence has no sort of relation to the first, and yet Mr. Moulton coolly swears in your presence that Mr. Beecher deliberately dictated, as one single connected sentence, without any intervening stop, these extraordinary words: "I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God, he would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been." No one could have deliberately uttered such a sentence; and neither Mr. Moulton nor Mr. Tilton has ever ventured to print that sentence in type as it was originally written. But all the sentences are disjointed; they do not follow each other in any natural order. Their confusion is perfectly comprehensible if we believe that they are hasty reports of hasty expressions, spread over a long conversation at intervals and eagerly grasped at by a man who was anxious to record the worst language which he could possibly select from the excited utterances of a man under deep feeling, but utterly incomprehensible, if we accept Mr. Moulton's oath that the paper was deliberately dictated and deliberately written. But it is necessary that I should call your attention to still stronger evidence of the desperate haste with which this paper was prepared by other internal evidence of a still more unmistakable nature. In the first place, if you observe that paper, you will see that the first four or five lines are more distinctly written than the subsequent portion. Down to the word "God," every letter is complete in itself, but after this word a comma is inserted where there should be a period, and the next word begins with a small, instead of a capital, H. In the first sentence, after the word "God," you can hardly read that sentence without making a period at the word "God," and commencing a new sentence, of course, with a capital, and yet you will observe that it commences with a small "h," and separated only with a comma. Now, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher would not have dictated such a sentence as that; it is not possible; nor is it possible that Moulton would have written such a sentence as that except in the greatest haste.

BEECHER'S VERSION OF THE CONVERSATION THE CORRECT ONE.

I now refer you to the internal evidence you will derive from the inspection of the paper itself, that Mr. Beecher's version of this conversation must be true, and Mr. Moulton's must be untrue. It will be further observed that the writer inserts a comma after the word "man," where there should be none, and a dash after the word "been," where there should be a period. He nexts writes, "I can't ask nothing," clearly showing that he did not write this from dictation, for he would not have written "can't" where Mr. Beecher had just dictated "can." But starting to frame the sentence, "I can't ask," he discovered, as the remainder was formed in his mind, that he must change "can't" to "can," and so canceled the "t," as you will see in the manuscript—a clear evidence, as we submit to you, that that word was not written from dictation, but that it bears the general evidence of its having been written by a man who, starting to frame a sentence in his own mind, writes three words of the sentence, and then sees, as the balance of it is formed in his mind, that he must change the word he has written, and so he changes "can't" to "can." The word "other" is imperfectly written, the necessary letters being undiscoverable, as will be seen by an inspection of the letter, showing further evidence of haste as the writer went on in the composition. You will see as he began writing, in the first few lines, every word is perfect, but as he goes on in his composition, haste increasing, darkness perhaps coming on in the room, there are letters left out of the words, and there are characters that cannot be said to represent any letter. The word "would" is also very important. No one could say that the last character was intended for a "d." After the word "ache" he makes a dash instead of a period, as there should be. The first period occurring in the paper is found after the word "myself"—away down in the composition. The words "for myself" were interlined, which would not have been the case had he written them down at Mr. Beecher's dictation. The second period occurs after the word "suffer." The next period occurs after the word "inculpated." The sentence begins with a small "a" after the period he has marked. You will observe he has marked a period there, and then in his haste he has begun a sentence with a small letter instead of a capital. And I want to impress the fact on you, gentlemen, here that although this letter was published by Mr. Moulton, it has never been published as written—that is, he changes the whole form and style of the letter by its punctuation. The manner in which he punctuates it, when published, and the punctuation I am now giving, is in accordance with the manner that the letter was punctuated, when the letter was published by Moulton himself. I am reading from his own punctuation. The word "friends" is imperfectly written, there being nothing to indicate the letters "ds" except a dash of the pen, resembling "ds" in no wise, either singly or together. There is no comma after the word "friends," as there should be. The word "toward," is printed "towards" in the statement. After the word "hands" there is a semicolon instead of a period. You will see, gentlemen, in the sentence "she is lying there with folded hands" after "hands" is a semicolon, but the next word begins with a capital. "*She* is sinned against" has been altered evidently from an "I." There is no period marked after the word "another," although the next word begins with a capital, as it should. The sentence "Her forgiveness I have" you will see that "I" looks as if it was originally an "S" changed to an "I." On the contrary, all the way through it is evident that this letter bears the internal evidence on its face that it was hastily prepared—prepared in great haste; and this confirms precisely in itself the statement Mr. Beecher will give you of this interview and the manner in which this paper was prepared. Now, you are asked to believe that he not only read this letter himself, but that Henry Ward Beecher took the letter afterward and deliberately read it himself without discovering or correcting these errors in punctuation. Is it possible that Henry Ward Beecher would ever sign and send out over his own signature such a composition as that?

THE PURPOSE AND OBJECT OF THE LETTER.

But now we come to conclusive evidence that the writing of this letter was suddenly terminated by an abrupt interruption. You will observe that the paper is in the form of a letter addressed "To my dear friend Moulton." The letter recognizes the fact that he had concluded this letter with the sentence, "I humbly pray God that He will put it in Theodore Tilton's heart to forgive me." Now I say that if Mr. Moulton had supposed that the letter was to stop when he wrote the last word he would have prepared it for Mr. Beecher's signature by adding "Yours truly," or "Yours faithfully," for Mr. Beecher to sign; but there is no such clause in the letter. On the contrary, you will observe after the last word of that letter there is a dash instead of a period, showing that the writer intended to continue writing at the time he wrote the last word of the letter. He had not finished it; he expected to keep on gathering up these expressions which were falling from the lips of this excited man. But at the time he had written his last words and made his dash expecting to continue, Mr. Beecher's tea-bell rang, and interrupted the writing. Then came the question of signing. Mr. Beecher said, "I don't sign that, because it is not my composition." Then he asked Mr. Beecher to authenticate it in order that he might show Tilton that he had something from Mr. Beecher. It was a trick deliberately to commit this man in his excited condition to some note or memorandum which could afterward be used against him to convince him that he was under their control. They had him committed. That was the purpose and the object of that letter. That was why it was that Moulton pressed so hard for his signature in some form to the letter itself. Now, gentlemen, Mr. Moulton tells you another fact, that he put at the head of that letter the words "In trust with F. D. Moulton." He says that Mr. Beecher did not dictate. He said that, I presume, for the purpose of explaining the absurdity of Mr. Beecher's dictating that clause at the head of the letter, and then writing it at the foot of the letter. Seeing that it was in the letter, and that Mr. Beecher, if he had dictated at the head of the letter, "in trust with F. D. Moulton," he would hardly have done it at the end. Nor is it likely that he would have done it if he had perceived it when he wrote. But Moulton said: "Trust this to me, and I will see that no harm comes to you by your giving me this document that I may carry it to Tilton and show him how kindly you feel for him. Leave that to me; trust it to me." And by this form of expression, repeated by Moulton when he was inducing Beecher to authenticate this paper in some form, that suggested the phrase to Mr. Beecher, and he wrote these words: "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence. H. W. Beecher."

Again, gentlemen, if Mr. Beecher had commenced this letter, dictating "to my friend Moulton," and that that letter had been written by Mr. Moulton in the course of five or ten minutes, what must Moulton have thought of Mr. Beecher, or what must Mr. Beecher have thought of himself when he refused to sign a letter that he commenced by dictating these words? Is not that a remarkable statement, that Mr. Beecher should begin the dictation of a letter, "My dear friend Moulton;" a letter that only contained about 140 words, and at the close of it should say, "I won't sign it?" You see that it runs in the form of a letter. If Mr. Beecher had deliberately commenced it in the form of a letter, wouldn't he have finished it? What operated in those five or ten minutes that this letter was under preparation, to make him change his mind and refuse to sign a letter which he had begun by that opening, "To my dear friend Moulton?" It seems to me, gentlemen, that that carries the evidence of absurdity upon its face, and it shows that Mr. Beecher did not dictate that phrase, "To my friend Moulton." And it is evidenced by another fact. In all of this four years' correspondence, the numerous letters which Mr. Beecher had written to Mr. Moulton since then, no letter of his has ever been addressed in that form—"My dear friend Moulton."

There is no such letter from the beginning to the end of this correspondence which we now submit to you. [illegible] so fully corroborates [illegible] Beecher will [illegible] so contradicts the [illegible] you that when you come to hear Mr. Beecher's statement, you [illegible] truth and that [illegible]

THE REAL CONFESSIONS.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I come to another branch of this case, and that is the branch which [illegible] wit: the pretended confessions which this defendant is alleged to have made to Francis D. Moulton and to his wife, and to the plaintiff, Theodore Tilton. [illegible] shall show you [illegible] ly upon the writings [illegible] nothing else. As late as July 10, 1874, after the appointment of the committee, the church committee, and [illegible] ing before that committee [illegible] apprehend, by [illegible] doubt, that Mr. [illegible] against Henry Ward Beecher [illegible] He said that he [illegible] impaired in this [illegible] or innocence of [illegible] not at all [illegible] He had it [illegible] evidence will show [illegible] had repeated that [illegible] terrupted by one [illegible] thought he had [illegible] Henry Ward Beecher. [illegible] Tilton, if your case [illegible] is in writing, [illegible] these writings public? [illegible] people can judge [illegible] construction of [illegible] and there, I think [illegible] seen these papers [illegible] that they did [illegible] which Theodore [illegible] they won't prove [illegible] ating. I think [illegible] men, that up to [illegible] Tilton had ever [illegible] of Henry Ward [illegible] pire that this paper [illegible] that date; at least [illegible] appear to you that [illegible] did not pretend [illegible] sions from Mr. [illegible] guilt. He said [illegible] him was a case [illegible] in Moulton's safe. [illegible] lished Aug. 21, [illegible] ton alleges, then [illegible] Beecher had confessed [illegible] guage was entirely [illegible] words, he made [illegible] evidence of the [illegible] lenged on that [illegible] he [Henry Ward Beecher] [illegible] why have you [illegible] other people [illegible] amounted to a confession [illegible] it was not till after [illegible] had made his second [illegible] scends at all or [illegible] in which Henry [illegible] on the trial here [illegible] Beecher's confession [illegible] guage from what [illegible] ment; and you [illegible] language which [illegible] mouth of Henry [illegible] sexual intercourse [illegible] not once, not [illegible] serve, but continuously [illegible] he never hears [illegible] their relations [illegible] the word sexual [illegible] men of the jury [illegible] that Henry Ward [illegible] vey to Francis D. [illegible] criminal relations [illegible] of the plaintiff? [illegible] interview that [illegible] ward Mr. Beecher [illegible] confession and [illegible] he did on the [illegible] once, would not [illegible] ward have been [illegible] for him to [illegible] "sexual relations" [illegible] ton understand [illegible] it is most [illegible] If Mr. Beecher [illegible] never could have [illegible] and displayed such [illegible] to be continually [illegible] Moulton says [illegible] lieve it; it is [illegible] are manufactured [illegible] Henry Ward Beecher [illegible] after occasion; [illegible] sion, he never [illegible] you will remember [illegible] read his statement [illegible]

Mr. Beach—Whose statement?

Mr. Tracy—Moulton's; [illegible] expressions [illegible] when he first [illegible] phraseology, [illegible] made, not [illegible] undertook to [illegible] relations, his [illegible] twice did he repeat [illegible] manner in which [illegible] In his statement [illegible] relations to this [illegible] words sexual re [illegible] repeat it from [illegible] Mr. Beecher said [illegible] tions," and when [illegible] amination he [illegible] himself preface [illegible] —the word [illegible] shall not delay [illegible] views. They [illegible] occurred, most [illegible] most remarkable [illegible] Beecher, if he had [illegible] guilty of the [illegible] heart to this friend [illegible] in mind Mr. Moulton [illegible] Beecher on the [illegible] he tells you that [illegible] is he knew him [illegible] Ward Beecher— [illegible] ance with him, [illegible] but there were [illegible] friend or acquaintance [illegible] on the 30th of December [illegible] a friend of the [illegible] he goes to him [illegible] the next night, [illegible] of caution or preliminary [illegible] opened his heart [illegible] adultery with the [illegible]

THE ABSURDITY OF THE STATEMENT.

The absurdity of the statement itself is sufficient to challenge [illegible] part of the jury [illegible] doubts, even if it [illegible] questioned witness [illegible] that any man in [illegible] such an indiscretion [illegible] tlemen, you will [illegible] we had when Mr. Moulton [illegible] stand to get him [illegible] these stories [illegible] against Tilton to [illegible] culated against Tilton [illegible] ject of conversation [illegible] Moulton on the night [illegible] or on the night [illegible] we could not get [illegible] get him to say that [illegible] ogize to Bowen [illegible] Bowen taking back [illegible] to Tilton and Mrs. [illegible] knowledge that [illegible] of December or the [illegible] very important fact [illegible] importance of it [illegible] clue, you see, to [illegible] and regret which [illegible] the night of the [illegible] of his reports con [illegible] had been the [illegible] and he had [illegible] back, and [illegible] letter upon that [illegible] he had circulated [illegible] had been the s [illegible] had been expressing [illegible] them, why, that [illegible] nation of what [illegible] it. But they keep [illegible] ask you to believe [illegible] nothing talked of [illegible] cept his relation [illegible] and that that was [illegible] sorrow and regret [illegible] this letter to Bowen [illegible] versation. But [illegible] you see, gentlemen [illegible] pone it very long [illegible] conversation right [illegible] night of the 31st [illegible] it must be imme [illegible] that necessity an [illegible]

HOW DID THEY DO IT?

Now, how did they do it? [illegible] by inventing an interview between himself and Beecher on the 2d of January, [illegible] these stories the [illegible] letter to Bowen [illegible] I say he invents it, and I shall [illegible] doubt upon that subject, gentleman. The 1st of January in that year came on Sunday; this letter of contrition was written on Sunday afternoon—this letter called the "apology" was written Sunday afternoon in Beecher's house. Moulton tells you that he called the next day in the afternoon, toward evening—somewhere from 3 to 5 o'clock, I think, that evening. He had another long interview with Mr. Beecher on the 2d day of January, and he tells you in great detail what occurred. He tells you expressly, in answer to a question put to him on cross-examination, that he had four separate interviews with Beecher on four successive days. That is the question put to him; that is the question he answers. Now, gentlemen, we shall show you that Francis D. Moulton had no interview whatever with Henry Ward Beecher on the 2d of January. The 2d of January was the day celebrated as New Year's, and Henry Ward Beecher, as was his custom, received New Year's calls that day, and was engaged all day long in receiving New Year's calls. He had over 400 callers at his house on the 2d day of January, 1871—

Mr. Shearman—Nearly 800.

Mr. Tracy—Nearly 800, I am informed. Busy all day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until late in the evening; no opportunity for such an interview, and no such interview ever occurred. I say it has been invented, and invented for a purpose—in order to enable this witness to carry an interview on very important and vital questions one day beyond the writing of this letter of contrition. He tells you, further, that Mr. Beecher consulted him on that day as to whether the pew-renting should go off that year. Why, gentlemen, if that interview was on the 2d day of January, the pew-renting was to take place the next day, and had been advertised everywhere, and everybody knew it was to go off. To have prevented the pew-renting from going off would have been worse than a printed confession. There was no such talk, no such thought. The renting of the pews, I say, had been advertised, and took place the next day; and there never was such a suggestion as to whether they should go off or not, or be postponed.

THE OBJECT OF THEIR EFFORTS.

The object of the efforts of Moulton and Tilton in the early days of January, 1871, was to restore Mr. Tilton, if possible, to the *Independent* and the *Union*. You see, gentlemen, that this dismissal was very disastrous to Mr. Tilton. He has stated to you from the witness stand why it was disastrous. It was peculiarly disastrous for this reason: He had just made a new arrangement on the *Independent* by which he ceased to be editor, became the chief contributor, and was to be the editor of the *Union*. And that arrangement had been announced in the *Independent* on the 22d. And yet, here, eight days afterward, he is displaced from both papers, and everybody said, "Why this remarkable change?" It was disastrous to Mr. Tilton; it was something more than a mere business change, that could be explained on its face without discredit to either of them. And hence their great desire to restore him in some way into the *Union* and the *Independent*, or to make some explanation of that dismissal which would not be ruinous to him.

WHAT THEIR PLAN WAS.

Now, their plan was to get everybody who had told stories concerning Tilton to retract. Mr. Beecher was to retract, and Mrs. Tilton was to retract, and you remember they did get a letter from Mrs. Tilton which denied that she had ever desired a separation from her husband, and attributed that statement to her mother; they even forced this poor sick woman, in her weak state, to attribute this action to her mother. They got Bessie Turner to retract; they got Bessie Turner to retract the stories which she had told to Mr. Beecher concerning Mr. Tilton. And now, gentlemen, there is more significance to the retraction of Bessie Turner than to most of the retractions in this case, because there is another fact connected with it. Bessie Turner had circulated a story—had told to Mr. Beecher, and had told to other people, that Mr. Tilton had twice attempted her virtue—once by taking her from her own bed and carrying her to his own, and on another occasion in coming to her bedroom and attempting to—to lie in bed with her. And these stories were told, and the evidence of Moulton and Tilton shows you that they knew she had circulated these stories, and, taken at the flood-tide which was setting in against Tilton, they were extremely damaging—very damaging. And she was a girl given to talk, and she seemed under the influence of the mother-in-law; and if we are to believe Tilton's statements the mother-in-law was somewhat given to talk. And it was important not only, therefore, to get Bessie Turner to retract these statements, but to get her out of the way; get her out of Brooklyn, where she wouldn't talk; get her into a distant country where no Brooklyn people could hear her; where she wouldn't be tempted to retail these scandals concerning Tilton.

BESSIE TURNER.

Now, gentlemen, they tell you Bessie Turner was sent away because she had overheard a quarrel between Mr. Tilton and his wife, in which Mr. Beecher's name had been mentioned, and that was the reason she was sent away, and not because of these stories. And the question is, which is true. They attempt now to put the responsibility of her absence upon Mr. Beecher, and upon the rumors concerning Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, but they were careful to get from Bessie Turner her written retraction of these stories against Tilton, and they treasure them up. What for? For the very use that they are putting them to now. For the very use that they are making of them now. They bring them into court to confront this young girl, and to say, here are statements that your stories concerning Tilton are false. They got them for that purpose, and they went into these general archives of Moulton of all papers relating to this scandal, and have been carefully preserved ever since. Was that to protect Mr. Beecher? Did they get these retractions from Bessie Turner that Theodore Tilton had never attempted her virtue, or had never carried her screaming from her bed to his own, in order to protect Henry Ward Beecher? And I think, gentlemen, you will agree with me that the same reason that induced parties to get the retraction influenced them in sending her away. They are connected. There is a vital connection between the obtaining of this retraction and the sending of Bessie Turner out of Brooklyn. Now, here is her letter. Jan. 1 is the first one:

The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming into his own, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie.

Yours truly, BESSIE.

The other letter was dated Jan. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me, by offering me dresses and presents, to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse, or any one else, to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye-Bye. BESSIE.

Now, that is a remarkable letter, gentlemen, to be obtained by Mr. Tilton and placed in the hands of his most intimate friend to be kept and preserved. It is a very remarkable letter.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Do you say it was obtained by Mr. Tilton?

Mr. Tracy—I say it was obtained by Mr. Tilton; I say it was obtained at his suggestion and in his interest by his wife, and with his knowledge it was taken by her and placed in the hands of his most intimate friend, Francis D. Moulton, and by him preserved until this hour, ready to be produced against this girl if she should ever appear in court and give a different version of this transaction.

"I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose."

Caresses! a very remarkable phrase, gentlemen, if there ever was anything between Theodore Tilton and Bessie Turner. Then, that was not sufficient, and so two days afterward they got another letter from her. "The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed and carried me screaming to his own, and attempted to violate my person is a wicked lie."

Well, now, Bessie Turner never said he did. If there was any such story it was a lie. Particularly it was a lie if the intent to be carried by it was that she was carried screaming to his bed, and that he attempted to violate her person. I am not aware that Bessie Turner ever charged any such thing against Tilton. I understand her story simply was that she was taken from her bed in his arms and carried to his bed, and he attempted to persuade her to remain there. I have never understood that the charge was one of attempted violence. So that letter of Bessie Turner's is no retraction of what she has really told against Theodore Tilton, and what she had told against Theodore Tilton, as I understand it, though it does not convict her of falsehood, if such stories have got in circulation, why she could properly deny it. Now, gentlemen, is not it remarkable that the man who they say sent her away had no inducement to get any retraction from her? She had never circulated any stories about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. She never had anything to retract concerning them, and nobody ever suspected her disposition to talk concerning it. That is the pretence, but we have the fact that she had talked about Theodore Tilton, we have the fact that it was well known to Moulton and Tilton that she was talking about him at this very time. Moulton tells you so. We have the fact that these two retractions were obtained, and she was sent away. And we shall show you, gentlemen that she was sent away as an inducement to her giving these retractions.

MOULTON SUGGESTED TO SEND HER TO ALBANY.

But more. We have it from the incautious language of Francis D. Moulton himself, when he says that he told Beecher—mind you, Francis D. Moulton is the man that suggested the sending away of Miss Turner, not Henry Ward Beecher; Francis D. Moulton is the man that makes the suggestion—and he tells Mr. Beecher that Mr. Tilton cannot afford to pay the expenses. Ah! indeed, if it was Mr. Beecher's business to send her away, why, why would Mr. Tilton have even thought of saying whether he was able or was not able to pay Mr. Beecher's bill? Do you say you are not able to pay your neighbor's hack bill? Does that question ever occur to you? Do you ever use any such language about paying your neighbor's hack bill? If this was Mr. Beecher's affair, if she was to go away for his protection, and not Mr. Tilton's, why did Mr. Moulton use the remarkable language that she ought to be got out of town, but Mr. Tilton cannot afford to pay the expenses? You cannot have a more explicit acknowledgment, gentlemen, that it was understood by all the parties that it was an affair which it was Mr. Tilton's business to pay, but an expense which he could not afford to incur, because of his reduced condition in consequence of his excesses. Therefore, in the interest of peace, when they are getting everybody to retract, and are seeking to repair Mr. Tilton's character—when everybody is to retract that has ever said anything against him, they say it is indispensable to his salvation from this girl that she be got out of Brooklyn; but he cannot afford to pay the expense. Then Mr. Beecher says, "If it will be doing a favor to Mr. Tilton, I will pay the expense of Miss Turner's going to school; I will meet this expense; Mr. Tilton is in reduced circumstances; Mr. Tilton's income has been cut off; if it is really necessary to his restoration that this girl should be got away where she cannot talk, send her to school, and I will pay the expenses." And now these men come into court and attempt by their oath to turn upon Beecher a transaction that was instituted and carried forward—as written documents which we already have introduced, and as evidence which we shall further introduce, will show you—for Mr. Tilton's benefit. Yet that has been made a badge of crime against Mr. Beecher. But they soon found that reinstatement was impossible. Mr. Bowen could not or would not take Mr. Tilton back, and therefore this scheme of the *Golden Age* was started. That history, gentlemen, you know. I shall not dwell upon it. It is sufficient to say that it was started under auspices that were favorable, and Mr. Tilton believed he was going to have a great success in that paper; and he probably would have had but for a misfortune which he was led to commit in the Summer following, in writing Mrs. Woodhull's life. If you can call a man's follies his misfortunes, then we will call that Tilton's misfortune.

THE INTERVIEW AT MOULTON'S HOUSE.

There is another fact that transpired in the interview of the 3d or 4th January, to which I desire to call your attention. It is the interview where Beecher meets Tilton at Moulton's house early in January, when Mr. Tilton cut him—did not receive him cordially. I will call your attention to it, in support of the theory that we are now attempting to bring before you—that the action of all these parties was inconsistent with the idea of adultery. Moulton says that Tilton did not recognize Beecher cordially at their first meeting after January, and he upbraided him for it. He says: "Why, Mr. Beecher has done all he can do; he has apologized; you ought to accept it; you ought to recognize him, and I do not like to have you treat a guest in my house in this way.' Well, now, gentlemen, are you prepared to believe that Francis D. Moulton used such language as that to an injured husband, who was meeting the seducer of his wife? Could he talk to Tilton so severely because he, Tilton, did not recognize Beecher? I do not dwell on it; I only call it to your mind for the purpose of showing simply that their actions are entirely inconsistent with the theory which they now seek to advance. It is not possible that a man can upbraid another for not shaking hands with one who has done him such a great wrong as that the first time of meeting him after such a disclosure. It would be an insult and an outrage which I do not think even Moulton could be guilty of perpetrating upon his most admired friend. Then comes the correspondence of Feb. 7, where three letters were written on the same day—written, as Tilton tells you, at Moulton's suggestion. He told Beecher that he had better write—"there is some object that you can accomplish by a letter—now write," and the three letters were written—two by Beecher, one to Mrs. Moulton and the other to Moulton, and a letter by Tilton to Moulton.

THE OBJECT OF THE LETTERS.

Now the object of those letters is very obvious. It is to make more complete the reconciliation which these parties had attempted to inaugurate. The men were reconciled after this interview at Moulton's house, which I have just related, but the woman was sulky. The woman was resentful at her treatment; she was not entirely reconciled. She was recovering in health, and they were not entirely sure that when she got out from under that roof again, she would not go talking. She did not admire the manner in which she had been treated by her husband, and they wanted to make doubly sure of that fact, so they got Mr. Beecher to write this woman a letter, using all the influence that he had upon her, urging her to live with her husband, to submit to the wrongs that she was called upon to endure, and to build up and restore the peace and unity of her family. That was on the 7th February. But there is a remark in the letter which Beecher writes to Moulton, to which I desire to call your attention, and it is in the line of the thought which I am now advancing—that the conduct of these parties shows conclusively that they were not dealing at this time with an accusation of adultery. For in that letter of Beecher to Moulton, speaking of Tilton, he says, "My earnest longing is to see her in the full sympathy of her nature at rest with him, and to see him once more trusting her and loving her with even better than the old love." Is not that a remarkable sentence for a man to write to the most intimate friend of a husband, who has been outraged by his wife being debauched by her pastor—and for that pastor to say to his friend, "I hope that husband will love her with even more than the old love?" Love her better than he ever did, because of this act and after it! Is it possible that if this was an admitted adultery, and this man had forgiven his wife, that Henry Ward Beecher could be urging upon this mutual friend, this earnest friend of this husband, that this husband should love the wife better than he ever did before? Would not a man be quite contented if he could see the husband loving her as well as he did before?

Mr. Beecher had assured Mr. Tilton that he had never intended any wrong—that if his wife's affections had become alienated it had been by his unconscious act: and he had suggested that if Mr. Tilton would be more attentive at home, show his wife more attention, he could win back her affection, and he would see that family which was alienated and shattered restored and built up, and the affection existing between husband and wife greater than it had ever been before. This is consistent, this is honorable, this is reasonable. But the suggestion that the husband should love a wife he had been accusing of adultery better than he ever loved her before is a suggestion, I am sure, that could never have emanated from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher. Then there is other correspondence passing along from that 7th of February, during that winter, to which I shall not call your attention except once.

BEECHER'S INVITATION TO MRS. TILTON TO VISIT HIM.

They have introduced a letter here from Mr. Beecher which they say was an invitation for Mrs. Tilton to visit him at his house during the absence of his wife and while his sister kept house for him. We shall end all that by showing that if that was understood to be such an invitation, that Mrs. Tilton never did, as matter of fact, visit Mr. Beecher at his house. I shall not stop to discuss it, but simply announce to you the fact. She did not call upon Mr. Beecher at his house during the period named. His sister was keeping house for him at that time, and will be introduced on the stand, and will so tell you. So with all the other letters upon which I cannot dwell at present.

A MONSTROUS SUGGESTION.

Nor will I stop to consider that monstrous story which this plaintiff has told you concerning the remarkable interview which he says occurred between him and his wife and Mr. Beecher, when they held an inquest over the little child of Mrs. Tilton. The monstrosity of such a suggestion is sufficient to shock the moral sense of any man compelled to listen to it. You will not believe that any such interview occurred there. We shall show, however, what did occur, by a witness who was present and took part in it. It was a friendly interview, in which Mr. Tilton expressed a wish that the past relations of Mr. Beecher with that family should be restored, and that he should resume his visits—a fact quite inconsistent with the theory of adultery. Mr. Beecher had the deepest sympathy for this woman, and the highest regard for her; but he, of course, would not resume his visits to that family, and he never did.

The next important fact in this history, to which I desire to call your attention now, gentlemen, is the acquaintance of this plaintiff and his relations with Mrs. Woodhull. I think, your Honor—it is five minutes to one—before I enter upon that, as it will take some time—

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen will keep their seats until the jury pass out.

The jury having retired the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Mr. Tracy resumed as follows: Gentlemen, we have now approached a period of time in this case when the plaintiff says he first made the acquaintance of Victoria Woodhull. Something of the history of that acquaintance has already been detailed to you from the witness-stand. You know something of the character and public position of Mrs. Woodhull, of her principles and the manner in which she advocated them, and the fact of this acquaintance of Theodore Tilton with her has also been brought to your attention. It is conceded that in September, 1871, he wrote and published the biography of Mrs. Woodhull. That has not been introduced in evidence to you—the whole of it, at least—but enough has been introduced to show you something of its character, and the fact that he published it is admitted. It tells you, gentlemen, that that acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull was a misfortune to him, and he has stated in various ways that it was a great misfortune, a great calamity to him. That that was the secret of Mr. Tilton's failure in his newspaper enterprise, the *Golden Age*, I have no doubt, at least that that was sufficient to prevent success, which success had otherwise been possible. But the most remarkable feature of his evidence in this connection, and the one to which I desire briefly to invite your attention, is that he attempts to charge the existence of that acquaintance and his association with Mrs. Woodhull to the defendant in this suit—even to the writing of that life, even to the falling in love and becoming infatuated with this woman—all on account of the defendant and for his sake and on account of his wife and for her sake. The period which he assumes to be the beginning of this acquaintance is a very remarkable one. He places it about May 22, 1871, and he tells you that before that time he had not known Mrs. Woodhull. He repeats to you, gentlemen, as he is bound to do in his theory of his case, that his acquaintance with her being for the purpose of preventing her from publishing this scandal, was entirely pure on his part, that he never saw Victoria Woodhull guilty of any impropriety, and his relations with her have been always entirely proper. Because, as you perceive—as he perceives—that if he was compelled to acknowledge that improper relations existed between himself and Mrs. Woodhull, even he could hardly have the presumption to say that that was for the sake of Henry Ward Beecher, or for his wife, or for the sake of his wife. Therefore he makes his acquaintance with her merely casual, he having been brought into relations with her on account of her knowledge of this scandal, and the pursuing of that acquaintance beyond what was necessary, or what he deemed to be necessary, was to induce her to suppress it and not to publish it.

TILTON'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Now, if it should transpire, gentlemen, that this is a misrepresentation on the part of Mr. Tilton, you will at once perceive how fatal it is to his case. If he has presumed, under the solemnity of an oath, to account to you and to this community for the remarkable relation which existed between himself and Victoria Woodhull, to account for it on account of this scandal and its existence, and his apprehension that she might give publicity to it, when that statement is untrue why, of course, I need not say to you that no man would give credence to anything that he said here from the witness stand. If we satisfy you, gentlemen, that his acquaintance with that woman, whether it originated at the time he says it did or before, whether it was as chaste and unexceptionable as he pretends it was or not, if we succeed in satisfying you that that acquaintance did not originate and was not continued by him for the purpose of inducing her to suppress this scandal, then we contradict him in a vital point of this case. I shall not detain you, gentlemen, by a detailed statement of what we shall show you in this particular. But if it should happen to transpire that Mr. Tilton's acquaintance with this woman did not begin when he said it did; if it went to a degree that he says it did not; if it was carried on for the purpose of inducing its publication instead of suppresing it, then his attempted explanation of his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull will prove to him a most fatal part of this case.

THE CONEY ISLAND VISIT.

That he went down to Coney Island with her in a carriage is admitted by him. He denies that he went bathing with her. We shall show you, we shall satisfy you, gentlemen, that he is mistaken in that particular; at least we shall prove to you by evidence that will satisfy you that when they arrived at Coney Island on that occasion they deposited their watches in the custody of the coachman, and they went to the sea-shore as if to bathe—all, of course, for the sake of Mr. Beecher, and to preserve him from this scandalous publication, and we shall show you that when they returned the golden locks of Mr. Tilton were damp with the mists of the ocean at least, or perhaps he will say they were dampened by the perspiration that he suffered on account of the agony that he was enduring for the sake of Henry Ward Beecher in his associations with Mrs. Woodhull down on the sea-coast at that time. [Laughter.] We shall show you that they returned to the carriage with all the evidence that they had been bathing together. We shall show you, gentlemen, what is not, in fact, disputed here, that when he drove them back to the city they stopped at the house, I think, of Mr. Moulton, and late in the evening they ordered a carriage, and he went home with Mrs. Woodhull.

WHAT MR. TRACY PROPOSES TO SHOW.

We shall show you that he discharged the carriage at that house, and the coachman left him there, where we suppose he remained all night, all for the sake of Mrs. Tilton, and to save her from the apprehended scandal that Mrs. Woodhull was threatening to publish. You probably shall leave little doubt in your minds, gentlemen, before this evidence closes, that Mr. Tilton used that acquaintance with Victoria Woodhull to stimulate this woman to the publication of this scandal rather than to its suppression; unless I am very much mistaken, we shall show these two parties colluding together on this subject; unless I am misinformed, or misapprehend the force of our evidence, we shall show these parties in consultation together; we probably shall show you that the slip, substantially as published afterward by her, was in circulation in the newspaper offices long before that publication, and I think we shall leave no doubt in your minds that Theodore Tilton knew and understood it. If we do this, and we bring you to the conclusion that Theodore Tilton was using the acquaintance of this woman to induce her to make this publication instead of suppressing it, what becomes of his oath on this point, and his credibility as a witness upon any other point in the case? I need not dwell, gentlemen, before you on the fact that Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton induced Mrs. Moulton to go over for this woman and bring her to the house of Moulton in this city, not once, but twice, and thrice; I think even more than that, as I remember her evidence. I need not dwell upon the fact that this biography of hers was published Sept. 14 in the New-York *Sun*, as we shall show you. It is already transpired about what time it was published; it was published about the same time he published his free-love article in the *Golden Age*. The two publications were almost simultaneous, and his publication of these principles of free love in the *Golden Age*—his publication we shall show you is almost in the precise language in which Mrs. Woodhull announced her views upon the same question about the same time.

THE PUBLICATION FATAL TO TILTON'S PROSPECTS.

This publication, gentlemen, was fatal, as I have said, to Mr. Theodore Tilton's prospects as a journalist. The indignation which that publication brought upon him from one end of the country to the other was evidence to him that his fate was sealed as the editor of a great newspaper in this country unless he could devise some plan for relieving himself of that burden. But not only did he publish that life, but we have shown you that he presided at the Steinway Hall meeting and introduced her there. We have the evidence of Mr. Moulton as to a sketch of it; we shall present probably a more authentic report than has yet been presented, and show you that he introduced her as the advocate of social freedom, and what that meant in his mind and in her's there will be no room for doubt.

HE ATTEMPTED TO INVOLVE BEECHER IN THE ASSOCIATION.

But Theodore Tilton was not content with associating with Mrs. Woodhull, but he attempted to involve Mr. Beecher in that association; and what was the motive, gentlemen?

[Mr. Tracy here called on Mr. Shearman for the report of the evidence on this subject.]

Continuing, he said: Having involved himself in a difficulty by this indiscreet publication, his effort was to compel Mr. Beecher to relieve him, or to come to his relief; in other words, having found that he had taken upon his shoulders a load greater than he could bear, he undertook to unload, in the language of the street, through Mr. Beecher. And he wanted Mr. Beecher to come forward before the public to indorse this woman in some way, so that everybody who assailed him for the publication of her life he could point to the Pastor of Plymouth Church, and say, "Truly I published her biography, but Henry Ward Beecher indorsed the woman and her sentiments at Steinway Hall; if you have got any quarrel with me you have got the same quarrel with Henry Ward Beecher; this woman is a good woman, this woman is a pure woman, an enthusiastic woman, she may be; but the fact that Henry Ward Beecher has indorsed her—his evidence of her purity—does not enable any man to find fault, to condemn me for having published her biography."

THE SCHEME OF HIMSELF AND MOULTON.

That was his effort. It was the scheme of himself and Moulton, and it is the explanation of their efforts to induce Mr. Beecher to preside at that Steinway Hall meeting. I have no doubt if we could penetrate the inner recesses of the thoughts of these three persons it would transpire that the Steinway Hall meeting was devised for no other purpose than to induce Mr. Beecher to preside at it, and thus indorse this woman, and thus, to that extent, to relieve Theodore Tilton from the scandal and the obloquy that he had brought upon himself by publishing that Life. That Life, as I say, was published in September. On the 1st of November he published the poem that has been given in evidence here, known as "Sir Marmaduke's Musings." And the object of that, although it is denied by Mr. Tilton, is perfectly obvious. There had been comparative peace from the 7th of February in this matter down until Nov. 1. There had been no outbreak; there had been no scandal; there had been nothing but such a circulation as was given to it by the whisperings of Tilton and one or two others, who were quietly circulating stories injurious to Mr. Beecher. What their nature was or what their character was we do not know, but there had been to a certain extent circulations injurious to his character in this connection. But there had been no outbreak, and no outbreak had been threatened. None would ever have been made, gentlemen, if Theodore Tilton had remained prosperous, if he had not made this blunder of writing the life of this woman, if he had not become so infatuated with her as to have lost his head and made a fool of himself. If he had gone on prosperously in the *Golden Age*, having a fair future before him, I have no idea that any publication at all would ever have been made, or any allusion made to his trouble. The proof in this case shows to you, gentlemen, that whenever Theodore Tilton was prosperous, or whenever he had a future before him, he was as silent as the grave concerning this scandal. It was only when in adversity, only when he was down and required help to be lifted, only when he was involved in difficulty and was demanding that Mr. Beecher should put out his hand to raise him up and he did not, that he [Tilton] ever bruited this scandal at all.

BEECHER REPUDIATED TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Then, in September, I say, at the time of this publication, all was peace. But he had involved himself in difficulty. Mr. Beecher did not come forward to indorse Mrs. Woodhull or to relieve him from that difficulty. It is well known, and will be shown to you, that Mr. Beecher always repudiated that relation of Tilton with Mrs. Woodhull. From the beginning to the end he told him it was disastrous to him; from the beginning to the end he always told him, "There is no power on earth can lift you into the respect of the people of this country again without you repudiate absolutely your relations with this woman." That was the position that Henry Ward Beecher always held as to Mr. Tilton. It is the language he always used from beginning to end: "You must repudiate your relation there; you must cast her off; you must say to the people that in some way or other you have made a mistake, and you repent of it; that henceforward your conduct will be entirely free from just cause of complaint in this particular." But Mr. Beecher not moving, Tilton must give him a menace, he must give him a threat, he must do something to alarm him, to make him come forward to raise him out of the difficulty into which he had fallen with the Woodhulls.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

So, on the 1st of November, he published what is now known as "Sir Marmaduke's Musings." The first verse of it is:

"I won a noble fame,
But with a sudden frown,
The people snatched my crown,
And in the mire trod down
My lofty name."

What had happened to have the people, with a sudden frown, snatch the crown of Theodore Tilton, on the 1st of November, 1871? What, but his relations with Victoria Woodhull and his doctrines of Free Love which he had before published in the *Independent* and the *Golden Age*? And there was nothing known to the public that could have justified that first verse in this poem, except his known relations with that woman. It was that and that only to which he alluded. But the poem was an excuse merely to publish the following verse:

"I clasped a woman's breast
As if her heart I knew,
Or fancied, would be true,
Who proved—Alas! she, too,
False, like the rest."

And yet he tells you, gentlemen, that although the story of the scandal had been circulated among a large number of people, although it was known to the Woodhulls, as he says, the May previous, who had threatened to make it public, and who had published a card which called attention to the fact that some prominent minister in Brooklyn was living a life of adultery with the wife of another prominent teacher in Brooklyn; although he had circulated it among his handful of friends—and how far it had gone he did not know—yet he tells you that when he published that verse he had no idea that anybody would think that he referred to his own wife. Do you believe it? According to his own showing, the story had been in circulation for then nearly a year. How extensive it was he could not know, but he did know that rumors of a domestic infelicity in his own family had been given a considerable circulation in this community. Could he be so dull as not to understand that the publication of that poem over his own signature would be a confirmation to every person who had heard of that rumor that the rumor was true, in whatever form they may have heard it? Whether it was of adultery, or of improper proposals, or an undue affection—no matter, I repeat, in what form they had heard the rumor—every person who had heard a rumor of a domestic difficulty in the family of Theodore Tilton, would have taken that poem as a confirmation of its truth. Didn't he know it would be so received? Can it be possible that he did not know it? And yet he tells you from the witness stand that if he supposed that any person could have imagined that that referred to his own domestic troubles, he would have suffered his right hand to have been cut off before he would have published it. I say that that was a menace. It was to send alarm to Mr. Beecher. It was to say to him, "Sir, you must come up to my rescue and my relief, or you will be scandalized by this report." And immediately following that publication, on the 1st of November, was started the Steinway Hall meeting, when they attempted to induce—not only to induce, but by threats to compel—Mr. Beecher to preside. And it is a remarkable fact in this scandal, gentlemen—it has been once stated and proved, and probably will be again—that in his relations with the Woodhull women he was much more solicitous on account of his wife and Mr. Beecher than they were for themselves. For it is true that Mrs. Tilton, notwithstanding the threats and the arguments with which he attempted to persuade her to acquiesce in his relations with this woman, always scouted her, always defied her. She never feared the slanders of Mrs. Woodhull, and she never accepted the arguments of her husband that it was necessary to placate this woman to prevent her circulating stories derogatory to her character. She would not have the Woodhull woman in her house. And, you see, when Mr. Beecher was attempted to be induced to preside at this meeting, and thus indorse this woman, he faced everything rather than consent to it. He said, "Let her do her worst; you, Theodore Tilton, do your worst. No power on God's earth shall induce me to indorse the principles that this woman advocates."

TILTON'S COURSE DETERMINED BY HIS PECUNIARY WANTS.

In confirmation of this fact which I have just stated, that Mr. Tilton's pecuniary wants were always the standard by which you could determine what his course was to be about this slander, I am just reminded by my learned associate that at the very time of the publication of this "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," and this effort to compel Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting, Tilton had just overdrawn his account at Woodruff & Robinson's. Had no money; out of money; and the importance of that will be made apparent as we go along to another point of this case. But I refer to another fact, gentlemen, in evidence, in support of my view, that the Steinway Hall meeting was designed for the purpose of compelling Mr. Beecher to preside, and relieve Tilton from the load of obloquy that rested upon him, and that his refusal to do so was regarded as an act of hostility by Tilton, and was so treated by Moulton, and that from that time forward they have never been anything but pretended friends, certainly; that whatever they may have pretended to Mr. Beecher, their course has been one of secret hostility, which has never ceased for a single moment.

THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER.

And in support of that I refer you to the letter of Feb. 5, 1872. That is the long letter written to Moulton on the 5th of February, 1872, which is known in this trial as the "ragged edge" letter. It is the one in which Mr. Beecher, you remember, refers as having on his hands his church, his book, and his newspaper, and being so absorbed in those labors. You remember the letter. I only desire to call your attention to a single phrase of that letter for explanation, for the purpose of illustrating the point. Mr. Beecher says:

"For all this Fall and Winter I have felt that you didn't feel satisfied with me, and that I seemed both to you and Tilton as contenting myself with a cautious or sluggish policy, willing to save myself, but not to resign anything for Tilton."

All this Fall and Winter. That is going back to his refusal to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting, which was in the preceding November. That is the cause of the coldness of Moulton toward Mr. Beecher, or in other words, it is the commencement of the feeling on his part that he could not induce Mr. Beecher to come forward and indorse this woman for the sake of saving Theodore Tilton. That was on the 5th of February, 1872. About that time, you remember, gentlemen, that Mr. Tilton went West on a lecturing tour. He had had his contract, his compensation with Bowen—or rather, his controversy with Bowen for his compensation had been pending, under the charge of Moulton, from Jan. 1, 1871. It was now February, 1872, and that had not been paid. No money had been received on account of it. He goes west in 1872, and returns discouraged. He finds the public hostility against him so great that he cannot withstand it. They do not understand how it was that his relations with the *Independent* and the *Tribune* were so suddenly and mysteriously severed—the *Union* and the *Independent*. Bowen still held out and refused to pay him. The *Golden Age* was failing and was not paying expenses, and Tilton's money was again exhausted.

TILTON IN WANT OF MONEY.

Something must be done to replenish his treasury, and this money against Bowen—this claim against Bowen—must be pushed to a successful issue, and the amount received or the *Golden Age* and all his prospects must collapse. You remember, gentlemen, the letter which he wrote to Bowen on the first or second day of January, 1871, immediately after his dismissal by that gentleman, in which he recounts, item by item, the different slanders which, he said, Bowen repeated against Henry Ward Beecher in the interview on the 26th of December; he wrote that letter.

WHAT WAS HIS MOTIVE?

What was his motive? We say it was twofold. First, to show Beecher that, if he did not sever the union between himself and Bowen and make peace with Tilton, he would have to subject himself to the publication of this letter, and to this open scandal, which would arise from its publication, because Tilton would publish to the world the accusation which Bowen had made against Mr. Beecher. The fact that he had instigated Tilton to write that letter, and that that had led to his dismissal. He pretends to say he deemed the publication of that letter necessary to a proper explanation of his dismissal. At all events, its preparation and its threatened use showed Mr. Beecher that if he persisted in hostility to Tilton, and continued his relations with Bowen, and to take Bowen's side of the fight, that letter should be published, and he would have to confront the public scandal which would arise from it. It was used as a menace to Bowen by saying, "Sir, I publish this letter to the world; I inform the world over my own signature that in that interview you revealed these horrible scandals against Mr. Beecher, you instigated me to write that letter, you promised to support it, you promised to bear it to Mr. Beecher yourself, you bore it to him as my friend, and you basely deserted me and joined him. And that is the explanation of my dismissal."

THE MISSILE HAD ANOTHER OBJECT.

It was a missile that was prepared to be hurled against both these men, but it had another object. He knew that Henry C. Bowen would never dare to face those accusations against Henry Ward Beecher. He knew that Mr. Bowen would compromise, or adjust difficulties in some manner, before he would ever take the responsibility of fathering such a scandal as that. He hoped, probably, in its first publication, to induce Bowen to compromise and patch up a peace by which he would be taken back; but when that failed he knew it could be used for extorting the money. Moulton himself tells you—and it is a most significant sentence, one which I hope was so impressed upon your minds when it fell from the lips of that witness that it has not left your minds, and will not leave them until this case is finally decided—he told you that that letter was prepared to be used to negotiate with Bowen. Ah! it was a business letter. Tilton had an eye to business in everything. He had in this transaction. It was business from beginning to end; whether his wife's virtue or his own character was involved, it was all brought to the standard of business. Business! And this letter reciting these horrible stories and accusations was prepared that it might be used to negotiate with Bowen, says Moulton, and it was used, as I will show you, as few documents have ever been used in a Christian community, for the purpose of extorting money from a man who denied his liability. But a suit had been instituted, and that did not bring Bowen to terms. Bowen is not frightened at lawsuits. But accusations against prominent clergymen are quite a different matter with him. A lawsuit had not compelled him to pay. An intimation that this paper might possibly be used, had not induced him to pay. But when Tilton returned from the West, what does he do? He makes what he calls, or heads, "A Personal Statement," and he goes and sets it up in type in the *Golden Age*, as if he was to publish it, an explanation of the reasons why he was dismissed from the *Union* and *Independent* by Bowen, in which article, you remember, he incorporates this letter of Jan. 21, 1871. He takes two slips of that article—press copies, as they are technically known—and what does he do with them? Now, gentlemen of the jury, Mr. Tilton tells you that he felt impelled to make a publication of the reasons which had led to his dismissal, in order to satisfy the public. He took press copies, and he took pains to have it shown to Bowen, as if he was going to publish it, and he took one of those press copies himself to Samuel Wilkeson, as we shall show you, the owner of the *Christian Union*, largely interested in the publishing house of Ford & Co., who were Mr. Beecher's publishers, and he told him that he should publish that article unless Henry Ward Beecher did him justice. Not unless Henry C. Bowen did him justice! That would have produced no effect at all upon Samuel Wilkeson. But he took it to Wilkeson, a friend of Mr. Beecher, a man deeply interested in the reputation and the prosperity of Mr. Beecher as a writer and a newspaper editor, a man who was to suffer a large pecuniary loss if anything happened to Mr. Beecher which should injure his usefulness in this respect. His house had invested a large sum of money in the book which Mr. Beecher was then preparing—the *Life of Christ*. It was then uncompleted. Mr. Wilkeson saw at a glance that if that article was published it would produce a public scandal which, he told Tilton, would shake Christendom, and he says, "Tilton, you must not think of making this publication. What has Beecher done to you?" Says Tilton: "He did nothing to save me when Bowen dismissed me; he could, by the lifting of his little finger, have saved me; but when I lay prostrate upon the sidewalks in Brooklyn, deprived of my position, deprived of my opportunity for pecuniary profit and gain; when he saw me lying helpless upon the sidewalk he passed by on the other side. He did nothing. He refused to aid me, and now he must do me justice." Bear in mind that Henry Ward Beecher owed Theodore Tilton nothing. Theodore Tilton was not seeking to extort money from Henry Ward Beecher, but he was seeking to obtain what he claimed was due him from Bowen. If he was prosecuting an honest claim why did he go to the friend of Henry Ward Beecher about it at all? Why did not he go to Bowen? We shall show you he did cause the letter to be communicated to Bowen by another hand, and threatened publication.

WAS THE LETTER PREPARED WITH AN HONEST INTENTION?

Did he ever intend to publish, gentlemen? Was that letter prepared by Theodore Tilton with an honest intention to publish it for the purpose of making his explanation to the public, which he pretends to have thought necessary, or was it prepared for the sole and single purpose of being exhibited to the friends of Beecher and to the friends of Bowen, and to compel Bowen to settle this account, and to compel Beecher's friends to insist to Bowen that he should settle the account? On this important point I will cite no other witness against Theodore Tilton but Theodore Tilton himself. If I satisfy you, gentlemen, that his pretense that he prepared that article with a view to publication was untrue, and that his real object was to extort the payment of his claim, which he said Bowen owed him, and to induce Beecher and his friends to insist to Bowen that he should pay him—I say, if I satisfy you that that was his object, and his only object, then I show Theodore Tilton engaged in a transaction that can be truly called by no other name than that of blackmail. For no man is at liberty to resort to threatening a publication or of creating a scandal against a man in order to compel the settlement of a disputed claim. You see, gentlemen, that if the allegation upon which Henry C. Bowen discharged Mr. Tilton, to wit, his immoralities, which rendered it unsafe and improper for him to continue his relations on the paper, had been true, he could have successfully defended any action that Theodore Tilton might bring against him. He had brought his action and Mr. Bowen had not paid. That this article was prepared for the purpose of extorting this money, I cite no other witness against Theodore Tilton but Theodore Tilton himself. Now, what does he tell you? He says that this article was prepared and set up, and two or three copies of it were struck off, that the type was then locked up and the proof corrected—in which, he says, Oliver Johnson assisted him—and then one or two copies struck—not over two, he says, and he accounts for every copy you remember, or attempts to—and then, says he, the type was immediately distributed. If the type was immediately distributed, I want to know how he could publish it in the *Golden Age*? If he set up this article and struck off only three or four copies, which he used for private circulation, to be exhibited to Bowen and Beecher and their friends, and then immediately distributed the type, how could he have made publication?

HE NEVER INTENDED TO MAKE THE PUBLICATION.

The fact that the type was distributed immediately upon the striking off of this one or two extra copies is conclusive evidence that he never intended to make the publication—never expected to make the publication. He got his copies so he could show the people that he was about to make the publication—so he could say to them he would make the publication; but he never intended to make it. He intended to use it simply for the purpose of compelling the payment of this money, and when he got his press copies he says he immediately caused the type to be distributed. But having got his press copies, then he proceeds to use them, and, as I say, he called on Mr. Wilkeson, Mr. Beecher's friend, and Wilkeson was horrified at the suggestion of such a publication as that. He saw at once the fire that it would kindle; he knew the scandal it would create; he knew the shock that it would produce to this entire community. He said, "It will never do to make this publication, Mr. Tilton; if Mr. Bowen owes you money he must pay it, and I will see Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Beecher has friends in Brooklyn that can induce Henry C. Bowen to pay that money, if he owes it to you, and I will undertake to see that you get your money from Mr. Bowen—at least I will aid you." And Tilton said: "What a fortunate thing it was that I called on you as I have. I was walking along Fifth avenue thinking how disastrous had been all my undertakings; how failure after failure had met me; and as I came along by this building it occurred to me that my old and dear friend Samuel Wilkeson was here, and I thought I would step in and see you. What a fortunate thing it was that I did! Some kind angel must have directed my steps hither." That was on the 29th March, 1871, and on the 3d April Theodore Tilton had a check in his pocket from Henry C. Bowen for $7,000.

Mr. Shearman—1872, you mean.

Mr. Tracy—1872, I mean. The check, I think the facts will turn out, was actually delivered on the evening of the 3d—

Mr. Evarts—The 4th.

Mr. Tracy—The evening of the 3d, I think, but dated the following day. The check that bears date on the 4th April, I think it will transpire in the evidence, was actually written and given on the evening of the 3d. However that may be, I do not know, but it was either given on the evening of the 3d or the 4th April. After this remarkable conversation between Theodore Tilton and Samuel Wilkeson on Fifth avenue—after this good angel had directed Tilton's steps to the residence of his old friend, he had his $7,000 in his pocket. I do not say that Henry C. Bowen was blackmailed. Oh, no! I do not say but what he owed Theodore Tilton honestly that money under his contract; I presume he did. It is very clear that Tilton satisfied Wilkeson that he did, and the probability is that Bowen did owe it, and ought to have paid it. I do not say how that is; I do not know how it is; I do not care how it is; I only know that the claim had been in existence for fifteen months, and a suit had been brought, and Bowen had not paid; and I know that, when Theodore Tilton came home from the West and made his personal statement, and took three or four press copies of it, and then distributed the type, and then went to circulating the copies among the friends of Beecher and Henry C. Bowen, I know the money came.

ANOTHER BREACH OF FAITH.

It came as the result of an arbitration which produced what is known to you as the tripartite agreement, where all these difficulties were settled and adjusted, and where, I shall show you, gentlemen, comes in another one of those marvelous breaches of faith which has characterized this plaintiff and his mutual friend from the beginning of this unhappy controversy to the present time. I shall show you now a fact which will leave no doubt, I take it, on your minds, if it be true—and we shall make it so clear, by evidence, that even the plaintiff, I think, will hardly dare to dispute it—that it was distinctly understood and agreed not only that all the difficulties between Henry C. Bowen and Henry Ward Beecher, but all the difficulties between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, and all the difficulties between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher were all to be compromised and adjusted in that arbitration and settlement; and further, gentlemen, that when that arbitration was concluded, and the tripartite agreement settled upon, it was distinctly understood and agreed that every one of the papers connected with this scandal should be destroyed. That was a part of the arbitration; it was a part of the agreement. That basis was to be final, and no party to that contract was to be at liberty or to have the means hereafter of reviving any of the scandals settled or adjusted there. The paper then known as the "apology," which had been obtained from Mr. Beecher on the 1st of January, the retraction, and the accusation then existed in this scandal, and were in the hands of F. D. Moulton. Mr. Tilton had received from Mr. Bowen what Mr. Bowen very much desired to get back—a letter known as "the Woodstock letter," and that was to be surrendered, and all the other papers were to be destroyed. We shall prove that. And how did this plaintiff and his mutual friend carry out the agreement? And so the same breach of good faith which has characterized every act of theirs is found in this case. They agreed to destroy, but they never did destroy. The only paper connected with this scandal which has disappeared from the archives of Mr. Moulton is the most important paper of all, to which I alluded yesterday—the paper in which Theodore Tilton accused Henry Ward Beecher on the night of the 30th of December.

WHY WAS IT DESTROYED?

That paper has disappeared. That paper they say was destroyed after the tripartite agreement, and in consequence of the tripartite agreement. Don't forget that. They tell you their excuse, their only excuse, for destroying that paper—picking it out from the package of papers held by Moulton and destroying it—was the destruction which followed in consequence of the tripartite agreement. They don't admit, of course, that it was a part of the tripartite agreement that it was to be destroyed, but they destroyed it afterward and in consequence of it. Why didn't they destroy all the papers then? They had agreed to. Why did they select this one paper, on which, if it existed to-day, this case could not stir one single step? Why did they pick that out from among the mass and get rid of that paper, and yet furnish the mass of papers in their possession which afterward, by means of alleged oral confessions and oral testimony, they could make mean whatever they chose to make them mean? And the question I am putting to you, gentlemen, all through this case is, whether these parties have been acting in good faith, have been fulfilling their agreements—the arrangements, the understandings—which they have entered into from time to time. I say they have not.

HE CHARGES THEM WITH BEING CONSPIRATORS.

I say they have been conspirators all this time against Henry Ward Beecher. And if I show you that in any important point of this case they have been guilty of a breach of faith; if they have obtained documents by fraud, which they have afterward retained and used against him, that is evidence sufficient to show you that they are conspirators, and have been manipulating this case from the beginning to the end with the view of holding this man in their power so long as they could use him, and when they could do that no longer, to destroy him if they could.

THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT AND THE AWARD.

One word more upon the tripartite agreement. Mr. Tilton tells you in his cross-examination that the signing of that tripartite agreement had nothing whatever to do with the award of the money; that the award of the money had been made, and the money had actually been received by him some time before there was anything at all said about this tripartite agreement; that it was a subsequent suggestion, and was brought up and signed by mutual consent in no manner resting upon this arbitration. There, gentlemen, we shall show you again he is not truthful. On the contrary, we shall show you that the very first step in this arbitration was the tripartite agreement, which was signed, and the award followed—the signing of the agreement did not follow the award. We shall show you that two days before this check was prepared and before this award was made, the tripartite agreement was drafted and was presented to this plaintiff, and he objected to the phraseology of it, and all his objections were fixed and arranged; and that the paper as agreed to by him finally to be signed, and as it was finally signed by him, was present on the night of the arbitration, and was assented to in the presence of the arbitrators before they made any award at all, or considered the question of the award at all. After the form of the tripartite agreement had been fixed upon and all its terms settled satisfactorily to Tilton, then the arbitrators withdrew into another room, heard Tilton's statement, Bowen's statement, and Moulton's statement, and then made the award. Then the tripartite agreement was taken by Mr. Wilkeson and engrossed—it having been in detached pieces and erased and underlined—engrossed by Mr. Wilkeson just as it was agreed upon between the parties on that night, and then it was signed. But the agreement to sign it and the terms of the agreement were all fixed before the arbitration commenced at all, and was a matter that preceded the arbitration. Now, we shall show that, unless I am misinformed by all of the arbitrators who took part in that controversy. Well, gentlemen, Mr. Tilton got his $7,000 from Mr. Bowen, and was then in a prosperous condition. It is a remarkable fact, however, that just as he got the $7,000, his dear friend Mr. Woodruff took advantage of his having that $7,000 to get released from his subscription to the paper, and all the other parties got released from that subscription. If it should become necessary to go into that question, (and I do not know whether it is or is not of importance in this case,) but, if it does become necessary, we shall have no difficulty in showing you that Mr. Woodruff urged them to accept these terms on the distinct ground that he believed the paper was to fail, and that he had no confidence in it himself, and he said to them that it never could succeed owing to Tilton's fatal connection with the Woodhull women; that he himself was entirely disgusted with the whole crowd; he wanted to get out of it, and he wanted the others to get out of it also in the same way, and it was upon his argument, and upon his suggestion in the matter that they became released from their subscriptions. This was on the 4th or 5th of April—you will remember that the Cincinnati Convention followed soon after, in the beginning of May.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Tilton went to the Cincinnati Convention, and he claimed, in an article published in the *Golden Age*, to have presented or invented Mr. Greeley as the candidate, but whether he took out a patent for it or not I don't know. At all events, he took a very prominent part in that campaign. He looked to the success of Horace Greeley as opening a new avenue to his own success, and it is fair to say that in the beginning of that campaign the prospects did not look unreasonable. He went into the campaign early, and all through 1872—the Summer of 1872—you will observe that there is no outbreak to this scandal; the money had been got from Mr. Bowen, he had a future hope of success to be won in the election of Mr. Greeley, and therefore he had every ambition to have no scandal that would injure him or his family or any one else. He had no inducement to promulgate the scandal, and he says he separated from the Woodhulls about this time. If he did, it is clear he separated from them on account of political reasons and in the hope of having political preferment, because you have seen, gentlemen, by the correspondence we have introduced between himself and Mr. Greeley a year previous to this, how much sympathy Mr. Greeley had with the Woodhull women or their doctrine, and it was clear even to the apprehension of Mr. Tilton, I think, that he could have no hope of success with Mr. Greeley if he continued his relations with Victoria C. Woodhull. Therefore, for once in his life, he sacrificed his love for political ambition. He entered into the campaign, as I say, with high hopes of success, and nothing occurred until the North Carolina election, which was calculated to quench his zeal and thwart his hopes; but soon after that the Maine and Pennsylvania elections settled the fight of the Presidential campaign. But he still adhered to the fortunes of his leader, and was engaged in New-Hampshire just before the election, at the time of this Woodhull publication.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

We may or may not show, gentlemen, whether he was absent by accident or design at the time, but that he knew that this publication was to be made, and had known it for some time, I have no reasonable doubt. But the publication was made and Mr. Greeley was defeated and died soon after. Mr. Tilton's hopes of political success were gone in that direction. That avenue of prosperity had been closed; he must now seek other and different avenues. You all remember, gentlemen, the sensation which that publication created, and the general expectation that some of the parties, at least, mentioned in that publication, not as principals, but as persons who had been the sources of information, would deny that they had thus given the information to Mrs. Woodhull. There were various parties named as her sources of information. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was one, who denied promptly, as you will remember. Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis is another. At the time of this publication she was in Europe, but she denied instantly on its reaching her that she had been the source of information to the extent imputed to her, or to any extent whatever. Francis D. Moulton was another person named in the publication as one of the sources of information. Theodore Tilton was another, and the publication rested entirely upon what was represented to be the information of these parties to the woman Woodhull. As I have said, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mrs. Pauline Wright Davis denied any connection with it. It only remained for Moulton and Tilton to deny it, and the Woodhull scandal would have been dead—dead absolutely beyond the hope of resurrection without either of the principals, Henry Ward Beecher or Mrs. Tilton, touching it at all. But we have shown you that Tilton refused to deny, and there was a long delay; nothing was heard from either Moulton or Tilton on the subject.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT.

Now, gentlemen, we have reached a stage of this case where, for reasons obvious I suppose to you, entirely so to me, my name was dragged into this investigation, and it has been introduced in a way by the plaintiff and his counsel and his main witnesses that leads me to make to you a personal statement of my relations to this investigation, and to this scandal from the beginning to the end of it, so far as they have connected me with it. I shall not follow necessarily the order of time, but I shall begin at the most recent date and go back.

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Mr. Tracy, do you propose becoming a witness to it?

Mr. Tracy (sharply)—If necessary, I do, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I submit to your Honor that the gentleman has no right to make a long written and personal statement here in his opening which he does not propose to verify as a witness. It is not the office of the opening.

The Court—The presumption is that the counsel proposes to prove what he states.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; I don't think there is any such presumption. When he states that he makes a personal explanation I don't understand that there is any other presumption than that he is to be a witness to it.

The Court—We understand, however, that when counsel makes a statement, he does so with the expectation of proving it in some form.

Mr. Beach—That would be so, ordinarily, Sir, if the counsel had not prefaced what he now pretends to be a personal explanation by the announcement that it was such, and thus withdrawing it from the ordinary statement which is made by counsel to a jury. Now, of course, Sir, speaking with some little hesitation upon this subject, because I am unwilling to deny to every professional gentleman whose conduct has been arraigned in course of a trial full opportunity to make a proper explanation to the court—and if this were addressed to the court in some other form than in the shape of an opening to the jury, I should make no possible exception; but I do not conceive, Sir, that it falls within the scope and province of an opening, the rules of which have been very greatly exceeded already by the counsel, to tender personal explanations to the jury.

The Court—It can only be proper on the assumption that he purposes to prove in some form what he states.

Mr. Beach—Therefore, Sir, I asked the counsel respectfully whether he intended to become a witness to the explanation which he now fers to the jury—whether the statements in that explanation were to be verified by him as facts, as a witness, or whether it was a mere personal exculpation of himself, not intended to be proved by himself.

The Court—If it was the latter it would not be proper to receive it now.

Mr. Beach—That is the view in which I addressed the court, and I understand the counsel not to make the avowal that he will prove what he now offers to state.

Mr. Evarts—Gen. Tracy's statement concerning the matter that he now approaches, should be governed, and will be governed, by the same rules that guide counsel in opening matters in which they are not parties and are not witnesses. And in answer to the question made by my learned friend, Gen. Tracy promptly answered if it was necessary he should be a witness himself to prove it.

The Court—At the same time he would be at liberty to prove it otherwise.

Mr. Beach—That does not answer the point, if your Honor please. If the counsel had not prefaced his approach to this portion of his address to the jury by saying that he was about making a personal explanation on his part, I should have made no suggestion whatever, either to counsel or to the court. It he had merely announced as facts whatever may be contained in this statement or personal explanation, without qualifying and characterizing it in the manner he did, I should not have troubled either him or your Honor. My protest is against this counsel, because his name in other stages of this case has been brought in question, in the opening to this jury of what should be the mere facts he intends to prove upon the defense, making a personal explanation to the jury; and I protest against it, Sir.

The Court—The personal explanation does not seem to be called for. Any statement that the learned counsel thinks forms properly a part of the evidence, and which he expects to prove, it is our duty to hear, of course.

Mr. Porter—We claim, Sir, in behalf of the counsel for the defendant, who has been personally arraigned with a view of weakening his influence in speaking in his behalf, the right to announce what facts we propose to offer in order to meet that arraignment. It is a right.

Mr. Beach—Nobody objects to that.

Mr. Porter—We propose to prove them at our choice, and by what evidence we will. The counsel cannot call upon us to specify the particular witnesses by whom we propose to prove them, nor interrogate counsel who is engaged in opening the case as to whether he is the party by whom the proof is to be made. That will depend upon subsequent developments in the case.

Mr. Beach—My point, Sir, cannot be evaded or changed. I have made no objection to the counsel stating any fact which he proposes to prove in this case. Whether that fact, when proved, will go to his exculpation from the great imputation which has been cast upon him in the course of this trial or not, if it is announced as a fact he expects to prove upon the trial, I have no more to say. But when the counsel enters upon a separate and distinct portion of his opening, and announces that that is a personal explanation which he seeks to make to the jury, thus withdrawing it from the ordinary statement of facts, I protest against it, Sir.

The Court—I think Judge Porter will agree with you in that, Sir.

Mr. Porter—I do not know that I understand the gentleman. If he means to be understood that when counsel opening the case and referring to testimony which he means to introduce uses the word "explain," that that limits his right to speak, I must make issue with him.

The Court—No, he does not do that. That is not his view.

Mr. Porter—Gen. Tracy has made no avowal that he is commenting upon facts which we do not introduce in evidence or which have not been introduced upon the other side. He is arraigned first by the opening counsel, afterward by the plaintiff and his witnesses. That arraignment we propose to meet. We do not propose to permit the plaintiff to elect by what counsel Henry Ward Beecher shall defend himself, nor to permit counsel of his selection by foul aspersion to be driven from a position to which he has been assigned. But, Sir, in the exercise of his rights as a counselor of this court, can there be a question that he may comment upon the arraignment of any witness by them, or that he may state how that arraignment is to be met in order that the jury may justly judge between the party accusing and the party accused? That is the right we claim; it cannot be restricted by counsel; I submit, Sir, that it cannot be restricted by your Honor.

Mr. Beach—That, your Honor, I do not dispute. This excited appeal made by my friend Mr. Porter to this court is altogether unjustified by the attitude which I have assumed. I have stated, and I restate it, Sir, for the purpose of perspicuity, that I do not object to Mr. Tracy's stating any fact which he proposes to prove in the course of this trial. I have not attempted to dictate to Henry Ward Beecher what counsel he should employ, nor have I attempted to exclude any gentleman who chooses to appear for the conduct of this defense. But I still insist, Sir, that whatever counsel may act upon the part of this defense shall be governed by those ordinary rules which govern counsel in the conduct of cases before a court of justice. I say that this gentleman has already gravely and grossly exceeded the limits allowed to counsel in the opening of a case, and I have not chosen to object. I will not now say, in answer to the appeal which has been made by my learned friend, Mr. Porter, what my idea is of the manner or the subject of that counsel in opening this case to the jury—the time for that will come in the course of this case. What I do say is, Sir, that when this gentleman, thus situated in this case, departs from the ordinary course of an opening to this jury, that is not in sense or in purpose a statement of facts which he expects to prove. It is the assumption of a right separate from the character of counsel to make a personal explanation an appeal to the jury, which I submit to your Honor is improper; and that is all I mean to do, Sir. And if this counsel or any other counsel will avow that Mr. Tracy or this defense intend to prove the facts or the circumstances which he now proposes to state, of course, my voice is silent, Sir. I have no objection to make, and we will see hereafter how closely and honorably the pledge will be redeemed.

The Court—The learned counsel on both sides will agree, of course, that it is the office of an opening, and the duty of counsel in stating an opening, whether for the plaintiff or for the defendant, to limit himself to the facts and circumstances which he expects and intends to prove. And if that be the purpose of the counsel in further speaking of the case, why, it is proper. If it is a personal explanation not to be followed up by proof, and, perhaps not in its nature suceptible of proof or proper to the case, then it should be omitted. I think we agree about it. The rule is very plain.

Mr. Porter—The suggestion of your Honor we accept as correct, with the qualification—which I know is in your Honor's mind—that in stating the facts we propose to prove, we are at liberty to present them in connection with the facts to which they are applicable already in evidence. I did not understand until my learned friend [Mr. Beach] made his last observations, the precise point of difference between us. I understood him to challenge the right of my friend [Gen. Tracy] to open upon this subject unless he would stipulate—

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Mr. Porter (continuing the sentence)—To be a witness in the case. I evidently misunderstood him from his last observations. I unhesitatingly avow that the facts which Gen. Tracy proposes to prevent are facts which we do propose to prove, and that on a future occasion we shall be perfectly prepared to meet any arraignment that counsel may make, and either upon their evidence or upon ours.

Mr. Beach—I commend the gentleman to his best resources in that kind of evidence.

The Court—Mr. Tracy, proceed.

[At the close of this animated discussion the audience, which had been listening with intense interest, gave vent to its various feelings by exclamatory whispers or a change from irksome positions, causing quite a sensation.]

The Court—Officers, will you see to this? I want perfect quiet.

MR. TRACY'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Tracy (resuming)—I shall endeavor, gentlemen, to state no fact in what I have to say now which will not be made plain to you by evidence which we shall introduce, or which, with the comment I make upon facts already proved, will not be sufficiently plain to you without further proof. If some of the facts to which I am about to refer are material to this case, then, of course, we shall prove them by witnesses. But if the plaintiff in this case has dragged in matters that are not material for the purpose of connecting my name with the investigation, I take it that I have a right to make a personal explanation of those facts, although when we offer the evidence in the case he might object to it on the ground that it is not material. We may differ on that question. I certainly confess myself surprised to learn that what transpired or is said to have transpired between myself and the plaintiff's wife at a time prior to her appearing before the Investigating Committee is a matter at all material to the issue in this case. But yet, that has been introduced by the plaintiff for the purpose of casting an imputation upon me and connecting my name with this investigation as controlling the plaintiff's wife in her action before the Investigating Committee. If I understand correctly the evidence of the plaintiff it is that in that matter he says that I told him that I prepared every question and answer for his wife before she appeared before that committee. Now, gentlemen, we shall show you in answer to that allegation that I saw the plaintiff's wife for the first time in my life, to speak with her, or to hear her speak—possibly I had seen her in the street before—but I saw her for the first time in my life, about thirty or forty minutes before she was in the presence of the committee making her statement. I was introduced to her by her step-father, Judge Morse, one of the most reputable men in this city, about thirty or forty minutes before she was before the committee. I had no conversation with the woman except in his presence and in the presence of two or three other witnesses. There never was a word passed between us as to what she should say before the committee, or what she should not say. There was no question suggested, and no answer suggested at all, and I never so told the plaintiff, the fact being, gentlemen, that on the 6th, I think it was, of July, the knowledge came to me quite late in the evening that Mrs. Tilton was at the house of a mutual friend of herself and husband, in Henry street, desiring to communicate with some of the church authorities of Plymouth Church, and I was requested to see her and have an interview with her, and see whether she desired to go before the committee. I called at the house, and was informed that she had gone to consult with her step-father as to her duty. I did not see her then, but it was stated to me that she would be back in an hour or a half an hour, and I called at about the time I supposed she was to come back, and she came in with Judge Morse, and he introduced me to Mrs. Tilton in the presence of two or three other parties. It was then so dark in the room that I could not see her face. We talked together as to whether she desired to go before the committee, and, before determining, she went out and had a consultation with her step-father. She came back and announced her willingness to appear before the committee; her step-father left immediately, and I left to see the committee and learn whether they would go where she was and hear her statement. I went to see the committee and was gone ten or fifteen minutes, and the committee returned. Mrs. Tilton had stepped down to the dining room for a cup of tea, and I stepped down there to inform her that the committee were above waiting to hear her. A lady of the house was present.

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MRS. TILTON.

The only words that occurred between myself and Mrs. Tilton on that occasion were to this effect. I said: "Mrs. Tilton, if any questions are asked you this evening which, under other circumstances, you might consider indelicate or improper, I beg you to believe they are not so intended. The committee will undoubtedly question you, and some things may seem indelicate, but they will not be intended as such." She made answer that she should not be offended by any questions they saw fit to ask her, and she went immediately before the committee and proceeded to make her statement. I was not gone two minutes from the parlor before Mrs. Tilton was seated in the parlor making her statement before the committee. She gave her statement before them, and there were very few questions asked her in my presence that evening. Her statement was mainly a narrative of her own and her husband's affairs. I never told Tilton that I had instructed his wife about the questions and answers to be given, for the very obvious reason that I had no opportunity to do it if I had been so disposed. It was an unnecessary imputation to cast upon his wife, in my opinion. No such thing ever occurred.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE CASE IN HIS PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY.

And another effort has been made, gentlemen, to show you that I have been guilty of unprofessional conduct in connection with this case, in my relations to this plaintiff. And it is necessary for me to refer to the evidence already given on this subject and then state to you the facts as I understand them.

It is true that some time after the Woodhull publication—how long I do not know, but I should fix the time from the last of November to the first of December—Mr. Woodruff inquired of me if I would consent to hear a statement of the facts concerning that publication, and as to what answer could be made to it. He said many people were saying that Moulton, his partner, ought to make some statement. I say here that at this time it was perfectly well known to Mr. Woodruff, and to everybody who knew my opinion on this subject, that I was the friend of Mr. Beecher in this affair; not his counsel, for he had employed none, and I held no relation to Mr. Beecher at that time which would have led him to have selected me as his counsel. Although a member of his congregation, attending church there for the two years previous, I had never taken any prominent part at all in the affairs of the society, and was not a member of the church, nor was any member of my family. And I knew very few people in the church. I knew Mr. Beecher only as hundreds and thousands of others of his congregation know him, I think having spoken to him three or four times in my life prior to the publication of the Woodhull scandal. But I had been very outspoken in regard to this publication after it was made, and particularly in regard to Mr. Moulton's position in it, to Mr. Woodruff. Mr. Moulton was a stranger; Mr. Woodruff was well known to me. It was stated, and distinctly understood, that this employment was not professional, but a friendly consultation as a friend of Mr. Beecher and a friend of their firm—if I would consent to be consulted and look into the facts and see what answer, if any, could be made to that publication. It was distinctly understood that there was to be no compensation for that service. I said certainly, if I can be of service to Mr. Beecher or to you in the matter I should willingly give my time to do so. The next morning—I think it was the next morning, possibly two mornings after—he came around with Mr. Moulton and introduced Moulton to me—the first time I had ever seen him. Of course, gentlemen, it was in the hour of business, in the morning hours of the day, and the conversation that occurred there was entirely general. The Woodhull publication was not present. I had learned from Mr. Woodruff before, as I had heard on the stand, which was well understood, that Moulton had certain papers in his possession that it would be necessary to see and consult before any one could determine what answer should be made to the Woodhull publication. The conversation, I stated, was entirely general at that interview, and there was no descending into particulars, for the obvious reason that the Woodhull publication itself was not present, and none of those papers were present, and therefore it would be idle to spend the time to consider the question of what ought to be done here. While my recollection is not specific as to that conversation in the morning, as it would not be as to any conversation occurring in the ordinary way in the morning hours at my office, I know generally that the avowed purpose of that interview was to introduce Mr. Moulton to myself, and appoint an interview where the papers should be present and the whole matter considered.

WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE INTERVIEW.

Such an interview was appointed, and it took place at Moulton's study. There were present, as I recollect it, Moulton, Tilton, Woodruff, and myself. Two conversations have been alluded to by the plaintiff in his evidence. I remember but one. As I recollect the conversation, I went down to the house of Mr. Moulton on Sunday, right after my Sunday dinner, which brought me there not far from 3 o'clock. I do not remember Mr. Tilton being present, when we entered the house or went into the study. I know he did not go into the study with us on that occasion. We went into Mr. Moulton's study, and the papers were produced. The first paper presented to me was the important paper in the case, and that is what was then known as the apology, but which is now called the letter of contrition.

Mr. Shearman—The paper of Jan. 1, 1871.

Mr. Tracy—I mean the paper of Jan. 1, 1871. The Woodhull publication was present, and, of course, I had a general knowledge of the main features of that publication. That letter was examined by myself. I remember reading it. I remember what I said about it. Then the retraction was produced, and the explanation of the retraction was produced. Those were the only three papers which Mr. Moulton exhibited to me on that occasion that have been produced in evidence here. Another paper which was of very little importance to the case was shown me in the course of conversation. Well, now, there occurred at that interview just what men familiar with business would expect to have occurred in this respect. The object of the interview being to see what answer could be made to the Woodhull scandal, the Woodhull scandal was taken up with reference to those papers, and gone over, paragraph by paragraph. The first thing that I asked Mr. Moulton was about the pistol scene, as described in the Woodhull publication. That has been read to you once or twice. It represented Mr. Moulton as going with a pistol and obtaining this retraction from Henry Ward Beecher, under the threat of death. I asked him if that was true, and he told me no, as he has told you here. Then the only place in which his name was connected with it was where he was represented as going into the presence of Henry Ward Beecher with Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, urging Mr. Beecher to preside at the Steinway Hall meeting, and where Mr. Tilton is represented as making a particular speech on that occasion, setting forth the reasons why he should preside at the meeting. I asked Mr. Moulton if that was true, and he said it was not, no such thing ever occurred, as he has sworn to you no such thing has ever occurred. He said that he had not given Mrs. Woodhull the information, or any part of the information, there published. He denied having communicated to her the fact, and he denied having been an actor in the scene where he was represented as being an actor. Now, my recollection is that after the papers had been looked over, the question was asked as to what Mr. Tilton had to say about this, and what the foundation of the story was, if there was any, and my recollection of it is that Mr. Moulton said he preferred that I should hear that from Mr. Tilton himself; at all events, I remember that Mr. Tilton was not in the room at the time. I know he came into the room soon after, but whether he was in the house when I went there, and was waiting to be summoned to the study, I do not remember. He may have been sent for after I arrived, or he may have been notified that there was to be a meeting and come round late, and Mr. Moulton, expecting him, had gone down and found him in his own room and brought him up. I remember he came into the room after the papers had been shown me and after Moulton and I had had a considerable talk on the subject of the Woodhull scandal. I did not know, when the interview was appointed, that Mr. Tilton was to be present. His presence there was a surprise to me, but I know when I was asked if I had any objection to seeing him, or hearing a statement from him, I had none at all, and I said I had not. He was brought up into the room, and I remember that he brought with him a manuscript—a considerable of a manuscript roll, as I remember, in a black cover. He sat down, and before he began to read that manuscript, or read anything, he turned to me and said to me in substance, "Mr. Tracy, I do not know what the etiquette of your profession permits; if I give you a statement of my case against Henry Ward Beecher, and he and I should afterward come into collision on that case, would the etiquette of your profession permit you to be counsel for Henry Ward Beecher?" I did say to Mr. Tilton, as I remember, without discussing what the etiquette of my profession would or would not permit, that if I consented to receive a statement from a man who had a controversy with another and then they came into collision on that case afterward, I should not feel at liberty to become counsel for the other party; and thereupon he proceeded to read to me the statement—a manuscript, which, as I remember it, was substantially the "true story," so far as it has been produced here. It was not, however, the copy of the "true story;" for I well remember, as he read it to me I saw it was interlined, and erased, and supplemented in various ways. It looked like a draft upon which he had been bestowing much labor. The only fact, the only paper, which was communicated to me, as I remember, which I had not before heard, or received from Mr. Moulton, was a letter or paper purporting to be from his will, similar in language and statement to that now introduced here as her letter to Dr. Storrs, although that paper did not purport to be a letter to Dr. Storrs. It contained a charge against Henry Ward Beecher of improper proposals.

ADULTERY WAS NOT CHARGED.

That is the only fact that was communicated to me in regard to the relations of Henry Ward Beecher that I had not known before, and learned from Moulton as I remember. That document then proceeded, after this statement, to quote what is now called the "letter of contrition," but which until recently was called the "apology"—the paper of Jan. 1—as proof of the truth of the allegation which Mr. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher. Now, it is quite true, as Mr. Tilton says, undoubtedly, that after he had made his statement to me, or talked to me, I did take this "apology" or "letter of contrition," and examined it. I undoubtedly did that, because I had looked at it in the first instance with reference to the Woodhull scandal, which charged the crime of adultery between these parties of ten years' duration. That was the charge in the Woodhull publication, and I had examined it with reference to that charge. But when Mr. Tilton presented the case of improper proposals, and not of adultery, I did, as I have no doubt, take up that paper and look at it again very carefully to see how it compared and supported or contradicted the charge which he made of improper proposals. Therefore it is quite likely, what Mr. Tilton states, that I did have in my hands and did go over this "letter of apology" after he came into the room, and that may account for Mr. Woodruff's memory that we had that letter there after Mr. Tilton came into the room. We undoubtedly did. The statement of improper proposals, or the statement of the "true story," or so much of it as Mr. Tilton read to me, having been read, the discussion commenced.

Now, Mr. Tilton states to you that he regarded that true story as finally completed late in December or the 1st of January. Now, gentlemen, I am very confident that that paper as shown me here as a final paper was never shown me in the world. That is to say, I never saw or heard of the letter of Mrs. Tilton dated Dec. 29, 1870, denying this charge, and the letter of Mr. Beecher, dated Dec. 29, denying this charge.

Mr. Evarts—1872.

Mr. Tracy—1872, I mean. I never saw either of those papers in the Winter of 1872 or 1873. I never saw Mr. Beecher's letter until last Summer, when the investigation was going on, and he turned over to me his papers, and among them this one. I never saw Mrs. Tilton's letter until I saw it in the publications of Tilton or Moulton. So, I know that the true story, as a completed paper, was never shown to me at all. I have ransacked the chambers of my memory since this thing has come up, and I can recall no two conversations at Moulton's house where the subject of this scandal was conversed about between Tilton, Moulton, and myself—three of us together. Of course I cannot affirm that no such conversation took place, but I do say that to the best of my recollection there was but one conversation. I am certain that the first time I ever saw Mr. Tilton on this subject, what I have repeated in regard to his questioning me and my answer, and his statement as to the charge against Mr. Beecher, took place at the first interview.

THE ADVICE ABOUT LYING.

Well, then, the question coming up as to what denial could be made of the Woodhull charge, we went over it item by item. Mr. Tilton denied the truth of the Woodhull publication in every important particular. That is to say, we took up one scene after another, and I asked, "Mr. Tilton, did you give this statement to Mrs. Woodhull?" He said: "No." In substance he denied every scene as he has denied it here. So, with reference to each scene, I asked him, "Did such a scene occur?" He said: "No." "Then," I said: "I can't see why you and Moulton cannot deny it." Moulton admitted that he could deny it, so far as he was charged with being an actor in the scene. I asked why Mr. Tilton could not deny it; and he said he could not, arguing then very much as he subsequently argues in his "Letter to a Complaining Friend"—about the Woodhull scandal—that while that story was false, there was a true story which he couldn't tell; and he insisted that he couldn't deny the Woodhull scandal as such without at the same time telling the true story; and he went on with that sort of reasoning which he sets out in his "Letter to a Complaining Friend," using the same argument that he does in that to show that where there is any truth lying at the bottom of a story a man could not deny that story without telling the other story that was true. I argued against that. I said: "No other story is alluded to in the Woodhull publication. The story in detail you say is false, and inasmuch as they do not allude to the story you tell, you are at liberty to deny the Woodhull publication without saying anything about the true story." If there was anything said about lying in that interview, it was the discussion whether it would be a lie for a man to say that a story which is told as a single story with nothing in it which is substantially true—whether for him to say that story was a lie would be asserting the truth, provided there is another story not alluded to in it, but connected with it, which is true. He says, "No, I can't deny the false story without at the same time telling the true one." The discussion was a long one, and it continued until late in the evening, 10 or 11 o'clock, and that was the result.

HE ADVISED SILENCE.

But it is charged that I said silence was the only thing to do. Now, gentlemen, it must be manifest to you from their own statement that I did not say silence was the only thing to do in this matter, except upon the theory which Mr. Tilton put forward, that he couldn't deny the Woodhull scandal without publishing what he called the true story, in which he proposed, while exonerating his wife, to put Mr. Beecher in the position of having solicited her. Now, after arguing and failing to convince Mr. Tilton that he could deny the truth of it without telling the other story, finding that he would make no answer to the Woodhull story, except the one that exonerated his wife and charged Mr. Beecher with soliciting her, I undoubtedly did say that as between that and silence, silence was the only thing to be done. I regarded, as every man must regard, the charge against a minister of soliciting a woman as great a crime against him as the accomplishment of the act. I did not suppose it would lessen his offense at all to deny the fact and allege the attempt. I undoubtedly say, as between the two, silence was the only thing to do. But in no other event than that; because, as I stated to both of these parties, the statement of facts, I argued, enabled them both truthfully to deny the Woodhull publication as such. They could deny it without lying. In fact, I argued, as far as Moulton was concerned, that to omit to deny it was a lie; because a man who sat silent under a falsehood, and did not deny it when it was his duty to deny it, was morally guilty of a falsehood. We failed to agree, and it was very evident to all parties that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton and I could not get on together.

MR. TRACY'S SUBSEQUENT CONNECTION WITH THE CASE.

We differed so widely that my recollection of it is we never met again. Certainly, we never met except incidentally, or possibly to talk over some question connected with it, but if we ever did I do not remember. My recollection is that that is the first and last meeting that ever occurred between us. I know our differences were very radical, and I had no expectation, when I left that house, that I should ever be consulted again by those parties on that subject, and I never was to my recollection. I stepped down and out of the case after December, 1872. I saw Mr. Beecher at at Mr. Moulton's request once after that meeting, and but once, I think, and the only way I can fix the date definitely is that I know I saw him at his house once on the subject and I had an incidental conversation with him on the evening of the letting of the pews of the church in January, 1873. We talked five minutes, in which we alluded to that subject, incidentally, and that is the last time I ever alluded to this matter with Mr. Beecher except incidentally when we met on other affairs. I considered myself out of the case, and was out of it from that time, December, 1872, until after the publication of the Bacon letter. After that publication, I was sent for by Mr. Moulton to come to his house, and I went to his house, and he took me up and I found Tilton and Frank Carpenter in the dining-room when I went there. Moulton took me to an upper room and then introduced to me the subject of this Bacon letter, and said to me that, after reading it through, he wanted me again to come into the case. I was very much excited and outraged at that publication. It took me altogether by surprise, for I was so entirely out of it that I had not even known or read of Dr. Bacon's letters in the *Independent*, or his lectures to the young men at New-Haven, and I did not know or had not heard of any such publication being contemplated. I remember that the conversation between Moulton and myself regarding Mr. Tilton's conduct was pretty excited that night, but he insisted that the letter did not foreclose the possibility of a settlement, and he had a written abstract of a letter already prepared, which he read, but I was in no condition to enter into the subject, and I left, he requesting to see me again. Mr. Moulton said to me that, if anything was to be done about it, he was determined that Mr. Shearman should be kept out of the case; that he thought that Beecher would do anything in the settlement that he and I concurred in advising, and he had sent for me for that purpose. I had been, since 1872, although not connected with this case—I had been much with Mr. Moulton. Years previous I had been counsel for his firm in a difficulty with the Government, and it had brought me much in contact with Mr. Moulton, and I had seen much of him, and he inferred that he could talk to me more confidentially than with Mr. Shearman, because their relations were unpleasant, and he said he must have some one in this case with whom he could converse confidentially. My introduction in the case was as a friend of Henry Ward Beecher, in 1874, at the instance of Moulton, on the theory that I could aid him, as a friend whom Beecher would trust, in the adjustment of that difficulty, which he said he very much desired to accomplish. I saw him afterward, when he talked to me about this card that was proposed for Mr. Beecher to sign—the one stating that he had committed an offense against Tilton, but no crime; and I suppose I am the counsel alluded to in the opening as the counsel who said it would not do for Mr. Beecher to sign that card. I certainly did tell Mr. Moulton that I would not advise him to sign that card, and should not, but he thought I was mistaken, and attempted to convince me that I was. But he and I differed on that subject, and we parted comfortably on that occasion. That is the history, in short, of my connection with these parties. Now, after the publication of the Bacon letter, and after my interview with Mr. Moulton, I published an interview in the Brooklyn *Union*, giving my understanding of this case, in which I stated the case as I had received it from Mr. Tilton in 1872 as a charge of improper proposals. Mr. Tilton called to see me the next day after that publication, and we had a long conversation in regard to the way in which I stated the case, into which it is not necessary to go here. Things went on until this committee was appointed. When the time was approaching that I saw or thought I saw a tendency in Mr. Tilton to change his ground of accusation against Mr. Beecher, and instead of charging an improper proposal to make a charge of adultery—as soon as I saw that, I sought Mr. Tilton and said to him: "Mr. Tilton, when you presented to me your case at Moulton's house in 1872, you asked me a certain question, and I answered that I should not be Beecher's counsel if you came into collision with him on that case that you attempted to make. Now," I said, "as long as you adhere to the case, Mr. Tilton, as you there presented it, I shall adhere to my promise; but if you ever change your cause of action against Mr. Beecher, and say to me that the story you told to me on that occasion is not true, and that your cause of action against Mr. Beecher is an entirely different one from that which you then presented, I give you notice that I shall not consider myself bound by the promise I then made."

A QUESTION OF IMPROPRIETY.

Now, on that question, gentlemen, which involved my professional standing, the only one I care anything about personally in this case—it is strange to me that it is here, but it is here—the only question I care anything about is the one that imputes to me an impropriety professionally in this case; but, so far as that is concerned, there is no dispute on facts between Mr. Tilton and myself. The only question is a question of judgment and discretion on that question—whether he having stated to me one cause against Henry Ward Beecher, and obtained from me a promise not to be his counsel, binds me not to be the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher when he brings a different cause against him—one of an entirely different nature—now, on that question, I say there is no dispute on facts—

Mr. Beach—Do I understand you to say that Mr. Tilton agrees to that statement of the question?

Mr. Tracy—Yes, Sir, I do.

Mr. Beach—Then, I tell you he does not.

Mr. Tracy—I shall prove it.

Mr. Beach—If you say you will prove it, that is very well.

Mr. Tracy—I was about to say that I do not undertake to say what Theodore Tilton will say about it now.

Mr. Beach—I misunderstood you—

Mr. Tracy—But I undertake to say what he did say about it in the Summer of 1874, when the question was up between us, because, in the presence of half a dozen men, he brought this allegation against me, as he does now, and said, "You agreed at a certain time that if I ever came into collision with Henry Ward Beecher, you would not be his counsel. My reply to him was precisely what I have made to you to-day, and his reply to me was, "That does not release you from your promise." I said, "Mr. Tilton, that is a question of judgment; I hold that it does; you are at liberty to think that it does not; but I give you notice beforehand that I should consider myself absolved, and I do consider myself absolved from the obligation of that promise." Now, gentlemen, on that question, as I have said, I have taken careful pains to be right. I have submitted this question to some half a dozen of the most eminent lawyers in this City and New-York, before I consented to appear in the case at all, and they agreed with me on the state of the facts, that there was not any doubt about it, as I infer the counsel would agree, on my state of facts, that there is not any doubt about it. And before I appeared in this case, I caused the same questions to be submitted to my eminent associates, Mr. Evarts and Judge Porter, and they agreed that there was no doubt about the question, as I understand, of my right to appear here without any question as to professional propriety. Now, I say that Mr. Tilton said that and admitted the fact last Summer. There is no doubt about it. But the position that he took was, as he said, "That don't absolve you from your promise." I said it did. That is the question at issue, as I understand it, between Mr. Tilton and myself. Now, gentlemen, I beg to say that I never understood that Theodore Tilton anywhere attempted to cast any accusation against his wife as having been guilty of adultery at any time prior to the investigating committee in 1874. I wrote my interview in the *Union* and published it in the Summer of 1874, and immediately after the publication of the Bacon letter, giving my understanding of this case precisely as I understood the language of Mr. Tilton. I had an interview with Mr. Tilton the day after its publication, and he did not question the accuracy of that interview or the statement of it. The only criticism he made on it was he said this: "You make me merely a martinet in jealousy; you say that the charge was improper proposals, and then you say that Mr. Beecher and my wife both concur in denying that there is any truth in that. That don't leave me any case against Mr. Beecher. You arraign my wife against me by saying that she denies the truth of that allegation." And he criticised my taste and judgment in publishing that interview without seeing and conferring with him, and arraigning his wife against him by saying that she denied the truth of the charge of improper proposals. Now, gentlemen, that is the history in brief of my connection with the scandal, as I understand it. I think that, professionally, I shall be entirely justified by every lawyer—certainly, by every lawyer who agrees with me on the facts, and, as to that, I have Mr. Tilton's admission distinctly made, or, in other words, when I stated the case to him, he made the admission by saying—not denying my statement, but saying, "That does not release you from the promise which you made." I said to him what I have repeated, that that was a question of judgment.

Gen. Tracy here stopped, and Judge Neilson said, "Have you finished your opening?"

Gen. Tracy at once replied in the negative, and Mr. Evarts said, "We shall continue our opening on Monday."

THE JURORS' PAY.

Judge Neilson then addressed the jury as follows: If the jury will call at the office of the County Treasurer on Monday morning, before coming here, they can receive their pay—their formal pay—as jurors up to that point of time, that being all we have the power now to do. The suggestion that the jury may eventually suffer great sacrifice and ought to have additional compensation is one that cannot be presented until we have seen the extent of your labors, and then it may be presented to the Board of Supervisors, who alone have the power to act in the matter, and that, I will endeavor to see is done properly. You will prepare now to retire, and return Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The court then adjourned.

A CARD FROM HENRY C. BOWEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statements made by Mr. B. F. Tracy in his opening address to the court and jury in the Brooklyn scandal case, so far as said statements refer to me as having been engaged in any "conspiracy" whatever are malignant fabrications from beginning to end—destitute of even one particle of truth, as said Tracy can learn if he will call me to the witness stand; in which event he will find out that I do not believe in the doctrine, said to be taught by him, that "lying is justifiable under certain circumstances." HENRY C. BOWEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

ANOTHER ANSWER TO GEN. TRACY.

Some remarks of Gen. Tracy in the Tilton-Beecher controversy, made yesterday, render it proper that we should say that Mr. Moulton has been a partner of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson for more than ten years. That at no time has he had any duties to perform which involved any need of secrecy or which were in fact kept secret from his partners nor any which differed from those of other members of the firm; that his conduct as a partner has always been frank and just, and that the dissolution of the firm has not been influenced by the above controversy, but was resolved on a year ago.

JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON.
FRANKLIN WOODRUFF.
GEORGE C. ROBINSON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

TREE PLANTING IN MINNESOTA.

SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENTS THUS FAR MADE—PROFITS OF TREE CULTURE.

At the late annual meeting of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society, at Minneapolis, an essay on forest culture in that State was read by Mr. Leonard B. Hodges. Subjoined are extracts from the document:

While the northern and north-eastern portions of Minnesota are emphatically timbered regions, the south-west and western portions of our State are very destitute of timber. While Minnesota as a State is more abundantly supplied with timber than either Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Dakota, or California, yet the stubborn fact exists that nearly or quite one-third of the finest agricultural lands of Minnesota are absolutely too destitute of timber to admit of settlement and cultivation.

Our present Commissioner of Statistics, C. F. Solbergh, Esq., is entitled to much credit for his trouble and labor in collecting statistics on tree-planting in Minnesota. On the lists prepared for the township Assessors, columns were prepared for a return of the number of trees planted in Minnesota, and also their acreage. Through the courtesy of Mr. Solbergh, I have been permitted to examine his abstract of those returns, which show that 14,908,948 trees have been planted, on an acreage of 6,569 acres. To these returns I can add in round numbers 4,000,000 young forest trees for the St. Paul and Pacific Fort Division Company, main line, and an acreage of 147 acres. I can also add plantations of private parties not embraced in the Assessors' returns, which will swell the aggregate to over 20,000,000 trees already planted in Minnesota. The Assessors' returns are, necessarily, imperfect in estimates of acreage, as also in the enumeration of trees, yet it is a step in the right direction, and, as this information has cost us nothing, we are disposed to be grateful for it, rather than criticise it closely: Olmstead County leads off with 4,177,097; next comes Faribault County with 3,575,978; then Noble County with 1,921,778; then Martins County with 809,817, rapidly dwindling down to Ramsey County, with a return of 1,739.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of encouragement given to forest tree culture in Minnesota under the provisions of the Congressional tree-planting acts of 1873 and 1874, I addressed letters of inquiry to the Registers of the local United States Land Offices, and have received replies which enable me to make the following recapitulation of tree-planting entries made in Minnesota up to Jan. 15, 1874, under the act:

	No. of Acres.	No. of Entries.
Litchfield	20,098.15	125
Red-wood Falls	27,998.09	202
New-Ulm	37,731.35	261
Worthington	80,160.00	501
Alexandria	4,320.00	27
Total	170,307.59	1,116

No returns from my old friend Reynolds, of the Oak Lake or Audubon District. I infer that office has done so little under the tree-planting acts as not to be worth mentioning; but the returns from the other United States Land Offices show an area already taken under the tree-planting acts of 1873-4 of 170,307.59 acres by 1,116 claimants, enough to redeem one county in the treeless region, if the planting and cultivation is properly performed. This exhibit does not justify the expectations of the friends of forest tree culture, who had good reason to hope that, under the liberal provisions of the tree-planting acts, thousands of our young men would avail themselves of this new opening for enterprise. The profits on a quarter section of wheat, with its speedy returns in ready money within a year or two from the commencement of his work, is more alluring than the slow accumulations through stock-growing and tree-planting, and their consequent permanent values. The too common but mistaken idea that it takes too long to wait to get any good from tree-planting must be corrected.

Right here I propose to challenge the present prevailing sentiments and opinions about tree-planting by a few assertions which, if false, can be readily disproved, and, if true, will be of permanent value to this State.

First—I assert that the farmer on the bleakest portion of our treeless regions can, with less ready money than it would cost to buy a breaking-plow, surround his stock-yard and buildings with a wind-break within five years that will protect him as effectually as though he was in the middle of the big woods.

Second—That a crop of trees can be grown as surely, and, in proportion to its value with far less expense than a crop of corn.

Third—That ten acres properly planted to timber, and properly cultivated, will, in five years, supply fuel for a family in great abundance, and also fencing for a farm of 160 acres.

Fourth—That the most worthless lands of our treeless regions can, through the intervention of the tree-planter, be sold for $100 per acre within twenty years.

Fifth—That the net profits on a quarter-section of prairie, properly prepared, planted, and cultivated with forest trees, will, within ten years, exceed the net profits of ten quarter-sections of wheat.

Sixth—That a single cottonwood-seed, although smaller than "a grain of mustard," can, by intelligent cultivation, be developed into a cord of firewood within twenty years.

Seventh—That any young man of muscular development and good "horse sense" can surely accomplish these results: providing always that he is not in too great haste to get rich; and,

Eighth—That the genuine white willow, properly handled, will increase faster than money at interest at four per cent. per month; and that the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company is now prepared to furnish it to settlers on their lines, delivered at any station on the prairie, free of transportation, at a cost of from $1 to $2 per 1,000 trees. These may to some sound like bold, reckless, and perhaps ignorant assertions, but they are hereby made, and I propose to stand by them.

In Minnesota we have planted forest trees, given them from eight to sixteen years' cultivation, at a cost of not to exceed five cents per tree, and some of those trees will to-day yield a cord of wood per tree. We have planted and cultivated hundreds of thousands of trees within two years.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GREAT RAILROAD.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, TRANSMITTING, IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, A COPY OF THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1875.

SIR: In answer to Senate resolution of the 17th inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the report of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, made to this department on the 2d of December last.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. DELANO, Secretary.

Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Vice President, and President of the Senate.

DEC. 2, 1874.

SIR: In the month of August last the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad made their annual inspection of the entire line of the said road, and now submit their report of the results of their visitation. The entire line afforded evidence of steady and substantial improvement, and of the competency and faithfulness of the General Superintendent's department of the service. The head of said department, and his several assistants, do most carefully and satisfactorily discharge the powers and duties devolved on them; and we are fully impressed with the belief that if more power were vested in the General Superintendent the company would derive advantages therefrom. In our report of Dec. 1, 1873, we called attention to certain difficulties relating to the lands granted by the United States to the company. These difficulties arose from the order issued by your predecessor, in 1869, suspending the issuance of patents for the lands to the company, and involved the entire question of the power of the States and Territories in which the lands lie to tax them for local purposes.

This question was carried into Congress during its last session, and a variety of measures were proposed to render the unpatented lands liable to such taxation. Some of the measures were harsh in terms, and would have been mischievous in operation if enacted, by bringing into the land system of the Government exceptional and unusual principles and rules, and rendering titles to vast bodies of land complicated and uncertain. Happily, the cause for such action toward the lands of the Union Pacific Railroad has been removed by the recent order of the President, directing patents to be issued to this company for its lands.

Between the 1st of January, 1874, and the close of our inspection of the road in August last, fifty-five miles of 58-pound rails had been relaid; the cost of rails and transportation to points where used having been $271,552 94. An additional twenty-two miles of rails were contracted for, one-half being in transit and all to be delivered before the close of November.

In the same time there had been put in track 367,307 pine, and 47,892 hard-wood ties, the cost of which, at points where used, being $260,249 11, a fraction less than sixty-five cents per tie, including transportation.

Eight miles of track have been raised during the year, releasing one-half mile of snow-sheds and ten miles of snow-fence—the fences in many places being double or treble breasts, thus accounting for the excess of miles of fence over miles of raised track. The protection of the road now against obstruction by snow has been carried to such a degree of perfection that impediments to the operation of the line from that cause will be no greater in the future than may be expected on any of the lines between Chicago and New-York. The problem of the practicability of the road for Winter operation may be considered as solved.

The gross earnings of the road for the year ending June 30, 1874, were	$10,246,760 16
For the year ending June 30, 1873	9,633,965 09
Increase for 1874 over 1873	612,795 07
Operating expenses, &c., for the year ending June 30, 1874	5,112,400 25
Less surplus in material and fuel account	22,611 08
For the year ending June 30, 1873	4,697,999 56
Increase of 1874 over 1873	$391,789 61
Net income for year ending June 30, 1874	$5,156,970 99
For year ending June 30, 1873	4,935,695 53
Increase of 1874 over 1873	$221,275 46

In view of the general depression which fell upon the business of the country following the panic of September, 1873, the results presented by the earnings of the road are gratifying.

As showing the steady increase of business and earnings, we may mention that for the months of July and August, 1874, (covering the time from the close of fiscal year to the close of our inspection of the road.)

The gross earnings were	$1,892,559 16
For same period in 1873	1,714,111 68
Excess in favor of the two months of 1874	$178,447 48
The total expenses for the said two months in 1873	$838,129 38
For said months in 1874	757,914 83
Decrease in favor of 1874	$80,214 55

The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1874, being $5,156,970 99, by deducting the interest on the first mortgage bonds, (which the company claim should be done,) and premium on gold at ten per cent., $1,797,642, we find that the amount on which the Government, for the year, would be entitled to five per cent. is $3,359,328 99. Five per cent. on this amount is $167,966 44.

For the year ending Aug. 31, 1874, the company sold of its granted lands 269,292.28 acres, at an average price per acre of $4 91½, making a total amount of sales of $1,314,644 33, of which $121,274 73 was paid in cash, the balance of $1,136,499 59 being evidenced by time contracts.

The amount of cash received during the same period as advanced interest on the time contracts was $2,119 79, and there was paid out by land department for cancellation of land grant bonds and interest accrued on same $56,869 96.

The original issue of land-grant bonds was	$10,400,000 00
Aug. 31, 1874, there had been retired	1,445,000 00
Balance of land-grant bonds outstanding	8,955,000 00
Total number of acres sold to Aug. 31, 1874	1,069,040 96
Total proceeds of sales to that date, cash and time contracts	4,913,513 52

This statement would indicate that the agricultural and grazing lands situate in the State of Nebraska, and included in the grant to the company, will be sufficient to retire the land-grant bonds without regard to the remainder of the grant. This does not include any of the coal lands belonging to the company, nor those yielding iron, both classes being of great value and constituting a part of the grant.

For the year ending June 30, 1874, the company earned on Government account as follows:

Passengers	$208,364 55
Mail	325,143 00
Freight	225,513 71
Total for the year	$759,021 26

Under the act of 1873 the Government retains the entire amount of earnings on its own business to apply the same on the interest account which it holds against the company.

We do not hesitate to reaffirm the opinion expressed in former reports of the Government Directors, that the Union Pacific Railroad, with a localized business management, with proper and sufficient power, can be made to meet all the liabilities which rest upon it, including every dollar which the Government has invested in it. Our study of the road, of its ability to develop business in the country through which it passes and in regions tributary to the line, and of the possible large increase in volume of through traffic, both domestic and foreign, only confirms us in the belief that the road can be made to pay in the fullest sense that its obligations may require.

An intelligent judgment upon this great national work has never been pronounced by the country. Its construction was attended with thoughtless applause. The cost was not counted, nor cared for. The end was looked to only, and everything which tended to secure it was granted with acclaim, and approved without due consideration. The country was then in pursuit of a great object; it is now in possession. Pursuit is always more liberal than possession. If it was too liberal then, it may be that it is too harsh now.

The present opinion of this stupendous work derives its tone and character from developments subsequent to its construction. The "Credit Mobilier" investigation has tinged everything. The judgment which follows completion is as unsound as that which attended construction. The work has substantial merits, which cannot be detected from either of these standpoints. A localized management will support our judgment; and this can be had either by the voluntary action of the company, or by such reasonable and prudent legislation as will not do violence to the company's chartered rights. If this end is not reached, and our recommendations are not approved and enforced, either by the company or by Congress, still the case is not so bad as, from a mere pecuniary point of view, the country now seems to regard it. We believe that the affairs of the company can be so conducted that every dollar of the Government investment can be returned. The point on which we turn the whole case is a localized management. The reasons for this position need not be stated at length, for they must be self-evident to every correct business mind. For three years past the Government Directors have recommended the reform here indicated. Our recommendations have passed as the idle wind, and little or nothing has come of them. If nothing is to be done, then we must view this case from another standpoint.

The Government has invested in the Union Pacific Railroad $27,237,000 in six per cent. bonds, issued to aid the company in the construction of its road. The theory of the law extending this aid is, that principal and interest shall all be returned to the United States. Suppose it shall fail, and that not a dollar of this vast investment should be returned to the Treasury of the United States, except by the indirect methods hereinafter named, what follows in this worst view of the case? Does the Government lose? Has it lost the amount of the investment? The Government has appropriated many millions of dollars for the benefit of commerce without exacting or expecting a direct return therefor. These appropriations have been for the public good. The general benefit was expected to more than repay the special outlay of treasure. A striking example of this policy is afforded by the act of March 2, 1867, which made an appropriation of $500,000 for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River by canal. To that appropriation is attached this proviso: "That any canal that may be constructed around the said Des Moines or Lower Rapids of the Mississippi River shall be, and remain forever, free to the navigation and commerce of said river, and no toll shall ever be collected thereon." (Statutes at Large, 14, p. 420.) Several millions of dollars of public treasure are involved in this improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River. In this case the Government said to all parties concerned in the navigation of the Upper Mississippi substantially this: "Build your boats for the upper river trade and you shall have, at the public charge, uninterrupted navigation from St. Louis to St. Paul; the Des Moines Rapids shall be overcome by a canal which shall cost you nothing, and on which you shall pay no toll or charge forever; for the expense of the improvement is contracted for the general benefit of commerce and for the public good." All of the appropriations made from the Treasury of the United States for the improvement of rivers and harbors, for the maintenance of buoys, the establishment of light-houses and life-saving stations, the perfection of the coast survey, and the defense of our coast are for the common good of the public, and without exaction or expectation of direct return to the National Treasury. The worst case that can be presented against the Union Pacific Railroad Company is better than this.

Suppose that it should not in whole, as it has not in part, pay the interest on the Government bonds issued in aid of its construction, nor provide for the payment of said bonds at their maturity—what then? What is the worst of the case? Two departments of the Government have furnished answers to this question.

The Postmaster General stated in a communication to the House of Representatives, in answer to a resolution of inquiry adopted by that body, that for mail service rendered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the years 1867 to 1872, inclusive, the Government had paid $1,156,138 73, and that had the road not been constructed it would have paid for the same service, over the routes merged into this one, for the same time, $1,799,718 28, being a saving, calculated on the basis of pounds transported by stage, of $107,263 25 per annum, but in addition to this direct saving, the Postmaster General states in said communication that "it should be borne in mind that the mail service by the railroad route between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast is incomparably superior to the previous service. Under the contracts which expired in 1868, the schedule time for a trip from Atchison, Kan., to San Francisco, Cal., was sixteen days for eight months, from April to November, inclusive, and twenty-four and a half days the residue of the year. By the railroad route the time, the year round, is less than four and a half days. The average amount of matter conveyed in the mails overland before the completion of the railroads was less than 1,000 pounds per day, the paper mails being mainly forwarded via Panama in consequence of the exaction of prepaid letter-postage rates on such matter conveyed between the western boundary of Kansas and the eastern boundary of California, under the fourth section of the act of March 25, 1864; now, that section having been repealed from the 30th of September, 1868, by the act of June 25, 1868, the whole letter and paper mails are carried overland, averaging in March, 1870, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 6,376 per day, and on the Central Pacific 5,308 pounds per day. The railroad companies provide, moreover, first-class cars 48 feet in length, with all the necessary fixtures and furniture, in which railway Post Office clerks appointed by the department, accompany and distribute the mails, while in transit, in all respects as if in local distributing Post Offices, by which means the detention of mails in such offices is avoided, and the greatest practical expedition secured."

On the 31st day of January, 1873, the Secretary of War communicated to the House of Representatives of Congress of the United States, in answer to a resolution of that body, a letter of the Quartermaster General of the Army of the United States, M. C. Meigs, from which it appears that the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad had saved the Government large sums in that department of the public service. Making an average of saving on several routes of transportation theretofore used, he states the case thus:

"At this average rate, the estimated cost of transportation of the freight moved by the Union Pacific Railroad, including express charges as shown above, during the time commencing July, 1866, and ending Jan. 28, 1873, would be as follows:

Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, railroad rates	$0 40½
Rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, wagon rates	1 46
Actual cost of freight at railroad rates	1,896,589 57
Estimate of cost at wagon rates	6,337,088 32
Showing a total estimated cost for moving the troops and supplies by stage and wagon of	$9,850,134 67
Total actual cost by railroad	3,342,851 82
Estimated difference	$6,507,282 85

equivalent to about 66 per cent.

From these statements it appears that the saving to the Government to June 30, 1872, upon the transportation of postal matter alone by reason of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad amounted to $643,579 55. Upon the same basis the saving to the Government from this source to Sept. 30, 1874, amounted to $1,015,829 90. This statement assumes that the amount or weight carried was only equal to that transported previous to the construction of the road; but, in fact, the amount by rail has been over six times the amount formerly transported by stage, so that the real saving, taking weight alone as the basis of the calculation, has been about $6,094,979 40.

The statement from the War Department above cited shows that the saving upon military transportation to June 30, 1872, was $6,507,282 85, and upon the same basis the saving to Aug. 31, 1874, would have been $8,462,107 76.

Thus it appears that during the past two years, or since June 30, 1872, the saving to the Government in the transportation of postal matter, of troops, stores, &c., has been at the rate of $1,894,894 40 per annum.

The case comes to this: Allowing that there will be no increase in amounts carried from year to year, the saving during the thirty years (being the term for which the Government bonds were issued in order to insure the construction of the road) would amount to $56,846,832 00

The Government has advanced in bonds at 6 per cent	$27,237,000	
Interest on same for thirty years, at 6 per cent.	49,026,600	—76,263,600 00
Balance due Government on saving alone		$19,416,768 00
For this term of thirty years the War Department 33 per cent. of saving would be about $366,333⅓ per year		15,000,000 00
Post Office Department about $100,000 per year		3,000,000 00
		$1,000,000 00

We have not pretended to account for fractions in this estimate, but have simply presented round numbers, and, by this rule find that the Government at the end of thirty years will be a positive gainer by the construction of the Pacific Railroad, though not one cent shall be returned to the Treasury from the company except by the modes above stated.

As a national investment, we believe that the Union Pacific Railroad, with our suggestion effected, will pay.

We leave the results with those who, under existing laws of Congress, and such amendments as may be enacted, have the power to direct us in our duties.

JAMES F. WILSON,
J. H. MILLARD,
JOHN C. S. HARRISON,
T. B. BREWER,
JOHN A. TIBBITTS.

Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior.

FREAK OF A BULLET IN A STREET CAR.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Tuesday last says: "While car No. 56, on the Preston Street Line, was passing up Main street, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a Minie ball came crashing into the midst of the passengers, bursting through a south side window, scattering glass over the floor and seats of the car. Mrs. John A. Dickerson was sitting with her baby in her arms and her back to the window. The ball, striking her veil, snatched it from her head, wound itself up in it, and fell to the floor of the car, at the time unobserved by the passengers. Several small pieces of glass struck Mrs. Dickerson on the head, and by one piece she received a slight cut on the temple. The lady was, of course, greatly alarmed by the violence of the shock, and jumped to her feet, hugging her child to her breast, under the impression that it was killed. When it was found that nobody was seriously hurt, and the excitement had somewhat subsided, a young gentleman, observing the lady's veil on the floor, picked it up and found it contained the ball. It was a regular Minie, weighing one ounce, and had evidently been shot from a gun. The car was opposite a vacant lot, and the probability is that the ball had passed through that way for a long distance, and was partly spent. Bullets, however, have been known to wind themselves up in silk handkerchiefs and stop suddenly when fired at short range, and it is possible that in this case the silk in the veil had a similar effect."

A POEM BY LONGFELLOW.

The following poem, prefaced by the note prefixed, has been contributed to *The Ark*, published in aid of "Our Dumb Animals Fair," in Boston:

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 15, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: I wish I had something better than the inclosed to send you for a cause so noble, and in which I feel so deep an interest. But for want of that something better, please accept this, with my best wishes for the success of the fair.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A NAMELESS GRAVE.

"A soldier of the Union mustered out"
  Is the inscription on an unknown grave
  At Newport News, beside the salt-sea wave,
  Nameless and dateless; sentinel or scout,
Shot down in skirmish, or disastrous rout
  Of battle, when the loud artillery drave
  Its iron wedges through the ranks of brave
  And doomed battalions storming the redoubt!
Thou unknown hero, sleeping by the sea
  In thy forgotten grave! With secret shame
  I feel my pulses beat, my forehead burn,
When I remember thou hast given for me
  All that thou hadst—thy life, thy very name,
  And I can give thee nothing in return.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold Mr. Frederick Thorne, Miss Berthe Girardin Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SWEET HEARTS AND WIVES—THAT BLESSED BABY—Mr. J. L. Toole. Matinée at 1:30—THE STEEPLE CHASE—DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan. Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS By Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DIE FLEDERMAUS (opera)—Miss Lina Mayr.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

COOPER INSTITUTE HALL.—LECTURE by Mr. George Kennan—"Life in Siberia and Kamschatka."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

The opening "speech" of Mr. TRACY in the Beecher case is likely to attract the attention of lawyers at home and abroad. SOLOMON said that there was nothing new under the sun, but as Mr. EVARTS has already asked, what has SOLOMON to do with this case? To many lawyers it will seem something new for an advocate to plead to a jury from a written manuscript which has apparently been weeks or months in preparation, and the "advance sheets" of which have actually been published—in part at least—before they were read in court. It is a fact that an evening paper printed on Thursday a considerable portion of the wondrous "speech" which was to be addressed to the jury on Friday. This gives the usual recommendation to the jury "not to read the newspapers" a totally fresh significance. It will also be quite new to "old fogies" at the bar to find an advocate devoting a large part of his written narrative to a vindication of his own conduct in connection with the case. Anybody would think from reading the proceedings of yesterday that it was Mr. TRACY, and not Mr. BEECHER, who was on trial. This is the age of discovery and invention, and we commend to the notice of benighted foreign lawyers the new and easy method of "speech-making" which has been patented in Brooklyn, and the new rule by which an advocate in a cause may make himself a party to it, and give evidence as a witness without being subjected to the old-fashioned requirement of taking an oath. Wonders never cease.

The *World* has at length found courage to notice the existence of that Democratic bone of contention, the Costigan bill. It seems that it has been dimly aware of the fact that such a measure was being pushed through the Legislature by persons acting under the special mandate of JOHN KELLY, but in the midst of such exciting subjects as the politics of "The Republic of Andorra," and the relations between "Garibaldi and the Pope," it has been unable to find space to discuss the Democratic squabbles over the spoils of New-York City. And now that the bill has come into the hands of a Republican Senate, the *World* thinks it less desirable than ever to discuss this awkward measure. Of course, "neither Mayor WICKHAM nor JOHN KELLY will use either money or patronage to secure its passage." But suppose they should try, and suppose they should succeed, or suppose Republican Senators should pass it out of a pure spirit of mischief—what then? The *World* has conveniently overlooked the fact that the Governor fought the bill on the floor of the Assembly, and that, if it ever reaches him, he must either deliberately forswear all the principles of Municipal government he ever contended for, or veto it. Will the *World* tell us what Mr. O'CONOR thinks of the Costigan bill, or Senator KERNAN, or any of the few respectable men who act as figure-heads in Tammany Hall? Do they not stand somewhat aghast at the prospect of loading the Democratic campaign of next year with the results of a bill which should hand over the entire power and patronage of this City to a very weak Mayor and a questionable majority in the Board of Aldermen?

With one ostensible object of the Costigan bill the *World* seems to be thoroughly in sympathy — the removal of Controller GREEN. It seems that "he is unfit for the administration of the Controllership"; his nature "is such that, while he is overbearing to his inferiors and servile to his superiors, he is capable of no other [*sic*] attitude toward his equals." Precisely what attitude Mr. GREEN maintains toward his equals the *World* does not very clearly indicate, but it has evidently never forgiven the "compounding of a felony" and "the marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation" of which Mr. GREEN was guilty in taking possession of the Finance Department, and all the proofs of plunder which it contained, in despite of HALL, TWEED, and SWEENY. Gov. TILDEN, who counts his share in that transaction one of the most creditable actions of his life, was only a "railroad lawyer and politician" in those days, and unless all signs to the contrary are misleading will resume that position in the *World's* estimation long before he has served out his term.

The origin of this characteristic attack on the Controller is rather curious. The *World* says he indulged in certain "diatribes" which were "plainly out of order." The occasion was a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the special business was a requisition from the Dock Department for the issue of bonds to the amount of one million dollars. The *World* is probably not aware that the existing law declares that the Dock Commissioners "shall possess such powers and perform such duties * * * as shall be established and defined by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund." In the execution of the power conferred on him, as a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, the Controller presented a protest which had been filed with him against the execution of certain contracts. He was proceeding to state that the Dock Commissioners had awarded these contracts to other than the lowest bidders, when the Mayor, who evidently knows as little as the *World* does about the law and parliamentary usage governing the case, ruled him out of order. It is reported that Messrs. S. L. M. BARLOW and MANTON MARBLE are the chief advisers of Mayor WICKHAM. Can this have anything to do with the *World's* sudden outburst of bad language in regard to the Controller?

While the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill was before the House yesterday, the members took a little turn at the fine arts. Mr. S. S. COX made one of his funny speeches, and there was more or less badinage, and some serious talk about the serious subject of national picture-buying. The substantial result, in which our readers have some share for congratulation, was that the clause authorizing the expenditure of $35,000 for Mr. CARPENTER'S "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation," and the Ohio lady's portrait of Gen. THOMAS, was defeated.

MCGARRAHAN and his claim came up in the House yesterday, under the championship of Gen. BUTLER. One of the items of a pending appropriation was for five thousand dollars to pay the expenses of litigation undertaken by the General Land Office, to recover possession of the grant now claimed by MCGARRAHAN. It was claimed by Mr. PAGE, of California, that this was simply ordering the Government to pay the expenses of a suit in the interest of MCGARRAHAN against the persons in possession. This is certainly the popular understanding of the case, and Gen. BUTLER'S defense of the job is not likely to remove that impression.

THE LAST DAYS OF CONGRESS.

Nobody who reads the Senate proceedings of yesterday will be likely to infer that scarcely six working days remain for the legislative business of the Forty-third Congress. The Civil Rights bill has been discussed with such exhaustive fullness that by yesterday afternoon the minority could find nothing further to say on the subject. Yet, because of a previous agreement that the final vote upon the bill should be deferred till to-day at 2 o'clock, the Democrats objected either to taking the vote or to laying the bill aside and proceeding with the consideration of the vitally-important Tax and Tariff bill. A more reckless abuse of the functions of a parliamentary opposition could hardly be imagined. It served, however, to bring out the extreme poverty of the oratorical resources of Democratic Senators. Mr. BAYARD, who is incapable of a joke, gravely informed the Senate that one of his colleagues, "who desired to speak on this subject, had met with an accident to his manuscript, and was therefore prevented from going on with his speech!" It was in a similar emergency that the Scotch clergyman invited his congregation to join him in singing the 119th Psalm. The Democrats found a stop-gap of an equally serviceable character. Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, had a speech in his pocket which he had partly delivered when the Pinchback resolution was before the Senate. He seized the opportunity of finishing this prolix oration, which seems to have had at least the merit of being equally well adapted for any conceivable topic of discussion.

It would be difficult to find a better illustration of the decay of American oratory than this little episode. No wonder that Senators are anxious to have the *Congressional Record* pass free through the mails, when they are reduced to the necessity of filling up time by the delivery of tedious and irrelevant essays on things in general. Newspapers certainly do not exist for the publication of such trash, for the obvious reason that people would not read them if they did. If this sort of thing be a sample of the methods of public discussion which the Democrats are to bring with them into the next Congress, they will have a very sorry chance of gaining the ear of the people at all. The study of the debates of the chief legislative body in the Union ought to be one of the most effective means of political education. As it is, there seems an obvious danger that these debates will become much duller reading than the prepared essays of a youths' debating society. Unfortunately the decline of oratory does not proceed faster than what is, perhaps, its proximate cause—the decline of statesmanship.

Some fifteen Senators attended the evening session to listen to the eloquence of Mr. NORWOOD, and what may be assumed to have been the remains of the manuscript to which Mr. BAYARD had alluded. The speakers in the House on the "Caucus Force bill" were rather more fortunate. They enjoyed an "average attendance" on the floor and "crowded galleries." The nature of the powers conferred by this measure certainly warranted a more than usual display of popular interest in its discussion. It can hardly be said that the speeches in favor of the bill proved anything more than that it was proposed to accomplish certain desirable ends by very objectionable means. Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, seems to have given full and forcible expression to the views of the thoughtful portion of the Republican Party on the general questions involved in this bill. An abstract of his speech will be found in our Washington dispatch, and it certainly deserves careful perusal. It is to be hoped that Mr. WILLARD'S broad and statesmanlike conception of the true Southern policy for the Republican Party has a larger number of adherents in the House than might be inferred from recent votes on the disposal of the bill in question.

The effects of the pertinacity with which these "Southern bills" have been forced ahead of the indispensable business of Congress is becoming apparent in the probable necessity for calling an extra session. For example, the House has still to get through thirty-seven pages of the Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill, and that, it is estimated, will occupy another two sessions. The bill—filling sixty-eight pages in all—cannot possibly reach the Senate till Tuesday, unless the House sits on Sunday. Its chances of passing the upper house between that and Thursday at 12 o'clock are rather slim, even should no amendments be inserted in it. Should it have to pass the ordeal of a Conference Committee, it seems next to impossible for the present Congress to pass it. But as the bill involves appropriations for the Interior Department, the maintenance of light-houses, the coast survey, and other necessary branches of governmental activity, it must be passed, somehow, and may thus, along with other appropriation bills similarly delayed, demand consideration at an extra session of the Forty-fourth Congress.

GOVERNMENT RAILROADS.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the Senate a report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. It is worth reading, especially at a time when this undertaking, to which so large a portion of national property has been committed, is being made the subject of Wall-street attacks. We consider that this road belongs, in part, to the nation. Upon its efficient management and success a large share of our commercial prosperity depends. Immense grants of public lands have been made to it; a vast amount of property has been invested in it. Its interests, therefore, ought to be jealously watched by all who are concerned in the public welfare. When the cry is raised that some merely speculative enterprise is working for its prosperity, we may be tolerably sure that a very decided and mischievous speculating enterprise is engaged in its injury. And all such plots should be condemned. The opposition to the recent proposal made by the company to the Government is said to have proceeded from persons who were "short" of the stock, and who hoped to see it go down if the proposal was not accepted. And the story is very probable. The men who raise the cry of "stock-jobbing" often belong to the very worst class of stock-jobbers. They went to Washington during the past week to persuade the Secretary of the Treasury that the proposal in question was only part of a stock-jobbing adventure. Yet they were the very persons who were interested in stock-gambling. They use the name of this man or the other as a bugbear, while they are themselves more unscrupulous than the objects of their denunciations.

The report, of which we publish the material part to-day, is sufficient to prove that the great property now aimed at by the highly-virtuous speculators has nothing to fear from their attacks. There is no denying the prosperity and solid wealth of the concern. The Government Directors—have they, too, all been bought up by wicked men?—certify that the entire line affords "evidence of steady and substantial improvement." The gross earnings for the year ending June, 1874, exceeded by nearly three-quarters of a million those of the preceding year. And that increase, according to the President, continued down to the close of the year. The Government Directors further "do not hesitate" to say that the road can "be made to meet all the liabilities which rest upon it." Is this the testimony of stock-jobbers? Will the clique in Wall street, which is hostile to this national enterprise, dare to allege that much? The truth is that all the dishonesty in stock-jobbing is arrayed against this property. We care not who is interested in its advancement—all that we say is that they are interested in a good cause, and we wish them well. We shall not be deterred from doing our best to defend the enterprise from injury by the bugbears which rogues invent to conceal their own rascality.

The truth is that this wonderful achievement is only now beginning to receive proper attention. The Government Directors make a very just remark on this subject in their report. "An intelligent judgment," they say, "upon this great national work has never been pronounced by the country." At first everybody shouted with pride over its construction, and then public excitement cooled down, and the Government was told to wrench its dues out of the road to the uttermost farthing. It would not be difficult to show that if it desired to play the part of *Shylock*, and exact its full pound of flesh, it ought never to do so, even from simple motives of policy. It is not a case for that kind of treatment. Could the Government afford to injure an enterprise to which it has in the past given so much, and from which it derives daily such important services? If this speculator or the other is interested in its success or failure, what has the Government to do with that? It can never assist the adverse clique in tampering with this property. It *must* adopt a liberal policy in relation to it, for any other would be highly injurious to itself. It gets its pound of flesh even now. The Government Directors—and we, at least, refuse to believe that they have been bought or bribed, whatever Wall street rogues and slanderers may allege—put this point in a way which seems to be beyond reach of denial. The Government at this moment gets back a full equivalent for all the aid it has advanced. Listen to the report of its own Directors:

"The saving to the Government to June 30, 1872, upon the transportation of postal matter alone, by reason of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, amounted to $643,570 55. Upon the same basis, the saving to the Government from this source to Sept. 30, 1874, amounted to $1,015,829 90. This statement assumes that the amount or weight carried was only equal to that transported previous to the construction of the road; but, in fact, the amount by rail has been over six times the amount formerly transported by stage, so that the real saving, taking weight alone as the basis of the calculation, has been about $6,094,979 40.

The statement from the War Department above cited shows that the saving upon military transportation to June 30, 1872, was $6,507,282 85, and upon the same basis the saving to Aug. 31, 1874, would have been $8,462,107 76.

Thus it appears that during the past two years, or since June 30, 1872, the saving to the Government in the transportation of postal matter, of troops, stores, &c., has been at the rate of $1,894,894 40 per annum."

They go on to say that the "Government at the end of thirty years will be a positive gainer by the construction of the Pacific Railroad, though not one cent shall be returned to the Treasury from the company, except by the modes above stated," and that as a "national investment," they believe the road "will pay." Now what is the good of Wall street howls against such testimony as this from the representatives of the Government itself? Is it, or is it not, a good property? Does the Government derive great benefit from its successful working?

There can be no doubt as to these two points. The company naturally wished to settle all its differences with the Government, but as its proposal was not accepted, it has only one course before it. Let it go on building up the credit of this property on its own merits. Let it continue, quietly and energetically, to develop the inexhaustible riches within its domains. If its proposal to the Government had been accepted this year, next year the strikers in Congress would have "gone for it," and it would have been "bled" annually to an unmerciful extent. Now it is working on a solid basis. It cannot fail to become a dividend-paying road, and already it is becoming a popular channel of investment. Its credit is good. Its value increases daily. And as for the Government, it can never afford to injure it, or even press it severely. In doing so, it would cut its own nose off to spite its face. That liberal policy which has lately been urged upon the Cabinet and Congress by the public press will have to be adopted eventually; but if the managers do their work thoroughly, the Government will have to go to them with offers next time.

TAXATION BY GUESS.

Whenever any measure of taxation is proposed in Congress it is sure to lead to a rambling debate. As these debates approach a conclusion, there is generally a flood of all sorts of propositions thrown upon the House as amendments to the current bill, and the way in which the House treats these is far more amusing than rational. They are generally accepted in large numbers in Committee of the Whole, and then variously disposed of in the House, the parliamentary fiction by which the committee and the House are regarded as distinct enabling members to fool each other and themselves to the top o' their bent, with the comforting reflection that they will have an opportunity to avoid the completion of their errors. The history of the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday affords a striking illustration of the custom of that body, and of the dangers to which it subjects the country.

We have already alluded to the surprising alacrity with which a majority was obtained on Tuesday for a revival of the income tax. We presume that there has not been a session of Congress since that tax was repealed in which a majority could not have been obtained for its renewal in the House of Representatives while in Committee of the Whole. It may with equal confidence be asserted that there has been no session at which the House was ready on deliberation to give its final verdict in favor of the tax.

It seems as if there were in every public body of considerable size a tinge more or less decided of what may be called "agrarianism." There is no other way to account for the readiness with which the House of Representatives declares itself, over and over again, in favor of such obviously unjust, unequal, and absurd propositions as a tax of a greater percentage on large incomes than on small. Can any one say why a man with $10,000 income should contribute $300 annually to the Government, while a man with $10,500 income should contribute $525? Yet this is the shape which these propositions always take, and it shows in what a curious manner our Representatives set themselves to this species of work.

Another favorite vagary in which the House indulges when in the enjoyment of the comparative immunity from responsibility peculiar to the Committee of the Whole, is declaring for a tax on sales of bonds, stocks, and gold. If there be one thing which, more than any other, the average legislator delights in thinking that he can manage, it is speculation in gold and stocks. He has a never-to-be-allayed itching to deal with that pernicious class, the brokers. He regards them as a pest. He believes that they prey on the vitals of the community, and that they are fair targets for Congressional practice in the art of firing off taxes. He has an impression of which it seems impossible to rid him, that if it were not for Wall street, greenbacks would be at par, the country would be out of debt, and he would hear no more of that subject which so sorely vexes and puzzles him—the return to specie payments. Once Congress undertook to deal radically with the brokers; and to make speculating in the rise of gold—or, what is the same thing, the fall of Government notes—a penal offense to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The result was such a tempest in stocks, and such an upsetting of all values, that Congress was glad to repeal its law, and to confine itself since to trying, at odd intervals, to tax the class which will not be abolished. In pursuance of its regular practice, the House on Tuesday adopted, in Committee of the Whole, a proposition to tax sales of stocks, bonds, and gold one-tenth of one per cent. This act, along with a lot of other similar ones, was repented of when the House came out of committee. But it does not necessarily add to our admiration or even respect for a body that it makes blunders and backs out of them within an hour. We should say that it would not be an unreasonable demand upon the House that it should know its own mind on such matters as these for at least one day's session. If the country is to be saved financially by levying tribute on a small class of business men because they happen to deal in large amounts of peculiar commodities, as the House seems to think in committee, then it is folly to refuse to apply this treatment thoroughly. But if, on the other hand, the tax on brokers is in every way a partial, unfair, and absurd tax, what good can there be in voting for it in the morning and voting against it in the afternoon. Obviously, the country is entitled to a little more forethought and consistency on a matter of this kind than there is any evidence of in the conduct of the House on Tuesday.

It is such exhibitions as we have referred to that make our business men dread a session of Congress as they would a fit of the ague. It is only too plain that Congress is capable—whichever party predominates—of playing the wildest pranks with the revenues, and while these are as large as they are now, and as widely distributed, the business of the country can never tell where the next stroke of folly is to fall. Thanks to the skill and excellent sense of Mr. DAWES, the danger of this sort of thing is averted for the present session. The House has done all that it will do now. We wish, for the sake of the Republican Party, that it could have been done without the recurrence of the wayward and nonsensical foray on all sorts of commodities which was made on Tuesday.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Alderman LYSAGHT has prepared an ordinance relating to permits for street signs, show-cases, coal-boxes, and other interesting objects, which is a curiosity in its way. Heretofore the regulation of all such matters has been vested in different hands. Sometimes it has been with the Street Commissioner, or the Board of Public Works, or the Mayor and Board of Aldermen; but latterly it has been lodged with the Permit Bureau, an indefinable function of the Mayor's office. It is now proposed that the sole power shall be given over to the Mayor, who shall be a Permit Bureau unto himself; that he shall have, for one of his official perquisites, the management of all "permits for signs, banners, show-cases, exhibition of goods, coal-boxes, barbers' poles, stairways or hoistways, stands for the sale of newspapers, fruits, small wares, or things whatever." In short, the Mayor is to be autocrat of all the small tradesmen of the street. It should be noticed, however, that a division of the spoils is made with the Aldermen; each application for a permit to set a coal-box on the sidewalk or put out a tray of apples, is to be approved by the Alderman of the district in which the desired privilege is sought. That is to say, before one can furnish forth his coal-box or apple-tray he must secure the indorsement of his Alderman, and the subsequent approval of the Mayor—to say nothing of the fee determined by law.

The pending ordinance goes into details. A tariff of charges is fixed by the ingenious author of the scheme. It is as minute as the Morrill tariff of earlier days, and it is much more susceptible of abuse. For example, "a banner of canvas cloth or open network" is assessed at $5. Signs are mulcted from $1 to $3 each, "according to location"—a phrase of some elasticity and scope of meaning. Exhibitions of goods which are confined to "the stoop line," are assessable in the amount of $5. Show-cases, also bounded in their expansion by this magic stoop line, are to be charged from $2 to $5, "according to size." Even the barbers' poles are to be shaved to the amount of $1 each, and they must also be inside the boundary of the aforesaid stoop line. The objectionable coal-boxes are to pay $1 each, and apple-stands and establishments for the vending of the melodramatic pea-nut and the toothsome barley-sugar must pay a fee varying in amount from $1 to $3, "according to size and location." We must suppose that the inspector whose business it is to fix the rates is to be guided in his decision by the amount of profit derived from each by the proprietor. The merchant who sells brandy-balls, or "five-dollar chromos for twenty-five cents" on Baxter street, cannot be expected to pay the same annual tax as that exacted of the noisy dealer on Broadway or Nassau street. It may be objected that this latitude allowed the assessor is an inducement to dishonest dealing and favoritism. Suspicious people who recollect DAVIDSON'S safes, GARVEY'S plastering, and GENET'S building contracts, may object to giving a Board of Inspectors a roving commission to go through the City and fix rates of taxation "according to size and location." Unhappily, the average Democratic office-holder has not in public estimation such a savory reputation that citizens can be sure that this large field of small interests will be cultivated to the best interest of the tax-payers. The Mayor has sole power, to be sure, but we do not expect to see him going about to assure himself that the taxes are honestly levied and collected.

But, aside from all these considerations, which are important enough in themselves, it must be confessed that the whole system as now conducted is radically bad. It is generally believed that there is a fat job for somebody in the management of the permit business, now proposed to be made a personal function of the Mayor. About a year ago, a great tumult was made by an official raid on the booths and shanties of various small traders, who had gradually taken possession of several down-town streets and alleys, notably those about Fulton and Washington Markets and Vesey street. It was acknowledged that the persons then dispossessed were obliged to suffer hardship for the public good. It was injurious to the health and convenience of the City for them to remain where they were; and, though some of them were made to suffer in pocket by their expulsion, they were swept out of the streets. They howled plaintively; but the people looked on with approval. But the wayfarer on Vesey street is to-day—especially on Saturdays—as much hindered in his locomotion as he ever was. If the street-cleaner's besom swept the nuisance aside for a season, it was but for a time. They are back again. Are these lawless squatters paying any tax? If so, to whom, and by what authority? If not, why are they permitted to defy the law? It is undoubtedly true that the matter of street obstructions should be regulated by Municipal ordinance. Signs, stands, or any other thing obstructing free passage in the streets, or, endangering the safety of passengers, should not be permitted. No tax, no royalty, can compensate for such an invasion of public rights. If there is any "privilege" in the streets, it is a public one—free to all. The Aldermen, or the Mayor, or the Permit Bureau, have no right to tax anybody for use of the streets and thoroughfares of the City. A privilege that is taxable has no right to exist for a single day. When we begin to lease the streets we have opened a door to enormous abuse and jobbery.

PLAYING WITH LIFE.

It is only four and a half years since New-York was the scene of an accident similar in some respects—although happily there was no loss of life—to that which we recorded yesterday. Then, as now, there was culpable carelessness with regard to ruined and toppling walls left standing in thickly-populated districts, and liable at any time to be blown down by a sudden storm, and to kill many persons. In June of 1870 the shell of a building on Second avenue, near Twentieth street, had been left in dangerous proximity to a dwelling-house filled with people. It was proposed to alter this shell into a tenement-house; for, although the masses of brick and mortar which composed it swayed to and fro in the wind, they were thought quite solid enough to serve as the "end walls" for a structure to be inhabited by several hundred persons. But the contractors, while making their preparations near the old walls, carelessly permitted their laborers to unsettle them, and they came down with a crash, burying the adjacent dwelling-house, and causing a panic in the neighborhood. The Superintendent of the Department of Buildings blamed the contractors who had been endeavoring to make a tenement-house out of the rotten walls of a ruin, and found no language strong enough to condemn the careless manner in which buildings constantly were taken down in the City. The contractors were ready with the excuse that they had "shored up" the walls, and, therefore, seemed to imagine that no blame rightly attached to them for endangering dozens of lives. And to-day the Superintendent of Buildings believes himself blameless for the disaster of Thursday.

"It was an accident, purely and simply," according to the testimony of the attorney to the Department of Buildings. The wall fell while the ruins were undergoing measures to make them safe. It appears that the officials of the department had notified the owner of the ruins to "brace them up," and watched him to see that he did so. It seems as if the superintendent of the construction of buildings in a large and crowded town would be puzzled to find any means of justifying his course in allowing ruined walls, however much they may be "shored up," to remain standing where there is even a remote chance for them to do harm by falling. The "accident pure and simple" is precisely the thing which the persons in charge of building are expected to prevent. The walls of most of the blocks erected in this City are not of such amazing solidity that they can be expected to stand much pressure when separated from any support except that of a few ineffectual braces. In many of the cities on the Continent of Europe, where every house-wall is very much thicker and better provided against the contingencies of fire and heavy winds than those in our blocks, it is the custom at once to pull down walls which offer remote possibility of danger. It is in those cities considered wiser to be perfectly safe than to run the risk of any accident whatsoever. And it is not at all probable that European superintendents of city building would ever allow even the "end walls" of the blocks, which there are so substantially built, to serve as portions of a new structure intended for the home of a large number of people.

It is not well to attempt any division of responsibility in so important a matter as the security of buildings in a large city. There should be some authority from whose decision there is no appeal, which can and will at once compel the leveling of any walls weakened either by frost or fire. In the light of past experience, it may safely be asserted that it is culpable neglect to leave standing any walls, isolated from the structures of which they originally formed a part. When this principle is established, and a check is administered to the shabbily-insecure building so general in numbers of our cities, the public may safely count on no repetitions of such scenes as that at the Duane street chapel. The observer who studies the model city house as it is going up, cannot help wondering how it will ever stand at all; and that the narrow walls should remain erect for an instant, when separated from the girders intended to hold them together, is a source of perpetual astonishment.

SOCIAL EQUALITY—EXPULSION OF A NAVAL CADET.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—A letter from Annapolis says: "Another cadet has been dismissed from the Naval Academy, in consequence of the colored cadet. During this week, Mr. Gordon Claude, of Annapolis, now a Cadet Engineer, was ordered to fence with the negro midshipman, and this he refused to do. He was then told to resign and declined, although disliking to disobey orders. He was then informed that he should consult with his parents. This he did, and his father, Dr. Abram Claude, declined to advise him, leaving the matter to the young man's judgment. Dr. Claude, however, went to the Superintendent and told him that his son was raised as a Southerner, and not on social equality with a negro, and he could not advise his son to do what he would not do himself. Mr. Claude was thereupon expelled."

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. Toole last evening appeared at the Lyceum in "Sweethearts and Wives," "Ici on Parle Français," and "That Blessed Baby," and before the last piece he delivered one of his familiar lectures and imitated several well-known English comedians. Nothing that we could at present say would contribute much to the enlightenment of the habitual reader in respect of Mr. Toole's humor and method. He was liked, it will be remembered, from the first, and now that audiences have become acquainted with personages who at first were a little strange to them, his delineation of the eccentricities of his characters are recognized as both artistic and diverting. Hence the comedian's decided popularity, to which yesterday's representation, given for his benefit, bore strong testimony in shape of a large audience and a cordial reception. Of the performance, we need only observe that it was exceedingly amusing. In addition to its promised attractions, Mr. Toole acknowledged the applause which followed "Ici on Parle Français" in an impromptu speech, wherein he made a very just and witty reference to some silly comments upon his assumption of certain rôles "as an English actor." The matinée entertainment to-day, and to-night's representation bring Mr. Toole's sojourn at the Lyceum to a close.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

The fact that at most theatres the entertainments first offered some weeks ago appear to be as attractive as ever, dispenses us from devoting much space to the amusements of the day. At Wallack's, of course, "The Shaughraun" will this afternoon bring together an overflowing audience, while at the Union Square Theatre "The Two Orphans" is likely to prove just as potent. "The Big Bonanza" is still what its title implies for Mr. Daly, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre will assuredly have its quota of brilliant play-goers twice 'twixt this morning and midnight. Mlle. Minelly having recovered her health, has reappeared at the Park, and "Giroflé-Girofla" may be seen at that popular house both afternoon and evening. "Henry V." continues to draw throngs to Booth's, and will to-day be the play twice. The regular *après midi* entertainment at Barnum's is to be referred to as the last to occur this season, and Mr. Maccabe's matinée is to be alluded to as his last but one in this City for some months. The Colisseum is open, as usual. The Olympic holds forth its excellent variety programme to invite the afternoon public to its matinée, and Mr. Bryant and the San Francisco Minstrels will both receive amusement-seekers by day.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE ACADEMY.

It should not be forgotten that the performance of "Die Fledermaus" at the Academy of Music, this evening, is for the benefit of the Women's Free Training Schools, a very worthy charity. The entertainment itself promises to repay attendance, were it not certain that its purpose would suffice to warrant patronage.

MRS. LEONOWENS' LECTURES ON THE EAST.

The morning lectures, which are advertised in another column, will present no common interest to our cultivated classes. Mrs. Leonowens is probably the best Oriental scholar among women who has ever appeared. She is familiar with Sanskrit, Pali, and Persian, besides the Siamese and other Oriental languages. Her poem, translated from the Pali, was received with approval by the recent Oriental Congress in London. She is best known, however, as the instructress of the present King of Siam, whose manumission of the slaves and introduction of other reforms are believed to be especially due to the influence of this accomplished English lady. Mrs. Leonowens is a graceful and impressive speaker, and is already widely and favorably known in New-York society. Her lectures can not fail to interest and instruct.

ADVANCE OF RATES BY THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The International Board of Marine Underwriters continued its session to-day, and advanced rates for this season about one-third over those of last year.

COTTON AND COFFEE IN HAWAII AND TAHITI.

The subjoined extracts are from the *Hawaiian Gazette*, Honolulu:

"Cotton planting at Tahiti, which at one time was so successful, has proved a failure, and the extensive plantation, located at Papeete, including its large tract of the richest land on the island, its numerous buildings, with the machinery, &c., has lately been sold for somewhat less than $100,000. Formerly nearly 2,000 persons were employed on the estate, a large part of whom were Chinese coolies. Mr. Stewart, the agent and chief owner, was at one time a kind of chief on the island, had his own constable to keep order, his own jail, and large judicial powers as a magistrate. The late Emperor Napoleon was also a shareholder—by proxy, of course—in the company, in which he took great interest, as tending to develop French commerce and strength in the Pacific. Just before the Franco-Prussian war, it is said, he was in negotiation with the company to buy up their rights, and to put the affair entirely under French management. The price to be given was $1,000,000, but the war put an abrupt termination to the proposals, and the fall in cotton which followed the war has caused the ruin of this fine estate, and the abandonment of cotton in that group. The same causes have resulted in destroying this business in the Hawaiian Islands, and no cotton is now raised here. The same result is being rapidly brought about in Fiji, where ten years ago the exports of sea-island cotton amounted to about half a million of dollars annually. There all the cotton estates are now being turned into sugar plantations as fast as the capital and machinery can be introduced, and the change will, no doubt, result in profit to the proprietors.

In our correspondence concerning Australian trees, is a paragraph stating that 'Ceylon merchants had been greatly surprised at the excellence of Hawaiian coffee,' and 'proposed visiting the islands to establish manufactories.' During last year Col. Rutherford, an English gentleman largely interested in Ceylon and its coffee trade, spent some weeks on Hawaii, examining its coffee districts, and declared that Hawaii not only possessed finer coffee lands, but produced a far superior article to Ceylon. It may be through this gentleman's influence that efforts are to be made to develop coffee culture on Hawaii. Be that as it may, there are not less than 200,000 acres in Kona and Hamakua admirably adapted to its cultivation, and it would be wise policy for the large owners of land on that island to give a free lease for ten or twenty years to any capitalists who will establish a coffee plantation there on the scale the business is pursued in Ceylon and Brazil. The example would lead others—native as well as foreigners—to engage more largely and more skillfully in the business, and thus tend to develop an interest which may one day surpass even that of sugar."

GOV. BOOTH, OF CALIFORNIA.

Senator-elect Booth, of California, will not attend the special session of the Senate, unless the Sacramento *Union* has been misinformed. For that paper says: "Gov. Booth pledged himself to the people of California that if elected Governor he would serve out his term of office as such, and he is not going to disappoint them because the Legislature saw fit to elect him to the Senate. That election was held in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the law of Congress, and considering the prior pledge of the Governor to the constituents of the joint convention that elected him Senator, clearly implied that it was their will he should keep his pledge, and not assume the Senatorial office until the expiration of his gubernatorial term. This is what Gov. Booth will do. He will not go to Washington at the extra session, should there be one."

AN OLD MINER'S COMPLIMENT.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* has this little story: A day or two since we happened to be in the parlor of a gentleman of this city, when a rough-looking old miner came in to report progress on some mining claim which he was engaged in prospecting. A pretty young lady present took a mischievous delight in teasing the old man, with whom she appeared to be very well acquainted. At last, in reply to one of her witty sallies, the battered old prospector said: "Ah! well, miss, we gray-bearded old forty-niners are neither very proud nor very polite." "You took that last word out of my mouth," saucily cried the little beauty. "A sweeter mouth I could never have taken it from!" was the prompt reply of the old gold-hunter. The young lady blushed to the eyes, and, hastily rising from the sofa, gave up the conflict and left the room; but she looked mightily pleased.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE TWO CORPORATIONS.

THE STORY THAT THE BALTIMORE ROAD IS LOSING MONEY CONTRADICTED—TOM. SCOTT'S PROMISES TO BALTIMORE—HOW HE INTENDS TO CHEAT PHILADELPHIA—MR. GARRETT'S SCHEMES TO BENEFIT THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

The railroad war continues without any novel developments upon either side. The position of the Baltimore and Ohio administration is substantially the same as telegraphed you a week ago. They rather enjoy the fight, are prepared to sustain it at any length, and have no notion of throwing up the sponge. The establishment of an outside steam-ship line between Baltimore and New-York, enables them to afford all requisite facilities to their freighting business between the West and New-York, or *vice versa*, and so long as that is accommodated they are perfectly easy. There is no dependence to be placed upon the daily bulletins from Philadelphia, to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio is losing so desperately that it must shortly succumb. The stockholders of the company are virtually its management, and there is no step taken without their full consent. They have no enormous expenses to provide for, no watered stock to feed, consequently what would be loss to the Pennsylvania road is profit to them.

The Baltimore and Ohio policy has the sympathy of the West because it does the transportation business at the cheapest rates, and maintains them independent of any combination whatever. The case is different with the Pennsylvania Company. This same combination is the heaviest weight upon it now. The combination is hurt by the fight, and the Pennsylvania road cannot afford to take an independent stand. Here is the secret of the whole business, and it shows why the last party to surrender would be Mr. Garrett's corporation. But while the present war exists it indicates two independent routes between New-York and Washington. Notwithstanding Philadelphia declarations to the contrary, it can be authoritatively asserted that the Baltimore and Ohio will have the use of the connection between the North Pennsylvania and the New-Jersey Central from Yardleyville to Bound Brook, and that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Reading, and the North Pennsylvania roads are heartily in sympathy with President Garrett's independent through line to New-York. The Pennsylvania road will accomplish the same purpose by building a new road between its Baltimore and Philadelphia connections, so as to be independent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, which is at present the only link between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and which is decidedly hostile to Mr. Scott.

COMPETITION FOR THE TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

Besides the present war between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Companies, the local atmosphere is charged with rumors of the developing schemes of rival corporations to contest for the control of the commerce of Baltimore, and some of these projects are so far advanced, and their purposes have been so distinctly announced that to speak of them as rumors is scarcely accurate. It is well known that the Pennsylvania Company have determined to precipitate the issue with the Baltimore and Ohio upon its own ground, and to compete with it for a share of the vastly increasing carrying trade between Baltimore and the North-west. President Garrett's construction of the direct and shorter line to Chicago was a move that gained a momentary advantage over President Scott, but the latter is now endeavoring to offset it by making the Northern Central the connection of the Pennsylvania Road to Baltimore, and so bringing the Pennsylvania system, with all its power and wealth, to bear upon influencing the foreign commerce of this port. The Northern Central Road for ten years past has been virtually nothing more than a tributary to the Pennsylvania Central, but it now assumes a prime importance in view of the fact that its formal lease to the Pennsylvania interest is on the verge of an undoubted consummation, and Mr. Scott has thought it worth his while to be elected its President and take it under his personal supervision. There have been two meetings of the Northern Central stock holders in this city at which Mr. Scott has appeared, and at the last he held out the promise that, under the patronage of the Pennsylvania Road, the Northern Central would provide for Baltimore equal or greater commercial facilities than the Baltimore and Ohio programme contemplates. Now, this is no vain boast, as the capitalists who are acting through Mr. Scott and his connections already hold a most valuable water front upon the opposite side of the harbor from that occupied by Mr. Garrett's wharves and depots. However, they have constructed the Union Road leading to this wharfage, and connected with the Northern Central through a tunnel that cost $500,000 to bore, and they have also laid the foundations for a pier at which a half dozen steam-ships could find berths. All these facts indicate that Mr. Scott is in earnest in this move of the great railroad monopoly to embrace Baltimore within its grasp. But what can he do with the Northern Central as a whole? If not exactly a road that begins nowhere, it is at least one that ends in the woods. Its northern terminal point is where it joins the New-York Central at Canandaigua. Its actual value to Mr. Garrett is embraced in that eighty odd miles between here and Harrisburg, where it connects with the Pennsylvania Central. As for the two hundred and odd miles beyond Harrisburg, they are of no importance unless Mr. Scott has some schemes of extension and continuation in view that do not yet appear. But, as the situation exists, it is certain that the Pennsylvania Central is aiming to make Baltimore a chief terminal point, even at the expense of Philadelphia, and that it has projects in contemplation which have warranted its heavy expenditures in the Union Tunnel, and the purchase of land from the Canton Company at the figure of $900 per front foot.

AN EFFORT TO SEND PETROLEUM TO BALTIMORE INSTEAD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Another element in this conflict relates to the petroleum trade. Baltimore has been gradually taking it away from Philadelphia, so far as exportation is concerned, and the latest Baltimore move is to supply capital for a company that will lay pipes from the Oil Valley to Pittsburg, convey the crude petroleum to the Pittsburg refineries, and have it shipped thence over the Pittsburg connections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, and here laden for transportation abroad. This requires the passage of what is known as the Pipe-line bill by the Pennsylvania Legislature, to which the Philadelphia interest is making such strenuous opposition. At Pittsburg and the oil region the project meets with general favor. The refiners and shippers there desire to see a vigorous competition inaugurated, because it will be for their benefit, and they are fighting Philadelphia at Harrisburg with the object of securing the necessary legislation.

Baltimoreans look complacently upon all the various phases of the war. It is certain to be of local benefit, and so we cheer on the combatants, and invite them to make this their battle-field indefinitely. The latest move of Mr. Garrett is to bring the trade of the Mediterranean to this port. Circumstances have already given it a strong determination hither, and negotiations are now in progress to establish a regular line of steam-ships between Baltimore and Marseilles.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE PAST YEAR—THE SARATOGA COMPACT—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in accordance with a suggestion adopted by the special committee of stockholders appointed at the last annual meeting, have prepared a report of the company's business for the last year, which will be published to-morrow and submitted to the regular meeting on the 9th of March next. The document, which is very lengthy, begins by giving the total earnings and expenses of the main line from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, including branch and leased lines, and from Philadelphia to New-York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington Branch, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which were as follows: Earnings—General freights, $24,715,418 15; passengers, $9,259,916 43; emigrant passengers, $229,892 13; express matter, $686,092 24; mails, $309,646 39; miscellaneous, $865,852 70: canal earnings, (Delaware and Raritan Canal,) $1,320,519 23; total, $37,386,427 27. The expenses were $23,011,749 21, leaving the net earnings $14,374,678 06, which is an increase of $442,928 from Pittsburg to New-York, of $640,029 for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and of $119,695 for the Belvidere Delaware Railroad. The total net profits of the lines west of Pittsburg operated by the Pennsylvania Company, or controlled through other organizations in the interests of that company, for the year were $844,338, and after deducting all expenses the net earnings are $9,396,924, which is a decrease from the preceding year of $48,779. The decrease in the gross expenses is also considerable, reaching $2,194,858. The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 5,879,684, and in 1874, 6,088,103, showing an increase of 208,419. The number of tons of freight moved (including 491,473 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 9,118,419 tons, embracing 4,209,337 tons of coal. The total surplus net profit, according to the Treasurer's exhibit, is $3,199,493.

The earnings of the united railroads of New-Jersey, for the year just closed, were $8,700,969, and expenses $6,330,033, being an increase in business, over 1873, of $184,229, and a decrease in expenses of $462,154. The whole number of passengers carried over these roads in 1874 was 7,837,317, and in 1873, 8,003,043, showing a decrease 165,726, or about two per cent. The net earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Division are shown to have been $195,362, and those of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Division, $154,676. The surplus net profit on the whole line, from New-York to Pittsburg, after providing for ten per cent. dividend and interest, &c., is left, amounting to $3,168,332. The net earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad were $1,068,786, being an increase of $64,029 over the previous year. There was a decrease of about twelve and a half per cent. on this line for passenger traffic. The united railroads of New-Jersey show an increase in freight tonnage moved of 14 83-100 per cent., which is mainly due to the large increase in through and local business eastward.

The report also gives a statement of expenses for improvements on the main line and various branches, and makes the following calculation: On the completion of the reorganization of your company June 1, 1874, the floating debt was $6,828,450. Of this amount there has been paid during the year $2,688,450, reducing the same Dec. 31, 1874, to $4,140,000. Various changes in the management of the road and its branches are mentioned, and the measures taken to prevent the Allegheny Valley Railroad from going into bankruptcy are set forth, the practical effect of which is to give the three companies joining in it ninety per cent. in cash on all freight traffic to and from the Allegheny Valley road. This ninety per cent. yields a fair profit, and for the rest of the profit the companies receive ten per cent. in income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, in lieu of that amount of their gross earnings from this business, which ten per cent. is to be set apart to aid that company to pay the interest on its bonds given to individual creditors, with a further condition, that if any portion of this ten per cent. shall not be required to pay said interest it shall be invested annually by Trustees in said bonds at the lowest current market values, each company receiving of the bonds so purchased in proportion to its contribution.

In reference to the Saratoga compact and the relations of the road with the Baltimore and Ohio Roads the following statement is made:

During the Summer of 1874 a meeting of the officers connected with the three trunk lines—the New-York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad and their Western connections—was held at Saratoga with the view of endeavoring to abolish all commission agencies and outside expenses, and thus effect valuable economy for all the lines, and with the further object of establishing a commission, to be composed of three gentlemen familiar with railway traffic, but disinterested parties in no way officially connected with either of the companies, this commission to have power to make such moderate rates from time to time as would be reasonable and just to the public, and give in the future equal and uniform rates to every shipper. The Commissioners selected for that purpose have promptly performed the duties assigned them, and with strict impartiality as between the parties. This arrangement promised good results, both to the public and the companies. The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, while declining to name a commissioner and enter into the arrangement, did agree that they would abolish all commissions, drawbacks, and agencies of every kind, and that the rates so made from time to time, should be thoroughly adhered to by all their officers and agents. With the adoption of this conservative policy there can be no question as to its beneficent results to shippers and transporters, and perhaps no better evidence can be given of the purpose of the company to give its patrons under the Commissioners the most complete facilities at low rates than the fact already stated in this report that its average rate of 1.255 cents per ton per mile for moving traffic in 1874, which included all classes of freight, through and local, East and West, was much below any previous charge for like services; the average rate on east-bound through-freight traffic, which covers the transportation of the produce of the West, including live stock and property of the higher classes, having been but 882-1000 of one cent per ton per mile. Not unlike many other reforms, the one referred to has had many difficulties to contend with, and since the beginning of the year some differences have occurred between the Baltimore and Ohio and other companies. It is to be hoped, however, that with a thorough understanding of everything pertaining to the question, proper results may be arrived at and the companies conduct their business with that harmony which should at all times prevail.

The company having secured lines and extensive terminal facilities at Philadelphia and New-York, and through roads controlled by it at Baltimore and Washington, in the East, and by the control of roads to Erie, Ashtabula, and Toledo on Lake Erie, with good connecting roads working in harmony to Buffalo, and also by the control of lines through the lumber regions of Michigan, and in the West having termini at Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and other important commercial centres, with good connections beyond these points, and having also perfected communications with the entire oil region of Pennsylvania, the Connellsville coke region, the City of Cumberland and the Cumberland coal region, and with Frederick and Hagerstown in Maryland, and Martinsburg in West Virginia, the board have concluded to adopt, as a general policy, that no further extension of lines should be made, or obligations assumed by the company either by lease or otherwise, except to complete the several small branches or extensions now in progress in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. The best energies of the board and its officers will hereafter be devoted to the development of the resources of the lines now controlled. Improvements for landing passengers in Jersey City are spoken of, also better facilities for freight and grain in this city. The report closes with a brief but appropriate allusion to the deceased President, and the reorganization of the official force in consequence thereof.

CONGRESSMAN COX'S GEOGRAPHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the justice to believe that I am a geographer, so far as the falls made famous by Patch's leap and Webster's eloquence is concerned? My pamphlet and *Record* speech has an "if" in it—"*If it comes from Canada.*" "Much in an if," you know. Please coach the Rochester *Express* man on behalf of local and metropolitan pride. I am a member of the Geographical Society, and have been in all continents; but in regard to Rochester I am at home, and only made my illustration because I wanted to advertise the excellence of their flour and the heft of their waters. I send you a pamphlet copy of the speech, printed before delivery.

S. S. COX.

P. S.—The odd part of this is that my first proof had the remarks "as the *Express* prints it;" and I corrected it—to make my geography apparent, without affecting my point.

What's Tweed got to do with free trade? Tell the Rochester man that, boldly, as Evarts did Tilton when Solomon was referred to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

NOT TO BE COUNTED.

The Auburn *Advertiser* recalls an incident of the Electoral College which met at Albany in the Winter of 1829, to cast the vote of this State for President of the United States. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, were the leading candidates, and one elector put into the hat, by accident, the card of his landlady, which he mistook for the ballot. Ex-Gov. Joseph C. Yates was the President of the college, and when the Secretary of the State, who was Secretary of the College by virtue of his office, announced the result, the ex-Governor, in his characteristic style, declared the result of the ballot to the college as follows: "Gawntlemen—You have cast twenty-four ballots for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee; four for John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; and one vote, gawntlemen, what it isn't worth while to say nothing at all about."

THE MINNESOTA SENATOR.

In his address before the Legislature of Minnesota, after his election as United States Senator, Judge McMillan said: "It is due to you, members of both parties, due to the people that elected you, and due to myself, that I should define my political position. I have always been a Republican and expect to continue to be. In view of the circumstances attending this election, I consider the honor you have conferred not so much as a personal compliment to myself, but as an emphatic expression on the part of the Republicans of Minnesota of their trust in the integrity of the Republican Party, and a desire to preserve it intact."

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

THE SEASON AND ITS SCANDALS.

PROMISED GAYETIES—THE VICE OF GAMBLING—DISTINGUISHED CHEATS AT THE CARD-TABLE—ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS—MR. DISRAELI AND IRELAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875.

The London season may be said to have now formally begun, but till Lent is over it will not be particularly lively. High Church, shading off into Popery, is the fashionable religion, and there is an affectation of a liking for fish, which by a happy license may be combined with abundant carnal nutriment. Moreover, the weather is chill and dismal, and though in the rare glimpses of watery sunshine there is a pretty numerous muster of riders and carriages in the park, influenza has rather the upper hand. The impression grows that, though the political world is so tame and stagnant for the present, some surprises are probably in store. In the meantime, however, everything is dull in the extreme. Society has been reassured on the subject of political hospitalities by the reopening of Lady Waldegrave's *salon*, and the promise of a renewal of the genial and brilliant festivities at Salisbury House which were the great feature of last year. The Prince and Princess of Wales are back in Pall Mall. The Prince holds his first levee next week, and the Queen herself is going to hold a court at Buckingham Palace in the beginning of March. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will also probably return to the palace, as their own house is still in rather a backward condition. It is situated in what is known as the stable-yard of St. James', and is certainly a very insignificant edifice by the side of the Duke of Sutherland's noble mansion, in whose shadow it humbly stands. The Duchess is said to have resented the comparatively obscure and shabby appearance of her new home from the first, and it is doubtful whether some other arrangement may not even now be made.

A GRAVE SOCIAL SCANDAL.

The upper circles are agitated just now, rather by a great social scandal than by any political prognostications. The *Times* startled most of its readers yesterday morning by printing a very solemn leading article on the evils of gambling; and even those who were not in the secret must have suspected that there was a more serious reason for the article than the vague generalities on which it appeared to be based. It pointed out that the passion for play was becoming daily more furious, and consequently more ruinous; that stakes were continually rising, and that, in fact, reckless gambling had become one of the scandals of the age, and would, if not checked by the voice of public opinion, sap the morals of the country. Nothing was said of any particular event, but many people had already heard that an English military officer, who was also the brother of an English peer, had been detected cheating at cards at Monaco—the game was not whist, but baccarat—had been called thief to his face, and openly denounced, and had not been able—caught as he was in the very act—to deny his guilt. He had, however, the presence of mind—so the story ran—when kicked out of Monaco, to hasten straight to London, drive from the railway station to the War Office, and tender the resignation of his commission in the Army with a demand for compensation under the recent act. It was at first thought that the matter had been compromised by the authorities, but in last night's official *Gazette* appears the following significant announcement: "Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, of the Seventh Hussars, is removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

UNPLEASANT PRECEDENTS.

The painful impression produced by this scandal has naturally been increased by the fact that it is only one of several incidents of a similar kind which have recently occurred. Only a few months ago a well-known member of the Prince of Wales' club, the Marlborough, who is the son of one Duke and the son-in-law of another, and who held a high place in the public service, was exposed as a habitual cheat. He had long been suspected, and the talk about his singular luck at play had become so loud, that for the honor of the club it was deemed necessary to appoint four gentlemen to watch him, and thus the trickery was detected and exposed. There can be no doubt that the London clubs have done a great deal to foster gambling in its worst forms. The card-table forms the chief attraction in most of them, and it is said that at one house in Pall Mall throughout the whole twenty-four hours the sacred game is kept up by relays of players. However that may be, there can be no question as to the notorious prevalence of the doubtful amusement and of the consequences which flow from it. Wherever gambling is carried to a high pitch, a certain amount of fraud inevitably creeps in, and the stakes are now so high that they offer a dangerous temptation to poor men who are either keen for gain or desperate to retrieve losses.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

There is no fear that the rejection of the Russion proposal for another conference on the laws of war will be made a party question here, for it is known that Lord Derby simply took over his policy on this subject from the pigeon-holes of his predecessor. The English Government may, therefore, be expected to adhere firmly to the course on which they have entered, and to turn a deaf ear to the blustering of the Muscovites. The *Nord* is, of course, a paper which can be readily disavowed by those who inspire it from St. Petersburg; but it is evident that its recent utterances betray the official temper. It is said that the subject of the laws of war is one which the Emperor Alexander has taken up very seriously, in his visionary way, and he is personally very much wounded by the doubts which have with more or less duplicity been raised as to the honesty of his motives. Considering the value of the assurances in regard to Khiva, brought over in the Emperor's own name, by his most confidential minister, Count Schonvaloff, it is not surprising that distrust should exist. The Count is said to find his position over here by no means comfortable, for though he is treated with the utmost respect, it is not thought necessary or safe to believe much of what he says.

MR. DISRAELI AND IRELAND.

It is thought that Mr. Disraeli in his anxiety to conciliate the Irish is taking rather a dangerous step in proposing to suspend the Coercion acts. There is conclusive testimony that they have worked well, and have saved a great many lives which would probably otherwise have been sacrificed; and though Ireland is at the present moment comparatively quiet, it does not follow that it will remain so when the acts which have put a check on troublesome persons are removed. The great body of the Irish people, if not highly enthusiastic in their attachment to the Government, are peaceable enough in a general way as long as mischief-makers are held in restraint. But there are few Irishmen who can resist the temptation of a little bit of mischief for its own sake, though they might not be at all prepared for all the consequences. It must not be supposed that the restrictions on personal freedom are directed solely against political combinations. The worst evil of all is the sort of social tyranny which is exercised by conspirators of various kinds for the purpose of regulating all sorts of private matters, such as rents, wages, and so on, and from which the poor suffer quite as much as the rich. The people have not courage to make head against the Ribbonmen and such like themselves, but they are grateful to anyone who will do it for them; and, on the other hand, if these outrages are not kept under, a feeling of uneasiness is created, which tells very much against the Government. The Irish members in the House of Commons, though split up into divisions among themselves, still have a bond of combination in their common exasperation against the English, especially in regard to the contempt with which they allege that they are personally treated. There can be no doubt that the Reform Club has lately shown a disposition to keep them out, and even the new Liberal club, the Devonshire, has rather avoided the connection. Moreover, the whip of the Liberal Party has not included them among his flock, and though the Home Rulers profess to be independent, they do not like what looks like repudiation. The other night Mr. Sullivan challenged an English Conservative member, Mr. Loper, to say whether he meant to insult the Home Rule band by calling them disreputable. Mr. Loper replied that he made the speech in which the expression was used after dinner, but referred the Irishmen to Johnson's Dictionary, where the word is stated to mean "not creditable," a meaning to which he adhered.

J. H. F.

MR. BEECHER'S LECTURE-ROOM TALK.

HOWEVER THE TRIAL MAY RESULT, NOTHING CAN SEPARATE HIM FROM THE LOVE OF GOD.

A very large audience gathered last evening in Plymouth Church Lecture-room to hear Mr. Beecher's Friday evening "talk." After the usual preliminary services, Mr. Beecher spoke upon the significance of Christ's injunction to his Apostles to let their lights shine among men. This injunction of Christ did not mean that the Apostles should parade their piety, or make an ostentatious show of their faith; but that they should let their lights so shine that men might see the beauty of religion and glorify God. It is not exhibitory religion that effects the most good. Indeed, we cannot conceive anything more hateful than a parade of piety. It is the active, earnest, persistent faith that does the good. Our Saviour never meant that people should let their lights shine so that they might create a stir, but that they should shine according to their abilities and faith; not profess piety through fear, but to be one with it for its beauty, so that they might be beautiful, as the flowers are beautiful from their purity and simplicity. Thus, the command to let one's light shine is simply to be in all your conduct so Christ-like and charitable and sweet-tempered that men may see how beautiful piety is, and be made to love religion and long for piety. People say that we are growing old and must soon be put aside as useless; a new generation is springing up, and younger men are taking our places, and we can hardly be of more use. Ah! this is like those who never talk at all and yet are talking all the time—that is, they shine. When the evening sun hangs upon the horizon just ready to set, then it is that it spreads across the landscape the flood of its crimson and its gold, just as it sinks to rest, it attains the full glory of its beauty; and it is so when an aged Christian stands upon the summit of the hill, just ready to sink beyond the horizon of life, that his light shines with a truer, purer, holier beauty. A man should not strive to be too much, but should shine just what he could. It would be foolish for a glow-worm to strive to be a light-house, and still more foolish for the worm to say, "If I can't be a light-house I won't be anything." The beacon in a lighthouse, where it saves the mariner from destruction, does not say, "Well, I did that; if it wasn't for me you could not have been saved." Christians should be meek and lowly. They should let their lights shine so steadily but so quietly that men, seeing their piety and good works, would seek to imitate their lives.

Mr. Beecher then, in an affecting manner, spoke as follows: "I have for thirty years been trying to preach to you what it is to be a Christian, and it has pleased God in my old age to bring upon me a great trial, but my only thought is, not what may be the result of that trial or when it may end, for no matter what may be that end—whether acquittal or conviction—nothing can separate me from the love of God. My thought is: Can I so walk in the love of Christ that I will not be unjust or unforgiving, but set before my people such an example of my belief in God and his mercy that my people may learn to trust in Christ? In answer to your multiplied prayers, my hope is that I may be able to make it known to men that I am simply a Christian. When at last the pastor's voice had ceased there were tears in the eyes of many of the audience. Mr. Beecher then offered an earnest prayer, and after singing a hymn, the large audience gradually dispersed.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 26.—The body of Mrs. Wilhelmina Dunbar, the missing Lynn woman, whose mysterious disappearance has caused excitement, was found after a long search in the Salisbury Woods yesterday, with the throat cut, and a bottle of laudanum and another of ether by her side. It is supposed that she committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

ADVERTISING.—Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New-York. This is, perhaps, the most enterprising and reliable, as it is the largest Advertising Agency in the United States. Their offices in the *Times* Building contain files of papers published in all parts of the Union, and they have a system of classifying newspapers for advertisers that is as unique as it is useful.—*New-York Daily Star, Dec. 15, 1870.*

BY TRIFLING WITH A COLD, many a one allows himself to drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent disease, which thereafter takes full possession of his system. Better cure your Cold at once with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for Throat-ails and Lung Affections.—*Advertisement.*

Leaky Roofs
Made water-tight or no charge. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Indisputable Evidence.

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged, and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the DISCOVERY effect a perfect cure that it seemed more like magic and a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house, and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness, without charge. We have never had a Doctor in the house since we first began the use of your PELLETS and DISCOVERY. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens.) Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to affect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, with daily use of the PELLETS, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two PELLETS each night for a week, then one each night, and the DISCOVERY as directed. The result is, to-day his skin is perfectly smooth, and the scaly eruptions are gone. He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Agent American Express Company.

Doubtful shrewdness and contemptible meanness for a man that is a man to try to start the Burglar Alarm business by appropriating and appending the names of 600 of my customers to his circular. That man should be completely surrounded by HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM, that he may not further try to deceive the public. No. 571 Broadway.

Of all the trees in all the groves
The soap tree is the best,
Because it makes the SOZODONT.
Let who will have the rest,
But pearly teeth and fragrant breath,
And SOZODONT are mine till death.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.
We have this day reached the number of 80,000 patients to whom we have given gas for teeth extraction without one failure or accident. Dr. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute. Gas fresh every morning.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

No Other Remedy has Proved so Effectual in relieving tender feet as DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Lyon's Tooth Tablets contain not a particle of anything injurious. Recommended by the first dentists.

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Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Take at once "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

BUCHAN—FOSTER.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, JAMES BUCHAN, Jr., to EDITH FOSTER, only daughter of the late Col. George Foster, United States Army, all of New-York.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on the 24th inst., GEORGE E. ACKERMAN, eldest son of John E. Ackerman, of Harlem.

Funeral services from Presbyterian Church, West Farms, N. Y., at 2 o'clock, Sunday, 28th of February.

AYERS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 25, of typhoid pneumonia, EUNICE, wife of William C. Ayers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the First Baptist Church, at Plainfield, on Monday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves via New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty st., at 12:40 o'clock.

ALBERT.—In Brooklyn on Thursday, Feb. 25, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM ALBERT, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 122 Clinton av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the Veterans of the Fifth Company, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., also members of Ezel Lodge, No. 732, F. and A. M., and also members of Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

AYMAR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, ELIZABETH DICKSON, relict of the late John Q. Aymar, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 102 5th av., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

BUNNER.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 25, at his residence, No. 318 West 55th st., of Bright's disease, RUDOLPH BUNNER, of Oswego, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 318 West 55th st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Oswego for interment.

☞ Oswego papers please copy.

BENNET.—On the 25th inst., ANNE, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Asa D. Bennet, at No. 107 Avenue D, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOARD.—On Thursday, 25th inst., in Brooklyn, at her residence, No. 337 Grand av., between Gates and Greene avs., JOANNA, daughter of the late David Board.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newark (N. J.) *Daily Advertiser* please copy.

BRADFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, of pleuro-pneumonia, MARIANNE GRAY, widow of the late Hon. Alexander W. Bradford.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Monday morning, March 1, at 9:30 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—Mrs. AGNES, on Thursday, Feb. 25, in the 67th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William H. Bishop, No. 135 Palmetto st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Feb. 28, at 11:30 A. M.

CAUGHEY.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, ELIZA, widow of the late John Caughey.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Maxwell, No. 250 West 23d st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

ELLIOT.—On Friday, the 26th inst., MARGARET F., wife of E. Elliot, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral from their residence, No. 72 Norfolk st., Sunday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

HANSON.—On Friday, Feb. 26, 1875, NETTIE, wife of William B. Hanson, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her residence, No. 54 Jane st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 4 o'clock.

HARRIS.—At Berne, Switzerland, on Jan. 27, after an illness of almost six years, JULIAN SAYRE HARRIS, son of Rev. N. Sayre and Juliana Stevens Harris, of Hoboken, N. J.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, Hudson st., above 8th, at 2:30, on Tuesday next, March 2. The relatives and friends of the family, the Professors of Columbia College, the members of the class of 1871, and of the Society of Psi Phi are invited to attend without further notice.

LEWIS.—At his residence, on Thursday, Feb. 25, after a severe illness, CURTIS LEWIS, eldest son of Isaac and Mary Lewis, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Third Company and the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment N. G., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 107 East 15th st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken for interment to Stratford, Conn., on Monday, March 1, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Train leaves 42d st. at 10 A. M. arriving at Stratford 12 M. Returning, arriving in New-York at 4:30 P. M.

LYNCH.—At Fort Clark, Texas, Feb. 21, 1875, First Lieut. DOMINICK LYNCH, Jr., Fourth United States Cavalry, in the 28th year of his age.

MCBURNEY.—At Bournemouth, England, on Saturday, Feb. 20, HENRY HORTON MCBURNEY, of Boston, Mass., in the 32d year of his age.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Feb. 26, JANE E., wife of William A. Morris and daughter of the late Jacob W. Morris, of Butternuts, Otsego County, N. Y.

The funeral will be from the Morris Memorial Chapel, Morris, Otsego County, N. Y.

MCMILLAN.—In this City, on Thursday, 26th inst., FRANCIS MARION, Jr., infant son of F. M. and Ada L. McMillan, aged 4 months.

Funeral will take place from No. 347 West 48th st., Saturday, 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PIERSON.—At Morristown, N. J., Wednesday, the 24th inst., CHARLES E. PIERSON.

The funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RUSSEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, of diphtheria, FLORENCE RUSSEL, oldest daughter of Charles P. Russel, M. D., in the 8th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of her father, No. 54 West 9th st., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, 25th inst., EDWARD WALTON, son of Robert H. and Eliza M. Thomas, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church, New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

WARREN.—At Paris, France, on Dec. 14, 1874, MARCELLA, wife of the late Joseph H. Warren.

The funeral will take place from the Church of St. Michael, West 32d st. and 9th av., this day, Saturday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WELLS.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, at the residence of William Floyd Jones, South Oyster Bay, Long Island, ELIZA H., widow of Lemuel Wells, in the 93d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Yonkers, Monday, March 1. On the arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Central Depot, New-York, carriages will be in attendance.

WUPPERMANN.—At Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I., Jan. 28, ZOYLA DOLORES WUPPERMANN, youngest daughter of George and Josephine W. Hancox Wuppermann.

WHITTEMORE.—On the 24th inst., at Rye, Westchester County, of diphtheria, WALTER, youngest child of Edward P. and Carrie Loder Whittemore, aged 15 months and 1 day.

Funeral services will be held at the Rye Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A.M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M. and on SATURDAY, at 7 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
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THE FASHIONS.

A CHANGE OF COLORS—SIMPLICITY TO PREVAIL.

WHITE IN WEAR—STYLISH COSTUMES AT PARISIAN REUNIONS—STREET AND BALL DRESSES—OPERA CLOAKS.

After the variety of colors which fashion has supplied us with for evening wear this Winter, we are glad to perceive a happy relief. The latest color in fashion is white, which is simple and becoming to all. White is suitable for the most elegant as well as the plainest toilets, and is as becoming with field-flowers as with diamonds; and as appropriate to blondes as to brunettes. Among the many toilets at the opening of the Grand Opera-house in Paris, none were so beautiful as those composed of white. One of these was worn by a blonde; it had a very long train; the skirt was tightly drawn over the hips, and a cuirass with a *cotte de mailles*, headed with white beads, and forming the point of an apron in front was worn; the back was very short.

A white satin dress was made in a train trimmed with galloon. The apron was made of blonde, and a garland of snowballs mingled with leaves was on the train. On the neck of the dress and in the hair were placed wide white satin bows, and a diamond butterfly completed the toilet.

Blonde worked in gold and silver is very fashionable.

A dress worn at the Elysée ball, in Paris, was made of gauze worked in gold and silver foil, with a cuirass of gilded gauze covered with silver spangles. The tunique was of gauze, made in scarf form, and trimmed with blonde worked with gold and silver. The head-dress was in the Etruscan style, with silver and golden leaves; the necklace and bracelets were made in the same style and entirely of gold. Another dress was a simple India muslin, taken up by wide cherry-colored ribbon, ruched and placed on diagonally. The cuirass was of cherry-colored velvet; around the arms, in place of bracelets, were cherry-colored bands of velvet with bows. The dress was ornamented with garlands and sprays of hawthorn. Queen Isabella's toilet was composed of white gaze de Chambéry striped with silver. She wore a necklace and a diadem of diamonds. Another white dress, worn by the Countess De Girgenti, was ornamented with white lilacs and Bengal roses. A white faille dress was trimmed with jet leaves.

A beautiful dress was worn by a young American lady; it had a white faille cuirass, under which fell a tarletan skirt worked with silver spangles, and fastened at the back with a scarf and ends. The underskirt was covered with small flounces.

Puffings are beautiful when made of silk tulle, and also of gauze powdered with silver and gold, over which are placed detached bouquets of flowers.

A number of young ladies at the ball were in white, many in tarletan, with the trains entirely covered with small flounces; over these were scarfs of tarletan, tulle, or faille, fastened together by flowers. Tarletan is the most modest and least expensive of goods for ball dresses, and silk tulle the most ideal and extravagant, because perishable.

A white-silk dress, with three puffings of white silk tulle at the bottom of the skirt, was noticeable at the reunion we have referred to. The pointed corsage was as if veiled by an immense tulle scarf, which formed a drapery around, and was fastened by sprays of wild roses falling over the skirt in two long flaps crossing from right to left, and fastened behind by a cockade of wild roses.

The coiffures were varied; the Marie Antoinette scaffolding made in loops of ribbon very high behind with long curls falling over the back. Then there were tufts and feathers in the colors of the dresses, and diamond flowers were worn by the most *recherché*. Placing feathers in the hair requires a skillful hand. A Marie Antoinette coiffure was seen in crimson and white; first a crimson feather, then a white feather then a white tuft and an ornament of diamonds.

The system of Bulgaro plaits is used for nearly all full-dress toilets. We term it "system" because the Bulgare plait is subject to so many different forms, that very often there is nothing left of it but the original idea, which was to attract attention to the middle of the skirt behind. Sometimes this famous plait is of a different material to the remainder of the dress, and forms the train; sometimes it is plain, sometimes and oftentimes shirred; occasionally it is made projecting, and occasionally again in hollow plaits.

A beautiful reception dress is made of black faille cut in Princess form in front; at the back the waist is independent of the skirt. The middle of the back is of scarlet faille; it is plaited, and all the way down from the neck to the end of the basque are black ribbon bows; the sides of the waist are of black faille; all these are joined and form a basque of medium length. The sleeves are of black faille as far down as the elbow, where there is a puffing of scarlet faille; the bottom is in the form of a gauntlet, and is made of black faille worked with black jet beads. The back of the skirt is altogether of scarlet faille fastened to the sides of the Princess dress by three scarfs of black ribbon joined together under black ribbon loops and ends. The bottom of the train is of black faille, worked with jet beads; the upper part is cut out in large points; these lapping over the scarlet faille have a very pretty effect. Ruchings of crépelisse are on the neck and sleeves.

A visiting dress may be made with an underskirt of black faille, perfectly plain at the back, and having in front as far as the apron small flounces placed in the rounded apron form. The apron is in black sicilienne, with lengthwise bands of galloon, worked with jet beads placed short distances apart; it is surrounded with a corresponding fringe; at the back of this apron is a sash with fringed ends. The black sicilienne waist has also lengthwise beaded bands of galloon, and is bordered with beaded fringe. It has a black velvet standing-collar at the back, which forms a revers in front, under which is a square piece of black faille. The sleeves are of black faille with bias shirrings, and are finished at the wrist with a double cuff, on the outside of which are loops and ends. The waist and apron of this toilet can also be made of beaded lace, placed over a lining of black silk.

A half-mourning reception dress can be made of black and white faille, and trimmed with Chantilly lace and white faille ribbon. The long train skirt is mounted in a Bulgare plait; the middle of this is trimmed with bows of white faille ribbon, grouped in a shell-shaped trimming of Chantilly lace. The apron is of white faille, and is draped in groups of three small plaits; it is bordered by a shirred flounce with ruched heading. A wide piece of Chantilly lace forms a flat, shell-shaped trimming at the side of the apron; this trimming is fastened down by bunches of white pinks, with black beaded leaves. Two pieces of white lace (Malines) placed head to head on the black faille trim the other side of the apron; a garland of white pinks and beaded leaves runs through the middle of the lace. The corsage is in the Louis XV. form, and made of black faille, with long points behind, and lacing at the back. The front of the corsage is of white faille; two pieces of lace slightly fulled together are taken up on the corsage to form a collar in the neck. The sleeves short, and made of white faille trimmed with white and black lace; a bouquet of white pinks, with beaded, black leaves are placed at the angle of the waist.

A ball-dress may be made in the Louis XV. style of light blue and salmon-colored faille. The skirt has a long train; it is mounted in a Bulgare plait and drawn tightly over the hips; the bottom of the train is cut out in squares and corded with salmon-colored faille; under each of these squares is a plaited piece of salmon-colored faille. The apron is trimmed with plaitings and ruffles corded with salmon-colored faille. A blue scarf trimmed with grelôt fringe crosses the apron in a bias trimming. A garland of tea roses with brown leaves falls over the scarf and fastens it to the bottom of the apron at the side. The Louis XV. waist is of blue faille with a front piece of salmon-colored faille; it is cut out square in front; the front piece and the upper part of the waist are trimmed with a bias band of blue faille corded with salmon-colored faille. The collarette is of white crêpe lisse. At the side of the square is a tea rose surrounded by brown leaves. The sleeves are of blue faille with small crosswise plaits on the inside; on the outside are small puffs of salmon-colored faille, and these are supported by the small points which the sleeves are cut out in, and through which these puffs pass. The bottom of the sleeves have two salmon-colored ruffles and one blue ruffle, above which there are two salmon-colored ruffles turning upward; these are separated by a bow in the two colors. The shoes worn with this toilet have crossbars of faille in the two colors of the dress. The hair is dressed very high and is adorned with a blue feather and tea roses.

A stylish toilet may be composed of gray faille and cachemire de l'Inde of a darker shade. The back part of the skirt is of cachemire with a quadruple plait in silk; at the sides the skirt forms revers, and these revers are trimmed all the way up with faille bows and ends; the front breadths are of silk, over which are placed two plaited pieces of cachemire de l'Inde in the form of a semicircle; they are trimmed with two ruffles, one plain and the other plaited; down the centre are faille bows. The bottom of the skirt in front is trimmed with a closely-plaited cachemire flounce, and a similar one of faille is above. The corsage is of cachemire, with a rounded basque; it is trimmed around the bottom, and up the front with plaited faille ruffles; the neck is cut in a point, and finished with a very narrow-plaited faille ruffle; two faille bows are in front of the corsage. The faille sleeves are trimmed with cachemire and faille ruffles.

Ladies attach much more importance than they formerly did to opera cloaks. White matelassé is very appropriate for these articles; beautiful opera cloaks are made of it and trimmed with white cock's feathers, silk marabouts, and swansdown. Parisian dressmakers have also contrived red sicilienne cloaks, striped with gilded galloon, and light blue sicilienne or cachemire, also trimmed with gilded galloon. Bands of black fur make a stylish trimming for an opera cloak. The most fashionable forms are the rotonde, the pélerine dolman, or the modified dolman.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read an interesting editorial in your paper on "Homes for the Poor." It seems to me that not only may we take a lesson from our English cousins in the matter, but we may learn much from them in regard to the manner in which they are designing and erecting houses for the joint accommodation of several families. Our French flats have proved a boon to many, but they are very far from being perfect. All of them contain several dark and badly ventilated rooms, where fever and the germs of kindred diseases lurk. In London these houses are now built in small blocks, with from two to four suites of apartments on each floor. Thus abundance of light and air is obtained, all the rooms communicating with the external air. A great saving of room, too, is effected, and a great deal of noise and dirt got rid of by the stairs being external to the building. This arrangement may be thought objectionable by some, but such stairways can be made ornamental, as in some of the Swiss and Italian houses, and thus objections on this account done away with. Such stairways, too, afford the very best means of escape in case of fire.

F. F.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Feb. 26, R. V. Harnett sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, the lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Fifth avenue, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth street, to George Rudd, plaintiff, for $45,000; also sold under a similar order, G. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 17.1 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 136.8 feet east of Fourth avenue, to John Moran, plaintiff, for $8,100.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Referee, the four-story brick house, and lot 20 by 100.11 on, the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue, to J. J. O'Donnell, for $10,346.

Winans & Davis sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the plot of land, 50 by 100, on the east side of College avenue, 75 feet north of Villa place, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward, to H. W. Brooks, for $2,925.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Hartnagle, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20 by 94.9, on the north side of Tenth street, 80 feet east of Avenue D.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot 20.10 by 74.1, on the north side of Thirty-fourth street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, 25x100, e. s. of 5th av., 75.5 ft. s. of 59th st. $45,000
1 three-story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 17.1x100.11, on s. s. of 112th st., 136.8 ft. e. of 4th av. 8,100

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house, and lot 20x100.11, on n. s. of 112th st., 215 ft. e. of 4th av. $10,346

By Winans & Davis.

1 plot of land, 50x100, on e. s. of College av., 75 ft. n. of Villa place, Mott Haven, 23d Ward $2,925

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 25.

Elizabeth st. and Avenue A, runs w. to Loring Andrews' land, thence s. to William Archer's lands, thence e. to Avenue A, thence n. to beginning, except whatever land is taken for Central av., West Farms; Fanny, wife of C. Lowenthal, to G. W. and E. H. Martin $2,500
Franklin st., s. s., 39.6 ft. w. of Elm st., 19.6x75.4; M. Jones to H. McCaddin, Jr. 9,000
Rivington st., n. s., No. 144, 22x75; Ann Eliz. Mott to R. C. Reynolds 2,500
21st st., s. s., No. 36 West, 16.7x92; Mary M. De Camp to Emma G. Broad 25,500
42d st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; N. Cowen to R. J. Rosenthal 10,750
55th st., s. s., 147.6 ft., w. of Madison av., 22.6x100.5; E. Oppenheimer to C. H. Kalbfleisch 45,000
56th st., s. s., 90.6 ft., w. of Lexington av., 19.6x100.5; M. Jones to H. McCaddin 20,000
73d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; I. Falk to S. Windt 16,000
75th st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of 1st av., 19.1x102.2; G. Coburn to Mary McCaddin 1,925
82d st., n. s., 152.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 50.10x100; M. E. Adriance, widow, to B. A. Willis 10,400
Lexington av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 54th st., 20.8x70; S. Goldenberg to Louis Franke 28,500
Oliver av., lot No. 29, map John H. Devoe property, Fordham, 106x125, adjoining land of St. John's College; G. H. Phillips to Mary, wife of James Landers 1,300
Same property; J. Landers to G. H. Phillips 1,300
1st av., e. s., 47 ft. n. of 52d st., 25x60; A. Reis to A. Bach 21,000
3d av., n. e. corner of 95th st., 100.8x248.6; Mary J., wife of R. C. Hutchings, to C. C. Reed 52,000
3d av., s. e. s., 28 ft. n. e. of 141st st., 28x67.5, Morrisania; H. Rehmelman to J. and G. Tausig 7,500
5th av., (No. 673,) 25.5x100; G. Brooks to D. H. McAlpin 95,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

15th st., s. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x103.3; J. Zapp to C. J. Miller $13,000

LEASES RECORDED.

East Houston st., No. 243, store, &c., 2 years, per year $1,200
27th st., No. 107 West, 5 years, per year 1,500
8th av., No. 151, 5 years, per year 1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLING.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

No. 3 WEST 56TH ST.,

North side, second house from 5th av., 25 feet front, built by the late David Robins. This house has not only the advantage of his well-deserved reputation, but also of many additional improvements by the present owner, who will sell it at a bargain. in anticipation of going abroad.

This is believed to be the finest situation of any house now offered for sale, being in close proximity to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, within two blocks of the grand entrance to Central Park, and directly in the rear of the Messrs. Roosevelt and the magnificent mansion of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq.

Permits and further information of
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—THREE SEPARATE PLOTS OF ground in West 20th st., West 21st st., and West 22d st., containing from 7,000 to 10,000 and upward square feet of ground. Each of these plots is partly covered with buildings, which are used for manufacturing purposes. For particulars inquire of J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY THIRD WARD, A NINE-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; convenient to horse or steam cars; in first-class neighborhood; a good location for a physician or dentist, o easy terms. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone residence, beautifully and completely furnished; in perfect order; Columbia College leasehold; for sale at a bargain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE.—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A FOUR-story brown stone house, 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av. A three-story brown stone, all the improvements, one block from the 8th av. entrance to Central Park. Price, $16,000. J. W. STEWART, Broadway and 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 to 2 P. M.

LARGE STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The store Nos. 78 and 80 Broad st., with entrance on Stone st., and Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Marketfield st., containing six and two-third lots; possession 1st May. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, high stoop, 20x50, 100 foot lot, 80 feet west of Lexington av., on East 45th st.; complete order; easy terms; house worth $30,000; will sell for $28,000. Apply to M. B. SANFORD, No. 2 Astor place.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, elegantly finished: first-class neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 38 Park row.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$2,500.—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, containing seven rooms; terms, $700 down, balance on bond and mortgage. Inquire of Miss MARTIN, on premises, Walnut st., Locust Grove, ten minutes' walk from Winfield Depot; take cars at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND.—ELEGANT country seat; modern conveniences; extensive and beautiful grounds; forty acres; $40,000; other properties for sale and rent, all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Will be sold, on THURSDAY, March 25, 1875, on the premises, a valuable estate, in a most healthy and picturesque region, two miles from Tom's River, Ocean County, N. J.; distant an easy drive from Point Pleasant, the prettiest spot on the ocean front, destined to eclipse, by its beauty and superior bathing advantages, Long Branch, which lies a few miles east of it. It consists of over 400 acres good productive land, well fenced, to be sold as follows: A farm of 150 acres, with a splendid mansion on it, 50x40; kitchen extension, 22x20. Immediately adjoining, another farm of 150 acres; on it a first-class farm-house, 40x30; kitchen extension, 22x20; with ample barns, &c., to each property. All new; built by day's work in the best manner. Also, 122 acres wood-land. Send for circular, giving full particulars, to SLADE, BRUNDAGE & CO., No. 31 Union square, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-rooms, the four-story brick house, No. 587 West 23d st., north-east corner 11th av., 24.8x50, lot 75.1; first floor used as liquor store; seven rooms on second floor; eight rooms on third and fourth floors; stock and fixtures will be sold with the house; possession on delivery of deed. Maps and particulars No. 35 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, March 10, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of Wm. E. Wilmerding, deceased.

No. 141 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 25 by about 65 with extension by 106; also, 1 lot in rear, on 15th st., 22 by 100. Full particulars at No. 106 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY TRUSTEES.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, the valuable premises on the south-west corner of Lafayette place and Astor place, 94 feet on Astor place, 151 feet on Lafayette place.

For further particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, or Richard S. Emmet, Attorney, No. 23 Nassau st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.

The entire dwelling part of No. 76 6th av., north-east corner of Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room with good closet room; rent, $50 per month. Keys at Mr. KYLES, No. 78 6th av.

ALSO, store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place; good stand for light business; store and two rooms, $500 per annum. On May 1, entire building at $1 000 per annum: anti-liquor and tobacco. Keys at MEYER MANUS', fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.

Ten years lease of No. 46 Hudson st., and No. 45 Thomas st.; lot forms an L; rent, $2,500 per annum and the taxes.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

HOUSE TO LET—TWELVE ROOMS; WATER ON FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS; SIX CITY LOTS; ROOM FOR GOOD GARDEN; SUMMER-HOUSE; PLENTY OF SHADE; WOULD RENT FOR TERM OF YEARS; IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD.
F. H. NASH, Morrisana.

ADJOINING MADISON AV.—NO. 33 EAST 35th st.; desirable medium-sized, admirably located, and furnished four-story dwelling, only $300 a month. Permits from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—THE LEASE OF A BRICK HOUSE and stable for sale in 26th st., near 8th av.; all in good order; rent cheap; has five years to run; or will be let reasonably to a good tenant. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th av.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

HOUSES TO RENT.—A FULL LIST OF HOUSES and parts of houses to rent in New-York and vicinity, with rent of each, will appear in THE SUNDAY NEWS TO-MORROW.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—SEVeral unfurnished houses on the West side of Town, at reasonable rents; from $850 per annum upward. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

FURNISHED.—TO LET.—49TH ST.—HANDSOMEly and fully furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, splendidly located; rent low to a careful party; possession. Apply to JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO RENT LOW, TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, THE whole or part of a first-class house, completely furnished; immediate possession. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

TO LET—NO. 210 WEST 43D ST., NEAR 7TH AV., four-story English basement brick house. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 9 West 35th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FINE LARGE double store No. 239 Hudson st., opposite Broome st., now occupied as a book and stationery store; would let the entire building or store separately. A party desiring it could lease the entire plot through to Renwick st., including the house No. 10 Renwick st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant.
J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—TO A LAWYER OF RESPECTABLE social and professional connection, a handsome private office, &c., in Wall st., with use of a large law library, clerks, and boy; $750 to $1,000 per annum. Address, stating name and reference, A. B. C., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—LOFT, 25 FEET FRONT, 96 feet deep; $33 per month; in No. 93 East 4th st.; one loft, 26 feet front 46 feet deep: $15 per month; in building No. 8 Extra place; water-closets in both. Inquire of C. MEYERS, No. 28 2d av.

STORE NO. 308 BROADWAY, TO RENT from 1st May, in whole or part. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, No. 398 5th av., at about 10 A. M. or 6 to 8 P. M., or to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.

A moderate-sized house near 5th av., within four or five blocks of Dr. Hall's new church, is wanted on a lease of three or five years. Address, with location and terms, W., Box No. 3,788.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, for which we have immediate customers. Also, houses for sale. HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

WANTED TO RENT—A DRY CELLAR, FOR the storage of wines; lower part of City. Please address K. B. L., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER.—AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $6,000 can purchase an interest in a first-class house doing a business free from risk of every kind; the applicant must have undoubted references. Address A. H. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

$2,000.—FINEST HAT STORE ON 3D av.; elegantly fitted up. Apply on the premises, No. 2,128 3d av.

COUNTRY STORE—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR Sale—Forty miles from City by Harlem Railroad. J. J. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

CARPENTER-SHOP FOR SALE.—INQUIRE at No. 159 West 31st st., in the rear.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.
GOLD BONDS, U. S. FIVE PER CENTS.
NEW-YORK SIXES, GOLD, DUE 1896,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property, $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $5,000, $4,000. JOHN H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

$2,000,000

Funded Debt Loan

OF THE

Eastern Railroad Company of Mass.,

Issued in engraved amounts of $1,000 each, coupon or registered,

Payable in Ten Years from Nov. 1, 1874,

at the Agency of the Company in New-York City, with interest payments each May and November at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT.

Holders of Coupons in New-England may receive payment in Boston by giving notice to the Company five days before maturity.

The SINKING FUND provides

That the amount of one per cent. of this issue for the first year, increasing by one-half of one per cent. each succeeding year, being an average annual amount of

$60,000,

will be redeemable at par prior to maturity, by an annual public drawing in Boston, notice by publication being given of the numbers so designated for payment.

Application will be made to have this issue placed on the Regular List of the New-York Stock Exchange.

This road is now in the highest state of efficiency, with largely-increased earnings over last year.

It is one of the oldest roads in New-England, and has paid to its shareholders over two hundred per cent. since it was finished.

The corporation has given no mortgage upon its road, and by the laws of the Commonwealth all its issues have the same lien on the entire property, there being no priority whatever.

The statute also expressly provides that in case mortgages are created hereafter, all existing issues shall be equally protected by a First Lien on the entire property, both real and personal, franchise, equipment, &c.

The EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the funding of its entire floating debt, have authorized MESSRS. RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., of BOSTON, to offer the above-described loan for sale to the highest bidders, with the reservation of a minimum price of ninety per cent. and accrued interest, below which price no offers will be accepted. Bids will be received under seal at the office of either of the undersigned, until Monday, the 1st of March, at noon, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Eastern Railroad Loan."

The awards will first be made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

Bids will be received, and full information, with forms of proposal, furnished by

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., Boston.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1875.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WOOLDREDGE, President.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 34 Pine st., New-York.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November $685,600
Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November $300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, Feb. 19, 1875.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Proposals for the sale of twenty (20) consolidated mortgage bonds to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until 5th March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Trustees. R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

OFFICE OF THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK,
No. 138 5TH AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for officers will be held the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD COMPANY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON MONDAY, March 15, 1875, a drawing will be held at the General Office of this company, to designate by lot the numbers of twenty-five of the First Mortgage Bonds of the company entitled to redemption, in accordance with the provisions of a traffic contract indorsed upon said bonds. S. H. MELVIN, President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.—Stockholders of the above road, who are opposed to the Board of Direction elected last year by the Atlantic and Great Western interest, are requested to send their proxies at once to
LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st., New-York.
Election at Cleveland March 3.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDers in the Isle Royale Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

POPULAR LOAN.

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (consolidated) participating in the allotment for redemption, to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1875. For sale by
BYINGTON & CO., No. 263 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ADDRESS TO CHRISTIAN WORKERS, by Rev. Henry Varley, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, on Monday next at 11 A. M., in the Mariners' Baptist Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts. The public invited. Pastors will please give pulpit notice.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton. Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach at morning service, Rev. William Kirkus at evening. Subject of evening sermon—"The Duty of Personal Culture."

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Dr. Chapman at 7:30 P. M. Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., PASTOR OF WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, COR. 4TH AV. AND 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Feb. 28, the Rev. R. N. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. Subject for evening discourse, "Hell." Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours. Strangers are cordially invited to meet with us.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING, at 11,
"Significance of the Life That Now is."
EVENING, at 7:45,
Third familiar talk with young people. Subject—"Realizable Ideals."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject: "The Great Commission, the Marching Order of the Church." Evening: "The First Christian Convert in Europe." Scriptural baptism administered. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORNER Madison av. and 35th st.—Sunday, Feb. 28, morning service, 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service, 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 4TH av., above 45th st.—Services 11 A. M.; 4 P. M. On Sunday, Feb. 28, the Rev. Dr. Conrad, of Philadelphia, will officiate. Wednesday evening, lecture by Rev. Dr. Cotton Smith, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday. Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture, Monday, at 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 and 7:30. Morning subject, "The Cause and Cure of Procrastination." Evening, "Moral Grafting."

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., BEtween 13th and 14th sts., Rev. F. Bottome, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers always welcome.

COOPER UNION—CITY MISSION SERVICE.—Rev. S. B. Rossiter will preach to the people in the large Hall of the Cooper Union to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning at 10:30; afternoon at 3:30. The Rector will officiate.

DR. CONKLING WILL PREACH IN HIS church, Madison av. and 29th st., to-morrow morning and evening at the usual hours.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the morning—"The Mystic Babylon." Evening—"The White Horse," being the eleventh and twelfth of the series of sermons on the Apocalypse.

END OF THE WORLD.—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Time and Manner of the End of the World and Coming of Christ." Strangers are welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.

Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's Church at 3 P. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning, and in the evening, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will occupy the pulpit. All cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., will preach at evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Friends and strangers cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 28th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, 10:30 o'clock. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. C. R. Harris. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st.—Preaching Sunday next by Rev. W. M. Parry, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach, morning, at 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Lord's supper at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by a choir of children, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. Public invited.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH, REV. Fletcher Hamblin Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:15 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Meetings every evening during the week. We welcome all.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. A. W. Morrie, of Newburg, N. Y., will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Paying Debts." Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Bible class ("The Ideas in the New Testament,") at 4 P. M.

MR. E. V. WILSON AND MR. J. V. Mansfield will give a test seance for Society Progressive Spiritualists, Sunday at 7:30 P. M., at No. 57 West 33d st., near Broadway. Admission 50 cents. Mr. Wilson lectures 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The "Primary" class meets this afternoon as usual; also, the "Superintendent's" class next Tuesday. The "Normal" class, conducted by Dr. John H. Vincent, next Friday evening in chapel of Dr. Crosby's church. All teachers are invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 31st st. and 9th av.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Valley of Decision." Rev. Mr. Gardner preaches in the evening. Young people's meeting at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Rev. D. J. Du Bois, D. D., will preach at 7:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday-school 9:30 A. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Holy liturgy, Sunday at 10:30 A. M.; sermon in the English language, by Rev. Father Bjerring. Subject—"Introduction of Christianity into Russia, and the Inner Life of the Orthodox Church." All cordially invited.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning on the "Rock in the Midst of the River," and in the evening a sermon to young men. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS, OF CITY MISsions, will preach in the North Dutch Chapel on Sabbath morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Entrances, No. 103 Fulton, and No. 58 Ann st. In this chapel the daily Fulton-street prayer-meeting is held.

REV. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Sabbath morning at 10:30. Subject—"The Process of Becoming a Christian." Evening at 7:30—"The Upright Voyager."

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL GIVE a free lecture on "Successful People and How They Win," on Monday evening, March 1, at the Hutchinson's Concert Room, No. 37 Union square, at 8 P. M. The Hutchinsons will sing.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half hour prayer-meeting in the lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR MADISON Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, corner Leight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after the evening service. Seats free.

REV. DR. R. S. MORAN WILL PREACH in the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, between 7th and 8th avs., Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sunday services 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Other days during Lent at 8, 12, and 4, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M. The special services of the mission will begin Sunday, March 7, at 8 P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: Celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30 A M. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 7:30. The Rector will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Children's singing-school at 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"Eminent Piety." Evening—"Strive to enter in at the straight gate." Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d av.—Samuel Halstead's Praying Band will hold services on Sunday morning, afternoon, and evening.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. S. Mikel will preach in the morning at 10:30. Baptism in the evening at 7:30.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning:
"WHAT IS CONVERSION TO CHRIST."
Evening:
"IMMORTALITY."

Young men and strangers cordially invited.

THE NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL City Mission Society will hold the second of a series of monthly meetings, in the Chapel adjoining Calvary Church, on Sunday evening, Feb. 28, at 7:30 o'clock. The object is to give particular information about the work of the society in the public institutions of the City and adjacent islands. One of the Missionaries of the society will be present to make a brief statement of his own work; and short and interesting addresses may be expected from well-known gentlemen of the clergy and laity. N. B.—No collection.

THE "EPISTLE TO THE CHURCH IN LAODICEA" applied to the church in our times.—Lecture by Rev. John S. Davenport in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday at 7:30 P. M.

THE SONS OF MR. JOSEPH DONCOURT, in his lifetime a farmer on Long Island, near New-York, are requested to write to Mr. MARTIN, Notary, at Charly, (Aisne,) France, who has something of importance to communicate to them.

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place.—Services 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, will preach in the evening. The Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will preach in the morning.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st.—Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE GRAND ORGAN IN DR. HALL'S CHURCH FOR SALE.—This instrument is one of the finest in New-York. Apply at JARDINE'S organ factory, East 39th st.

WANTED—A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business ability, single, good references, to assist in an institution for adults. Address H. H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LADY DESIRES TO DO WRITING IN AN office, book, or publishing house. Address Miss B., Box No. 243 Orange, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German Swiss woman; or nurse and sewing-maid; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid, with the best of City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT, REspectable Swedish woman, who is an excellent washer, ironer, and capable cook; for City or country; has good City references. Is at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO speaks German and English; is a first-class cook. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; is a first-class baker and pastry cook; ten years' best City reference. Address Scotch Cook, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook: has no objections, in a small family, to assist in the coarse washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK—IN A LARGE family or boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 242 West 16th st.

COOK.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, AS FAMILY cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing; best of reference. Apply at No. 215 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO COOK, WASH, and iron, in City or country. Apply at 247 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes work by the day; is an exquisite fitter and stylish trimmer; gives best references. Address No. 322 East 39th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, PROTESTANT girl, with reference, a steady place; can do general or down-stairs work, and will try, by good behavior, to merit a home; is a good cook and laundress; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan lady, in a plain family, or will travel with a lady; a Christian home desired: reference given. Address M. T., box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A KITCHEN-MAID, either in City or country; has good references and experience as such. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box. No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, Protestant, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO does not speak English; is a good seamstress, and a very good-natured girl; can furnish references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT AND experienced nurse, who has lived with he for a number of years. Call at No. 19 North Washington square.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE and plain sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 44 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS for family sewing; will wait on a lady, or do some light chamber-work; with City references. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS with good City references; understands the management of a dining-room and care of silver equal to any butler. Seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A real good and obliging girl, who has excellent reference from her last place; can also assist in washing. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; can take entire charge of a dining-room; good City references. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day, at washing and ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 324 East 33d st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to do washing and ironing. Apply at No. 458 West 17th st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

BUTLER AND SECOND WAITER.—BY TWO Prussians, aged twenty three and twenty-eight, situations in a first-class house; have lived together; both are competent, and know their duties thoroughly; City references. Address "Steady," Box No. 311, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF experience and capability, sober and trustworthy; is disengaged on account of his employer not wanting a man for the Winter; a superior driver and first-class groom; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days at No. 153 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best City reference. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN, GROOM, WAITER.—BY A German man; understands gardening, &c.; is steady, reliable man; good, careful driver; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP his stable, an engagement for his coachman, a Protestant (single) man; can speak very satisfactory of him. Address A. S., No. 534 6th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address P. D., Nos. 108 and 110 West 53d st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; understands all branches of the profession, including laying out or improving places; first-class reference as to ability, sobriety, &c.; fifteen years' experience. Address J. Beck, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—HAD TWENTY-three years' experience in some of the largest and best establishments in England and five years in America; well versed in the cultivation of grapes, stove and greenhouse plants, orchard-house; also budding and grafting of all kinds of fruit trees, roses, &c., and very successful in the culture of the mushroom; also a good bouquet maker, and a first-class kitchen and flower gardener and new-ground workman; not afraid of work; can be well recommended for ability, sobriety, industry, and general good conduct. Address Florist, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ONE child,) who is a good vegetable gardener and understands the care of stock and farm-work. Call or address W. H., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; understands the care of green-houses and graperies, and gardening in all its branches; best of reference. Address Thomas Cox, gardener, No. 21 East Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS gardener, who came with him five years' ago; recommendations unsurpassed. Address Gardener, Fordham, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN; sober and industrious; thoroughly understands the care of flowers, fruit trees, and vegetables; is willing and obliging. Call for B. K., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; married, small family; first-class reference. Address J. C., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., or Box No. 194. Montclair, N. J.

PORTER.—BY A GOOD STRONG MAN WHO IS not afraid of work; can be highly recommended. Address J. M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) AS waiter in a private family; speaks French and English well, and has the very best of City references. Address H. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE COLORed man as first-class waiter in a private family, or in a restaurant; understands the proper care of dining-room, &c.; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A LEADING HOUSE DESIRES TO engage one or more experienced salesmen to travel to sell specialties to the grocery trade in cities through the States. None need apply except those who have had experience and can give first-class references.

Applications must state age, occupation for past five years at least, route traveled, &c., &c.

Address SPECIALTIES, Box No. 1,640 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

STARTLING OFFICIAL FIGURES.
OUR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT'S
OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.
WHERE THE CITY MONEY GOES.
THOSE WHO RECEIVE IT.
SEE SUNDAY NEWS TO-MORROW.

WANTED—A FARMER TO TAKE CHARGE OF A farm; one who understands the milk business preferred; must be willing to work. Address, with reference, F. T., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED NOW OR APRIL 1.—GOOD FARMer and wife, or brother and sister, if the former grown up, or no family preferred; Scotch. Will be seen for agreement, 10th and 11th March, at Ashland House, 4th av., New-York.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF APRIL NEXT, A MAN and wife without incumbrance; the man to take charge of a vegetable garden and lawn, and the woman a good plain cook. Address J. C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO DO THE washing of a small family; also, a chamber-maid, to act as waitress, if desired; good City references required. Apply at No. 21 West 19th st.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A STRONG WILLing woman to assist her in the care of an infant. Apply for two days at No. 69 Union place, (4th av.,) between 18th and 19th sts.

BUTLER WANTED.—A PROTESTANT MAN who understands his business thoroughly as butler at No. 279 Madison av.; best City references required.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, in wholesale drug store. Apply at No. 319 Pearl st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, FEB. 20, 1875.

THE INTEREST MATURING MARCH 1, 1875, on the fifteen-year eight per cent. convertible bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall st., New-York, on and after Monday, March 1, 1875. JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

BULL'S HEAD BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1875.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 1st day of February next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 15, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand on and after the 1st day of March, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 19 to March 1. By order
W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE "REAL ESTATE and Mortgage Bonds" of this Company, due March 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date by the Bank of Commerce, New-York.
JAMES F. HOW, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, falling due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, 1875, ON the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF MARCH, 1875, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation to Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.
ADAMS EARL, President.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE GOLD COUPONS of the Southern Central Railroad Company, due March 1, 1875, will be paid at the office of Messrs Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
C. L. RICH, Treasurer,
Southern Central Railroad.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.

Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner 6th av. and 12th st.

Money deposited at any time will commence to draw interest on the first day of the following month.

Interest paid Jan. 1, 1875, at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, RECENTLY IMPORTED, TOGETHER WITH A COLLECTION OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, embracing fine specimens of American, English, French, Italian, and Spanish art. The above are now on FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th av., and will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 4 and 5, at 8 o'clock.

The above are all elegantly framed. The picture and frame sold as one lot.

ART SALE.

Important Announcement.
(Picture and Frame sold as one lot.)

Reopening of the old Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, with a magnificent collection of
MODERN OIL PAINTINGS,

Many of which have never been exhibited in this country. The above are now on
FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
at No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
March 2 and 3, at 8 o'clock.
The above are all elegantly framed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union..c. 73	3000 Lake Shore..... 73¼
00 do.......... 72⅞	500 do.......... 73⅛
900 do......s3. 72⅞	200 do.......... 73
00 do......b3. 73	100 do.......... 73⅛
00 do.......... 73	1500 do......s3. 73
00 do........c. 73	100 Tol. & Wabash... 11½
5 Rock Island......103⅝	300 do.......... 11⅝
00 do..........103½	200 do......b3. 11½
00 do..........103⅜	100 do.......... 11½
00 Union Pacific..... 40⅝	700 do.......... 11¼
00 do.......... 40¼	100 North-western... 42⅜
00 do.......... 40⅜	200 do........c. 42⅜
00 do......s3. 40⅛	500 do......b3. 42½
00 do......s3. 40	300 do.......... 42½
00 do.......... 40⅛	200 do.......... 42⅜
00 do.......... 40¼	400 do.......... 42¼
00 do.......... 40⅛	300 do.......... 42⅛
00 Atlantic & Pac.Pf. 13	200 do.......... 42
00 do.......... 12¾	600 do.......... 41¾
100 Pacific Mail...... 32¾	600 do.......... 41⅝
00 do.......... 32⅝	300 do.......... 41¾
00 do.......... 32½	600 do......s3. 41¾
00 do........c. 32⅝	100 North-west'n Pf.. 54¾
00 do.......... 32¾	100 do.......... 54⅞
00 do.......... 32⅞	200 St. Paul.......... 34
00 do.......... 33	100 do.......... 33⅞
00 do........c. 33	100 do.......... 33¾
00 do.......... 33⅛	400 do.......... 33⅝
00 do.......... 33¼	100 Tol. & Wabash Pf. 18
00 do......s3. 33⅛	1300 Ohio & Miss..... 25
00 do......b3. 33¼	200 do.......... 25⅛
00 do.......... 33⅛	25 do.......... 25
700 do.......... 33¼	200 do.......... 24⅞
1000 do.......... 33⅛	100 do......s3. 24¾
00 do.......... 33	100 do.......... 24⅞
00 do.......... 32⅞	400 do.......... 24¾
00 do.......... 32¾	400 do.......... 24⅝
00 Erie Railway...... 27	25 do.......... 24¾
100 do.......... 27⅛	1800 do.......... 24½
00 do........c. 27⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........116¾	$20,000 U. S. 5s,'81,R.114¾
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....118½	30,000 do..........114⅝
	4,000 U. S. 6s,'81,R.118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N.Y.St.B.L.,R.106⅞	100 Erie R...b. c. b3. 27⅛
1,000 C.&O. 1st.Con. 41	1000 do......s3. 27
9,000 C.&N.W.C.C.G 80⅜	200 do......s5. 27
4,000 Peninsula 1st. 95	400 do......s10. 27
1,000 C., Tol.& P.7s.107	2000 do.......... 27
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.105	300 do......s4. 27
7,000 Erie 2d.......103½	800 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 73⅛
1,000 Erie 3d.......103½	100 do........c. 73⅛
5,000 do..........103	21 do.......... 73
3,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C. 84⅞	800 do.......... 73⅛
10,000 Mich. So. 2d..102	1100 do.......... 73¼
3,000 Mich. So. S.F.106⅛	400 do......b3. 73¼
1,000 C.P.1st,S.J.Br. 85½	300 Harlem.......b. c.128⅞
1,000 L.S.1st Con.R.100¼	25 Ill. Cen.......b. c.100¾
5,000 N. Y. C.6s,'87. 99⅜	600 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 41¾
9,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 81½	300 do......s3. 41⅝
5,000 C.P.1st,C.& O. 81½	800 do.......... 41¾
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 93¾	300 do......s3. 41⅞
5,000 U.Pac.7s,L.G. 95	100 do......s10. 41¾
2,000 U. Pac. S. F'd. 88⅞	1200 do.......... 41⅞
2,000 do.......... 89	400 do......s3. 41¾
0,000 do.......... 89⅛	700 do.......... 41¾
8,000 Pac.R.of Mo.1. 90	200 do......b3. 41⅞
1,500 Clev.& P. 4th. 96	100 Un. Pac...b. c. c. 40
1,000 C. & N.W. 1st. 98	100 do.......... 40
1,000 Alt. & T.H.1st.104¾	100 do......s4. 40
1,000 Tol.&Wab 2d. 50	200 do......s3. 40⅛
1,000 M. & St. P.1st, Con......b.c. 70	500 do......b3. 40¼
	100 do......s3. 40⅛
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. 52½	800 do.......... 40¼
5,000 L.,B. & M.1st. 60	1000 do......s3. 40⅜
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 64	200 do......b3. 40½
5,000 West. Pacific. 87	200 do......b3. 40⅝
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101½	100 do........c. 40⅝
10 Hanover Bank... 98⅞	100 do.......... 40¾
40 Butchers' & D's..135	200 do......b3. 40⅞
40 B'k of Commerce.119¼	600 do.......... 40¾
250 Canton Co....... 64½	500 do........c. 40¾
10 Del.& H.Can...b.c.113¾	200 do......s3. 40⅝
100 American Ex...... 63½	50 Warren R.......... 96½
10 do....b. c. c. 63½	100 Chi. & Alt..b.c.s3.102½
100 Wells-Fargo Ex... 85½	25 Del..Lack.W..b.c.110⅜
200 do......b. c. 85½	50 P., Ft.W.& C G'd. 98
7 Adams Ex.......102	20 Chi.& N.W. Pf.b.c. 54⅞
100 do..........101	100 do.......... 54½
14 do.....b. c.102	100 do.......... 54⅝
800 West. Un....b. c. 72⅞	100 do.......... 54¼
1700 do.......... 72⅞	100 do......s3. 54
2800 do.......... 72⅞	200 do.......... 54
1800 do......b3. 73	400 C.,M.& St.P.b.c.s3 33½
1900 do.......... 73	300 do.......... 33½
600 Pac. Mail....b. c. 32¾	200 do.......... 33⅝
1000 do.......... 32⅞	200 do.......... 33¾
1700 do.......... 33	1100 do.......... 33⅞
1800 do.......... 33⅛	100 do......s3. 33⅝
200 do.......... 33¼	100 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c 53½
100 do........c. 33⅛	500 do.......... 53
2400 do.......... 33	200 Tol.,W.& W.b.c.c. 11⅝
200 do.......... 33⅛	100 do.......... 11⅝
400 do.......... 33	400 do......b3. 11¾
60 N. J. Central.b.c.108⅞	500 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 24⅝
9 do..........109	700 do.......... 24¾
140 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103¾	800 do.......... 24⅝
100 C., C., C. & I...... 65	300 do........c. 24⅝
50 do......b.c. 64	600 do.......... 24½
100 Chi., Bur. & Q. ...105¼	100 do.......... 24⅝
25 do......b.c.105½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union. 72⅞	100 North-west'n.s3. 41¾
100 do......b3. 72⅞	700 do.......... 41⅝
200 do......s3. 72⅞	300 do.......... 41½
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¼	600 do.......... 41⅝
33 do..........101½	500 do......s3. 41½
100 Pacific Mail...b5. 33	400 do.......... 41⅝
600 do.......... 32⅞	600 do.......... 41¾
400 do.......... 33	100 North-west'n Pf.. 53⅝
100 Lake Shore...b3. 73¼	100 do......s10. 53⅝
100 do.......... 73¼	100 do......s10. 53¾
80 Panama..........112	00 do.......... 54
500 Erie Railway...... 27	100 do.......... 53⅝
100 do......s5. 26⅞	300 do.......... 53½
1500 do.......... 26⅞	100 do......b3. 53½
00 do......s60. 26½	100 St. Paul.......... 33⅝
00 do......b3. 26⅞	100 St. Paul Pf....... 53
00 do.......... 26⅞	16 Chi. & Alton.....102½
200 do......b3. 27	10 Ft. Wayne........ 98¼
400 Union Pacific..... 40⅝	800 Ohio & Miss....... 24⅝
500 do.......... 40½	100 do......s3. 24⅝
100 do........c. 40½	30 do.......... 24½
1200 do......s3. 40½	15 C., C. & I. C. 5⅞
1500 do.......... 40⅝	200 Pac. R. of Mo.s10. 44¼
400 Tol. & Wab....... 11⅝	300 do.......... 44½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. R., '81......b. c.118¾	$20,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67..........119½
1,600 U. S. 5-20s, R., '67..........118¾	5,500 U. S. 10-40s, C.116⅞
3,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67..........119⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s. C., '81..........114¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Cent.Pac. G.B. 96½	100 Erie Pf...b. c. b3. 43½
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st San Joaq. B'h. 85	100 Harlem..........129
	140 do......b. c.129
5,000 do.......... 84¾	100 L.S.&M. So.b.c.s3. 73¼
15,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 93¾	1200 do.......... 73¼
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 89⅜	20 Panama R...b.c.111
5,000 L. S. C. 1st C.100¾	200 U. Pac....b. c. b3. 40¾
10,000 Mor. & Es. 7s, '71..........105	400 do......s3. 40⅝
	400 do.......... 40⅝
1,000 Alt.&T.H.Inc, b. c. 76	1100 do.......... 40⅝
	2500 do.......... 40½
3,000 West. Pac.bds. 87	900 do.......... 40⅜
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis div... 59¾	200 do.......... 40½
	500 do......s3. 40⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101½	300 do.......... 40¼
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.......... 85	200 Clev. & Pitt.guar. 90⅞
	100 do......b.c. 90⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C., ...112½	30 do.......... 91
50 D.&H.C.Co.b.c.s3.113¾	200 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53½
100 Canton Co....b c. 62¾	300 do.......... 53¼
200 do.......... 62½	1200 C. & N. W....b.c. 41¾
100 Mar.L.&M.b.c.b30 6½	600 do......s3. 41⅝
100 Con. C. of Md.b.c. 42½	300 do.......... 41¾
565 West. Un. T...b.c. 72¾	200 N. J. Cen.........108¾
200 do......b3. 72⅞	10 do......b. c.108¾
1700 do.......... 73	24 do.......... 109
15 U. S. Ex...b.c. 58⅛	100 C.,M.& St.P.b.c.b3. 33⅝
100 Pacific Mail..b.c.c. 33	200 do.......... 33⅜
1300 do.......... 33⅛	400 do.......... 33⅜
600 do.......... 33	300 do.......... 33⅜
400 do.......... 32⅞	100 T., W. & W'n..b.c. 11¾
400 do......b3. 33	100 do......s3. 11⅝
15 N.Y.C.&H.R...b.c.101¼	100 Ohio&Miss.b.c.b3. 24¾
100 Erie....b. c.s10. 26⅞	200 do.......... 24¾
600 do.......... 26⅞	400 do.......... 24⅝
200 do......b3. 26⅞	11 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 60⅛
300 do......s30. 26⅝	55 Mor. & Es.....b. c. 97½
1400 do..........	15 do.......... 97⅛
	100 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c. 44¼
	20 Warren......b. c. 96½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 59¾	200 Union Pacific....... 40½
10,000 C., B. & Q. 7s.103	700 do......b3. 40⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 93¾	500 do.......... 40⅝
100 Canton......... 63½	500 do......s3. 40⅝
100 do.......... 64	500 do......b30. 40⅝
10 Del. & Hud.......114	500 do.......... 40⅝
150 Consol. Coal....... 42½	300 do......s3. 40⅜
200 Pacific Mail...... 33	400 do.......... 40½
1000 do.......... 33⅛	400 North-western...... 41⅝
200 do......b3. 33⅛	100 do.......... 41¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101¾	800 do.......... 41⅞
500 Western Un.b3. 73⅛	100 North-west. Pref. 53⅞
00 do.......... 73⅛	100 St. Paul Pref....... 53⅝
00 do......b3. 73¼	200 do.......... 53½
200 do.......... 73¼	100 St. Paul........ 34
00 do......s5. 73¼	100 do.......... 33⅞
00 do.......... 73⅛	100 do.......... 33⅞
00 do.......... 73¼	600 do.......... 33⅞
00 do......b60. 73⅛	100 do.......... 34
1000 do......b3. 73¼	100 do......s3 34
200 do......s3. 73¼	120 C., B. & Quincy..105
100 Erie Railway..... 26⅞	200 Tol. & Wab......... 11½
200 do......s3. 26⅞	200 do......s30. 11
600 do.......... 26⅞	200 do.......... 11½
100 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅜	100 do......s30. 11
100 do.......... 73⅜	700 Ohio & Miss....... 24⅝
5 St. Louis & I. M... 20	

FRIDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Stock Market opened about steady, and before the call the leading feature was Pacific Mail, which advanced from 32½ to 33¼, the two extremes of the day. The general list fell off ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. before the call, and later Pacific Mail showed a decline of ½ ⅌ cent., having sold down to 32¾. The North-west and St. Paul shares were weak throughout the day and declined ½ to 1⅝ ⅌ cent., owing, it was thought, to unfavorable rumors regarding the action of the Wisconsin Legislature on the proposed Railroad Commissioners' bill, which would modify the Potter law and permit the roads to charge such rates as would yield them 10 ⅌ cent. on their securities to the extent of $44,000 a mile. On a report of the opposite character, those stocks recovered about ½ ⅌ cent. in the closing dealings. After midday Union Pacific became strong and active and advanced nearly 1 ⅌ cent., with sales as high as 40⅞, an improvement which was partially lost at the close. Lake Shore and Western Union were steady nearly all day, but showed considerable strength in the final dealings, particularly the latter. Erie was weak, the Common declining ⅝ ⅌ cent., and the Preferred 1¼. Ohios sold down from 25⅛ to 24½, with closing sales at 24¾. The last sales of Pacific Mail were 33⅛. Canton declined from 64½ to 62¼, and recovered to 64. The market was firm at the close.

The money market underwent no change to-day, and the supply offering was excessively abundant at 2@3 ⅌ cent. for call loans. Commercial paper is quiet, the demand being chiefly for the best grades, which sell at 4@6 ⅌ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a steady market for securities at London. To-day was fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange there. Consols closed at 93@93⅛ both for money and the account; 1865s, old, at 107¾@108; 1867s at 107¾@107⅞; 10-40s at 102¾, and new 5s at 102⅞. Erie declined to 24½. The sterling exchange market was firm and business was done at a higher range of rates, viz.: $4 82½@$4 82¾ for long and $4 86½ for demand. The latter was advanced to $4 87 by the bankers, who were not disposed to draw freely at the old rate. The demand was chiefly for short, partly on account of maturing settlements.

Gold was steady at 114⅛@114⅜ until late in the afternoon, when the market strengthened and sales were made at 114⅜, the closing quotation. The rates on gold loans were 2½ and 2 ⅌ cent. for carrying, and a few loans were reported flat. Washington dispatches state that the public debt statement for February will show a decrease in the amount of between three and four million dollars. The import entries of foreign dry goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $3,396,817, and the amount marketed, $3,201,032.

Government bonds were firm and in good demand, prices having been well sustained throughout. The principal dealings were in 1867s, and 5s of 1881. Railroad mortgages were strong, on a well-distributed business. Union Pacific sinking funds rose to 89⅜, but the other Pacific bonds were without special change. Toledo and Wabash second was 1 ⅌ cent. lower, and the St. Louis division ¾ ⅌ cent. higher than yesterday's sales. State bonds were practically neglected.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

Gold receipts	$549,852 44
Gold payments	1,409,369 55
Gold balance	46,486,069 11
Currency receipts	690,137 01
Currency payments	670,299 04
Currency balance	49,324,284 32
Customs	500,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 26.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	114⅞	114¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅝	119½
American Gold	114¼	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 82@$4 82½,	$4 82½
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅜	101¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103¾
Pacific Mail	32⅞	33⅛
St. Paul Common	34⅛	34
St. Paul Preferred	54⅛	53½
Western Union	73¼	73⅛
Union Pacific	40¼	40⅜
Lake Shore	73⅜	73⅜
Toledo and Wabash	11½	11½
North-western Common	42⅝	43½
North-western Preferred	54⅝	53⅞
Delaware and Lackawana	110⅛	110⅜
New-Jersey Central	108¾	108⅞
Panama	112⅜	112⅜
Erie	27¼	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25	24⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	6¼	6¼
Harlem	128¾	129

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	359
Harlem	129	128⅞	400
Erie	27⅛	26½	12,300
Erie Preferred	45	43½	100
Lake Shore	73⅜	73	11,521
Wabash	11¾	11¼	3,400
North-western	42½	41½	17,200
North-western Preferred	54⅞	53¼	2,100
Rock Island	103¾	103⅜	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34	33⅝	5,800
Milwaukee and St. P. Pref.	53½	53	1,000
Pittsburg	90⅞	90⅞	200
New-Jersey Central	108¾	108¾	200
Union Pacific	40⅞	40	22,500
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	24½	9,900
Western Union	73⅜	72¾	22,100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	13	12¾	300
Pacific Mail	33¼	32½	29,700
Missouri Pacific	44¾	44½	900
Wells-Fargo Express	85½	85½	300
American Mer. Union Ex.	63½	63½	100
Consolidated Coal	42½	42½	250
Canton	64½	62¼	...

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	118¾	119¼	5-20s, '65, n. c.	118⅜	118⅝
6s, '81, r.	118¾	118⅞	5-20s, '67, r.	118¾	119
6s, '81, c.	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, c.	119½	119⅝
5-20s, '62, r.	116½	117	5-20s, '68, r.	119	119¼
5-20s, '62, c.	116½	117	5-20s, '68, c.	119½	119¾
5-20s, '64, r.	117	117½	10-40s, r.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, '64, c.	117⅜	117⅝	10-40s, c.	116⅞	117
5-20s, '65, r.	118½	119	5s, '81, r.	114¾	114⅞
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅝	119¾	5s, '81, c.	114⅝	114¾
5-20s, '65, n. r.	118¼	118½			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $342,000 for interest and nothing for called bonds. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$31,300,000
Gold balances	1,236,200
Currency balances	1,511,105

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$65,194,734
Currency balances	2,957,225
Gold exchanges	8,571,039
Gold balances	1,127,408

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, funded	25	Han.& St.Jo.,due'87.	94
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss.	10	N. Y. Reg't B'y L'n..	106¼
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. Y. Cou. B'y L'n..	106¼
Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N. Y. 6s,C'l L'n, '75..	110
Ar.7s,Miss.,O.& R.R.	10	N. Y. 6s,C'l L'n, '77..	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. Y. 6s,C'l L'n, '78..	110
California 7s	113	N. Y. 6s,Gold R., '87.	114
Connecticut 6s	105	N.Y. 6s,Gold Cou.'87.	114
Georgia 6s	85	N. Y. 6s,Gold L'n,'83.	114
Ga. 7s, new bds	92	N. Y. 6s,Gold L'n,'91.	114
Ga. 7s, indorsed	89	N.Y. 5s, Gold L'n,'75.	110
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	83	N. Y. 5s,Gold L'n,'76.	110
Indiana 5s	100	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ills. coup. 6s, '77	100	Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ills. coup. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ills. War loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	104
Kentucky 6s	100	South Carolina 6s	30
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30
Michigan 6s, '83	103	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct..	30
Michigan 7s, '90	105	S.C. 6s, F'd'g act, '66.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100¼	S.C. 6s, L.C.,'89,J.&J.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100¼	S.C. 6s,L.C.,'89,A.&O.	30
Mo. 6s, due in '77	99	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cou.	47
Mo. 6s, due in '78	98	Tenn. 6s, n. bds..ex C	48½
Mo. 6s, due in '79	98	Tenn. 6s, new séries.	48
Fund'g bs.due '94-'95.	95	Virginia 6s, old	30
Long bs.,due '81-'91,i.	96½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66..	30
Han. & St.Jo.,due'75.	100	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	30
Han.& St.Jo.,due'76.	100	Va. 6s, Consol bonds.	57¼
Han.& St.Jo.,due'86.	94	Va. 6s, ex matu'd cou.	52⅜

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	107	Buf. & State Line 7s.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d	104	L. Shore Div. B'ds..	100¼
Alb. & Susq. 3d	101	L. S. Cons. Cou. 1st.	100½
B., C. R.&M.1st.7s,g.	45	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st.	100¼
Chi. & Alton S. F.	100	L. S. Cons. Cou. 2d..	91¾
Chi. & Alton 1st	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	103
Chi. & Alton Inc	103	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	100
Joliet & Chi. 1st	108	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s.	102½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	90½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	99⅝
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st.	100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..	99¼
C.,B. & Q.8 ⅌ ct., 1st.	112½	N. Y. C. 6s, R. Est.	95
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s.	102¾	N. Y. C. 6s, Subscri.	95
Chi., R. I. & Pac	106½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..	100¾
Cen. of N. J. 1st, n..	109	N. Y. C & H. 1st R.	110
Cen. of N. J. 1st, C..	104½	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.	107½
Cen. of N. J., C. C...	107	Harlem 1st 7s, Cou.	109½
Am. Dock Imp. bds.	100½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	109½
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	100	North Missouri 1st.	84
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	D. & M. C. S. Fund.	99¼
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bds.	80⅜	Ohio & Miss. Con..	98¾
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	84	O. & Miss. 2d Con..	81¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext	104¾	Central Pac. G. Bds.	96½
Gal. & Chic. 2d	102¼	C. P., San Joa. B'ch.	84½
Penin. 1st Con	95	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.,	84
Chic. & Mil. 1st	95	Western Pacific bds.	87
Winona & St. P. 1st.	81	Un. Pacific 1st bds..	93⅝
C.,C,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.	106½	Un. Pac. L. G., 7s...	94⅞
Del., L. & West. 1st.	102¼	U. P. Inc., past due.	106
Del., L. & West. 2d.	111	Union Pacific S. F...	89¼
Del., L. & W. 7s C..	109⅞	Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	101¼
Morris & Essex 1st.	110	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	108
Morris & Essex 2d..	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	101½
Morris & Essex C...	97	C. & P. Con. S. F....	104
Erie 1st Ext	105½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th..	96
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102½	C., Chic. & Ind. 1st..	64
Erie 3d 7s, '83	103	Alton & T. H. 1st...	104¾
Long Dock bds	102	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	76
Han. & St. Jos. L.G.	106	B. & S. I. R. 1st, 8s..	97
Han. & St. Jos. 8s C.	84¾	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	65
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75..	102	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex...	80½
Dub. & S. C. 2d D...	98	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	58½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d..	102	Tol. & Wabash 2d...	50
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7⅌c.	106	T. & W. Con. Conv.	33
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	104	Gt. West. 1st, 1888..	76
Clev. & Tol. n. bds..	101½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893...	52¾
Cl., P. & A. Old B...	100	Q. & Tol. 1st, 1890...	55
Cl., P. & A. N. B...	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st...	50
D., M. & Tol. B'ds...	98	Pekin, L. & D. 1st..	60
B. & Erie N. Bonds.	101½		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	153	Irving	127
American Exchange.	117	Manhattan	147
Butchers' & Drovers'	133	Market	120
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Mercantile	119
Citizens	125	Merchants'	119
Commerce	119	Merchants' Ex	101
Continental	90	Nassau	108½
Corn Exchange	125	New-York	127
First National	200	New-York Nat. Ex..	95
Fourth National	97	North America	98
German American	85	Pacific	165½
Gold Exchange	113	Park	140
Grocers'	80	People's	140
Hanover	98⅞	State of New-York.	119
Imp. & Traders'	195	Union	136

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 26.
Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104¾	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	102	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55	..
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	57	57⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63	63⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	..	..
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	18⅛	18¼
Northern Central Railroad	33	..
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50
Lehigh Gold Loan	100¼	..

The coupons due March 1, 1875, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company in Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co. in this City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞OFFICE GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (CONSOLIDATED,)
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE SECOND ALLOTMENT for designating 5,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT AND PREMIUM BONDS of the Great Southern Railway Company (consolidated) for redemption, will be held at Metropolitan Hall, in the City of JACKSONVILLE, FLA., on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., in accordance with plan of redemption.

T. W. OSBORN, President.
J. W. JOHNSON, Treasurer.
W. F. WHEELER, Secretary.

Bonds of the foregoing Popular Loan, denomination $10 each, participating in the above allotment, can be obtained of
EMIL HAAS & CO.,
Financial Agents, No. 71 Broadway.

☞TO HOLDERS OF COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Agreements for both classes of bonds have been prepared and will be furnished to bond holders, together with a report of the undersigned at the Union Trust Company, No. 71 Broadway, the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall st., and office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall st., where signatures to the agreements will also be received.

JAMES MILLIKEN, ADRIAN ISELIN,
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM H. GEBHARD,
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER,
Committee of Bond-holders.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Leather, sides	2,636
Beans, bags	263	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	3	Pea-nuts, bags	352
Cotton, bales	1,280	Resin, bbls	270
B. W. Flour, bags	21	Spts. Turp., bbls	32
Flour, bbls	4,110	Beef, pks	300
Meal, bbls	500	Pork, pks	87
Meal, bags	427	Cut-meats, pks	862
Wheat, bushels	23,840	Lard, tcs	1,995
Corn, bushels	54,300	Dressed Hogs, No.	147
Oats, bushels	25,150	Butter, pks	1,985
Peas, bushels	400	Cheese, pks	828
Grass-seed, bags	713	Stearine, pks	50
Broom-corn, bales	52	Sugar, bbls	239
Dried Fruit, pks	25	Syrup, bbls	20
Eggs, bbls	695	Starch, pks	296
Flax-seed, bags	3	Skins, bales	42
Hops, bales	17	Tobacco, hhds	57
Hides, No	497	Tobacco, pks	2,639
Hides, bdls	619	Wool, bales	24
Lead, pigs	245	Whisky, bbls	1,003

BOOTS AND SHOES.—No very urgent inquiry from any source has been reported thus far. The order business is fair, but not up to the expectations of manufacturers and dealers. Spring styles of work are, as yet, in very moderate request, privately as well as through the auction rooms. The bidding through the latter channel is quite low, and unsatisfactory to sellers. With the return of milder and more settled weather, a livelier trade is looked for. Finishing stock is in moderate demand, almost wholly to meet early wants at essentially unaltered rates. The latest Boston report is to the effect that: "There is nothing more than a fair Spring business in the aggregate, while it is less evenly distributed among manufacturers than usual, so that, while some houses are working quite up to their capacity, others are comparatively quiet. The boot manufacturers are not so busy as usual, and there is no disposition to make up goods for a market unless they are ordered. The New-England trade are buying a few goods to piece up assortments, but it is early for them to lay in their Spring goods, and there is no indication that they will depart from the cautious policy of last year in making their purchases, and they are likely to want a cheaper grade of goods than usual."

BRICKS—Trade has been comparatively light in this line, since our last, with values, however, ruling essentially as before. Offerings very moderate of most kinds. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$7 25; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$55 ⅌ 1,000.

CANDLES—Are in limited demand at unchanged prices; Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ lb.

COCOA—Has been selling very slowly; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—The arrival of the steam-ship Lidador added 12,726 bags to the available supply of Rio and Santos in first hands. The offerings of these descriptions have been liberal, and the market has been quoted weaker, quotations having been reduced ¼c. ⅌ lb. At the modified figures there has been more movement, sales having been reported of 4,358 bags Rio by the Halley, 500 bags do. by the Ontario, and 1,069 bags do. by the Blackpool, also, 10,000 bags Santos, by the William Van Name, on private terms. A sale of 2,001 bags Rio, by the Modesta, was also reported, but was made some time since. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 102,859 bags, and at all the distributing ports 175,983 bags. Other kinds have been attracting more attention, but quoted irregular as to values. Sales have been reported of 3,719 bags Laguayra by the Reynolds, and 500 bags do. by other arrivals on private terms. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¾c.@19¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., ⅌ lb., gold. Jobbing trade moderate in all kinds.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery have been less extensive, checked in part by advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. in values, and the meagre offering of Cotton room on berth, which operated against the export movement. Spinners and speculators were purchasing rather more freely at the quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,663 bales, (of which 198 bales were on last evening,) including 314 bales to shippers, 1,785 bales to spinners, and 2,564 bales in transit. Of the sales, 2,200 bales were to arrive.... The business for forward delivery has been again quite active, opening at a reduction 1-16c. ⅌ lb., on rumors of heavy arrivals at New-Orleans, which rumors proved unfounded, and the later dealings indicated much more spirited bidding on speculative account, leading to an advance of fully 3-16c. ⅌ lb. on the final quotations of yesterday, closing firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,200 bales, (of which 3,900 bales were on last evening and 32,300 to-day,) with 1,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 16 3-16c.@16¼c.; March at 16 5-32c.; April at 16 15-32c.@16½c.; May at 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; June at 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; July at 17 7-16c.; August at 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; September at 16 31-32c.@17c.; and October at 16⅝c.@16¾c.... The receipts at this port to-day were 1,280 bales, of which 80 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 11,084 bales, against 15,486 bales same day last week; and for the week, 78,232 bales, against 94,637 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,902,546 bales, against 3,052,168 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 48,311 bales; to the Continent, 11,721 bales. Stock in New-York, 174,956 bales; consolidated stocks at the ports, 828,359 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15	15	15¼	15¼
Low Middling	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17	17
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17½	17½
Fair	17¾	17⅞	18⅛	18⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—The demand has been moderate for the leading kinds of stock. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.; Empty Hogsheads, (nominally,) $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited demand, within the previous range.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—A comparatively slow movement has been reported in Drugs and Dyes, which, however, have been generally held with firmness. Dye-woods are steady, on limited offerings, but without activity; San Domingo Logwood quoted at $24@$25, currency; Jamaica do., $22@$23; Mexican Fustic, $30@$32, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $160@$170, gold, ⅌ ton; offerings limited.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a freer movement noted in this line, without further changes of moment as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, prices of which have been without change of moment. Shipping grades in moderate request; trade and family brands rather quiet. Offerings quite moderate of low-grade stock. The sales since our last have been 13,800 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 90@$4 35; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 70, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; very good to fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product, on the basis of our quotations.... Southern Flour has been quoted about steady, though the inquiry for supplies has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been less sought after, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in quite moderate demand, within the range of $3 80@$4 40 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in limited request at from $1 50@$1 85 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal continues in light demand, within the range of $7 25@$8 25 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in less request, within the range of $3@$3 35 ⅌ 100 lb.

FRUIT—Business has been slow and unsatisfactory as a rule, with values quoted weak in most instances. Recent failures have tended to disturb confidence. Sales, 750 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 1,100 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 60@$3 75 ⅌ bx.; 350 half-bxs. Valencia do. at 11c.; 160 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.; 70 casks Turkey Prunes at 8c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in moderate supply and rather more urgent demand for milling and export, leading to an improvement of about 1c. a bushel. The bulk of the business has been in Nos. 2 and 3, in store. Winter has been attracting more attention, and has been quoted somewhat firmer, with the main call for Amber. Sales have been reported of 98,500 bushels at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 10 for prime, in store, for shipment; $1 03@$1 10½ for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 08 for prime, in store; $1 05@$1 07½ for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 06@$1 06¼ for stock, in store; $1 15@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 26@$1 26½ for Amber Western; $1 23@$1 25 for fair to prime Red do.; $1 24@$1 34 (nominally) for poor to very choice White do., ⅌ bushel....A livelier inquiry has been reported for new Corn, for home use and shipment, at an advance of fully 1c. a bushel, closing firmly on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported of 92,000 bushels at 83c.@84c. for new Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 84c. for prime; 84c.@84½c. for new Yellow do., and 83½c.@84c., in part, for new White do., odd lots. Old Corn wholly nominal. And for forward delivery, 15,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western, March options, deliverable after March 7, sold at 84c. ⅌ bushel....Rye and Malt dull and quoted as in yesterday's report....Barley quiet and quoted weak; 2,500 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1 10; 500 bushels choice do. at $1 15, and (reported) 10,000 bushels Danubian on private terms....Oats have been in unusually active request, chiefly on trade account, at an improvement of about ½c. ⅌ bushel, closing strong. Sales have been reported of 95,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mainly at 69c.@69½c. for Chicago afloat; 68c.@72c. for poor to very choice White Western, chiefly at 70c.@71c. for car stock, afloat; 67c.@70c. for poor to choice Mixed State; 70c. for good White do., and 75c. for very fancy do., (a small lot)....Hay, Straw, and Feed quoted as in our last, on a moderate trade.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive since our last, with domestic Cloth quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c. Calcutta Bags nominal, 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Trade has been devoid of life; supplies fair, values nominally unchanged. Sales, 2,000 bales Manila (at Boston,) at 7½c., gold, 90 days' credit, and 500 bales Jute Butts at 2⅝c., currency. Manila quoted at 7½c.@8c., Sisal at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.; clean Russian at $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $250@$310; Undressed do., $175, currency, ⅌ ton. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Are generally dull, with more liberal supplies available, and values quoted about steady. Sales, 5,000 Montevideo, 700 California, and 550 Texas on private terms.

HOPS—But little animation has been noticeable in this line. The home trade call has been very moderate, and that for export light. Prices have been without further change of moment. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@42c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 30c.@40c.; Western, new, 30c.@40c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 40c.@45c., ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 324 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 38,837 bales, against 17,422 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 201 bales, and since Sept. 1, 14,740 bales.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in light supply and demand; Eastern quoted at $1 50 ⅌ thousand....Lime has been in slack request, with common Rockland quoted at $1@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State, $1@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 15@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl....Lumber has been moderately sought after, partly for shipment, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$21 for lots to order, and $16@$19 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$24; White Pine Boards, $18@$30; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot. Shingles within the range of $8@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine; $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $12 50@$26 for Cypress.

LEATHER—With milder weather and less difficulty in the way of forwarding stock some improvement in demand is noted, especially for Sole, which generally rules firm as to values, on comparatively moderate offerings of most kinds, particularly of medium weights of Hemlock, light weights, and damaged do., and desirable qualities of oak tannages. Upper stock and Morocco is moving rather slowly, yet is quoted steady. More inquiry is noted for Harness stock at unaltered figures. Union Crop Heavy Backs meet with a comparatively prompt sale at full figures. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28½c. for Orinoco and 28c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb.... Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@37c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 3[illegible]c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ⅌ lb. The week's receipts have been 30,240 sides, and 988 bales do.; exports, 8,000 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in rather better demand, but at earlier prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, ⅌ lb. Sales 300,000 lb. ....Copper products have been slow of sale, yet held with a show of confidence, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 29c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ⅌ lb....The dealings in Iron have been on a limited scale. Scotch Pig has been quiet, but held more firmly. Sales 150 tons Eglinton and 50 tons Coltness, on private terms.... American Pig has been in less request, the firmer views of holders operating against free dealings. Of American Forge, 250 tons were sold at $25 ⅌ ton. Most other kinds of stock, [illegible] the previous range. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $36; Coltness, $38; No. 1 American Pig, $28@$30; No. 2 do., $25 50@$27; Forge, $23@$27; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails nominally $50, currency, at the works; Old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $30@$35, in full and small lots, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet Iron, 14½c., gold.... A limited demand prevails for Lead, with ordinary foreign Pig at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 87½@$5 90, gold; Bar at 8⅜c.; Sheet, 9½c., and Pipe at 9c. ....Spelter has attracted very little attention. It has been quoted steady at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been slow of sale at former figures; offerings free....Regulus Antimony has been quiet, yet quoted at 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ⅌ lb....Shot has been quiet at 10c.@11c. ⅌ lb., on, however, a slow trade....The dealings in Tin have been on a limited scale. Pig has been in very slack demand and weak as to price. Straits quoted at 21½c.@21¾c.; English at 20⅞c.@21c.; Refined at 21c.@21¼c. on sales of 5 tons, and Banca at 21¾c.@25c., gold. Tin Plates have been lightly dealt in within our range. Sales, 1,500 bxs. Coke and Coke Terne, the latter at $7 25, gold. Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 75@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $7 25@$7 50....Zinc has been inactive at 9c.@9¼c., gold.

MOLASSES—Foreign has been in more request, but trade has been checked by the comparatively limited offerings. Prices have been without important alteration. The demand has been mostly from trade sources. Sales have been made of 188 hhds., 22 tcs., and 14 bbls. new crop Mayaguez, (the first of the season,) and 44 hhds Trinidad, for jobbing purposes, on private terms; also, 50 hhds. old crop Ponce at 55c. ⅌ gallon. A cargo of 535 hhds. and 47 tcs. new crop Matanzas, just arrived, has been imported by a refiner. Another of 410 hhds. and 30 tcs. new crop Sagua, and an invoice of 197 pcbs. and 13 tcs. of Mayaguez, of recent arrival, have not yet been reported as marketed. New-Orleans, new crop, has been also in rather more demand, and firm as to values; 350 bbls. reported sold, in lots, at 56c.@65c. ⅌ gallon. We quote here: Porto Rico, 38c.@50c.; Barbados, 36c.@40c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; new crop Cuba, Muscovado, 35c.@43c.; do., Clayed, 35c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 30c.@33c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 55c.@66c. for good to fancy....Syrups have been in fair demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy. ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in request, on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls., respectively.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after on the basis of $2 05@$2 12½ for Strained to good Strained; sales, 250 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75@$3 25 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch very quiet at unaltered figures....Spirits Turpentine dull, with merchantable quoted at 36c.@36½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been without any important movement, yet held with much confidence. A light trade has been noted in Linseed, Lard, Red, Olive, Palm, Cocoanut, and Neatsfoot Oils within the previous range. Cotton-seed, Menhaden, and Tallow Oils have been held with firmness, though not in much request. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@72½c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 80@$1 82½; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached do., $2 02½@$2 05; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 02½ for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saponified do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 75c.@76c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@49c.; Yellow do., 53½c.@57c.; White do., 60c.@63c.; Paraffine, 20c.@26c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 75c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Quoted stronger, with a better demand noted, though the extreme prices claimed checked business....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7⅛c.@7½c. ....Refined, 3,500 bbls., deliverable by March 10, sold here at 14 9-16c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., early March, at 14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 20c.@21½c. ....City Naphtha, 10c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more urgently sought after at firmer prices. The main demand for early delivery has been for Mess for export. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 12½@$19 37½, closing at about $19 25, at which most of the sales were made; 300 bbls. prime Mess, mainly at $18, with small lots of Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 2,250 bbls. March options at $19@$19 10; 500 bbls. April at $19 25, and 1,250 bbls. May at $19 50. March contracts for 1,500 bbls. were exchanged for May at a difference of 35c.@40c. ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been rather more sought after, with City quoted at 8⅝c.@8¾c. and Western at 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb., showing more firmness....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry, almost wholly for City; sales embrace 750 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7⅜c.@7¾c.; 1,250 Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 400 Smoked Shoulders at 8⅝c.@9c.; 18,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 9½c.@9⅞c., and 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c. ⅌ lb. Western product quoted as in our last....Bacon has been quoted a shade higher, with a fair demand noted; sales 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.@10⅝c.; 100 bxs. Western do., 10¼c., quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c., with Short Clear at 10⅝c.@10 13-16c.; Long and Short Clear 10⅝c., and Short Rib 10½c. ⅌ lb....A brisk demand has been noted for Lard for early delivery, largely on export account, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,650 tcs. Western Steam at 13 11-16c.@14c., chiefly at 13 11-16c.@13¾c. for prime (mostly for shipment); 285 tcs. City at 13½c.@13⅝c., quoted at the close at 13⅝c.@13¾c., with Refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14c. For forward delivery an active business has been reported at improved figures. Sales, 2,750 tcs. Western steam, March options, at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., closing at 13 11-16c.@13¾c., 2,750 tcs. April, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅞c., with May quoted at 13 15-16c.@14c.; 1,000 tcs. June, at 14⅛c. March contracts for 1,000 tcs. were changed to April at a difference of ⅛c. ⅌ lb.; and, for Western delivery, 4,000 tcs. were sold at from $13 27½ for prompt, up to $13 67½ for May deliveries....Beef steady as last quoted, but inactive. Of Beef Hams, 100 bbls. sold at $20 50....Butter and Cheese quoted as in our last, on a moderate movement, chiefly in the finer grades....Eggs in more urgent demand, within the advanced range of 35c.@40c. for fresh, closing buoyantly.

SEEDS—Clover quiet and quoted weaker; 150 bags State reported sold at 11¼c., and a car-load of Western at 11c. ⅌ lb. Other Grass-seeds dull at former rates. Of Calcutta Linseed, 2,500 bags by the Daca, and 1,200 bags and 2,000 packets by the Lilian, sold at $2 20, gold, four months' credit, showing a decline.

SOAP—Business has been fair, in a jobbing way, in domestic product, at steady rates, but the market otherwise has been quite dull. Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade shows very little animation, but prices are without important change. Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 38c.@41c.; East India Pepper, 18½c.@19c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26c.; Pimento, 11c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The movement in Raw has been more active, refiners operating with more freedom and prices ruling strong on reduced offerings, notwithstanding the further liberal arrivals, (embracing about 3,400 hhds. and over 6,000 bxs.) The position and prospect of the tariff amendments served to strengthen the confidence of holders, who were not eager to place supplies at the ruling figures. Sales have been made to-day of 1,683 hhds., 325 bxs., and 21,471 bags, including 350 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8⅜c.; 800 hhds. do. at 8⅞c.; 428 hhds. and 137 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; 80 hhds. common Refining Muscovado at 7¾c.; 25 hhds. Trinidad, P. S., at 7⅝c.; 21,471 bags Manila and Iloilo, (about one-half of each kind,) Nos. 5 and 9, at 7⅝c., and 895 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c. And last evening 268 hhds. and 140 bxs. Refining Muscovado at 7½c.; 448 hhds. do. at 7½c.@7¾c.; and 4,956 bags Bahia at 7⅜c.; and (a few days since, but not previously reported,) 350 hhds. Centrifugal at current rates. We now quote fair Refining very firm at 7⅝c.; good do., 7⅞c.; prime do. 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8 13-16c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active demand at full prices, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 8⅛c.@9⅜c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to about 78,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8 9-16c., showing a steady market....Of Stearine, 25 tcs. choice Western sold at 14¼c., quoted at 14c.@14¼c. Market firmer.

TEAS—Have been very dull and unsettled in price; 500 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been attracting rather more attention, and has been quoted steady in the leading instances. There has been a very moderate inquiry noted on export account. Sales since our last, 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@22c.; 100 cases 1873 New-York Seed Leaf at 9½c.; 200 cases 1872 to 1873 Connecticut at 7½c.@8c.; 100 cases Ohio on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 7½c.@55c.; 250 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 25, and 50 bales H. Cut Yara on private terms. Manufactured stock has been rather dull within the previous range.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 09@$1 10 and closed at about the latter rates. Sales reported of 400 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—More activity has been noted in this line, chiefly in the way of dealings in California product, which has been offering with more urgency, and at somewhat easier prices, inducing freer purchases. Domestic Fleece and Pulled stock has been held with firmness, on a moderate movement. Foreign product generally quiet, and somewhat irregular. Sales have been reported, during the week of equal to 146,000 lb. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 46c.@56½c.; 31,600 lb. Unwashed stock at 36c.@45c.; 8,500 lb. Washed on private terms; 295 pks. and 39,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c., mainly at 45c.@50c.; 64,000 lb. Scoured at 65c.@75c.; 130 pks. Combing, part at 52c.@55c.; 2,000 lb. Delaine at 57½c.; 34 bales and 2,500 lb. Black and Black Pulled, and 29,000 lb. Colorado on private terms; 90 bales and 117,000 lb. Texas at 24c.@32c.; 50 bales and 73,500 lb. California Spring at 28c.@34c.; 350 bales and 475,500 lb. California Fall, part at 19c.@25c.; 16 bales East India at 25½c.; 74 bales Montevideo on private terms, quoted at 36c., with one or two lots of Cape reported at 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business has been much less active to-day. The very liberal engagements of Cotton on berth, (by sail and steam, nearly all for Liverpool,) mentioned in our last, reduced the supply of Cotton room available for prompt use within very narrow limits, and with the firm views of ship-owners, trade in this line to-day was light, though a fair demand was noted for accommodation. Grain room was in much less request, and quoted lower by sail and steam, though the quotations by steam, especially for Liverpool, were wholly nominal, in the absence of shipments to determine rates. Provisions, Resin, and general cargo were moving a little more freely at about late figures. More inquiry was noted for room on berth for the leading Continental ports, chiefly by steam. The offerings for Havre, by sail, were light, and the vessels on berth reported slow progress in securing cargo. The chartering movement was moderate at about steady rates. Tonnage for Petroleum was in most demand. Rather more inquiry than usual, of late, was reported for Grain tonnage, but the bids were reduced, particularly in the local market, and negotiations were not making much progress. West India, South American, and coastwise calls for vessels were fewer in number....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel, with Cotton room quoted firm at the figures given in yesterday's report, but without further business; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton at ½d.@9-32d. ⅌ lb.; 1,800 pks. Provisions at 32s. 6d.@35s., mostly at the former rate, including 1,100 tcs. Lard, at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; 3,000 bxs. Bacon (through freight) on private terms, with Grain room quoted at 8¼d.@8½d. as the nominal asking rate, and 7½d. ⅌ standard bushel reported as the best bid....For London, by sail, 50 tons Oil-cake at 24s. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 49 bales Hops, via Liverpool, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain on private terms; quoted at about 8d. ⅌ bushel....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, an Austrian bark, 928 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain on private terms. The rate on the Flour engagements by the Italian bark mentioned in our last, should have been 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hull, by steam, 200 bags Clover Seed at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 419 tons, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 413 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, the British steamship State of Nevada, 1,588 tons, has been chartered (for two trips,) on a round sum, to be placed on the berth hence, in the Red Star Line, for general cargo....For Bremen, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton; and 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. ⅌ 280 lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 800 tcs. Lard at 30s.@35s. ⅌ ton; and 2,000 bbls. Resin at 5s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lb., with Grain room quoted at 9d. ⅌ bushel as the asking rate. ....For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, 552 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum products at 5s. 9d., or, if direct, at 5s. 6d.; also, a British brig, 192 tons, hence, with 1,330 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and another, 180 tons, hence, with 1,100 bbls. do. at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Pernambuco and Bahia, a British brig, 138 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on the basis of $1 15 ⅌ bbl....For Anjiers and orders, an American bark, 462 tons, hence, with about 15,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms—quoted nominally at from 35c.@40c. ⅌ case....For Freeport, Me., an American schooner, with about 310,000 feet Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For Boston, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $7....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6....For New-York, three schooners, with Laths, from St. John, reported at 69c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875.

There was a fair trade in Beeves at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon, from 10¼c., with $1 on ⅌ head, to 12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove trade was moderate at 10c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 6¼ cwt. to 8 cwt. There were no sales of Milch Cows, Veals, or Calves either on yesterday or to-day. Trade in Dressed Mutton is so small that wholesale butchers are fearful of buying save of good quality Sheep in small lots. On yesterday forenoon Sheep sold at 5½c.@7c. ⅌ lb., and on this forenoon on light arrivals, lots were held for same rates. Up to noon no sales had been effected on Manhattan Island. At Harsimus Cove sales were small at 6c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb. There has been no trade in Live Hogs since our last report; one car-load of Commission Hogs has been slaughtered on private terms, and one car-load, already reported, still remains on sale. City Dressed weak at 8½c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb. No Western Dressed Hogs on the market.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 72 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c., with $1 on ⅌ head, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 70 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 coarse, but fat, Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 19 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 70 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Siegel & Meyers sold for selves 186 Illinois Steers, an uneven herd, at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights 5½ to 7½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott held on sale 759 Sheep. J. Kirby held on sale 615 Sheep.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—C. Khan held on sale 2 cars of good quality Sheep. P. Lerch held on sale 3 cars of Sheep.

At Harsimus Cove—Trade was small at current rates.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for this forenoon—1,811 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,972 Sheep, 3 Cows, 58 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,770 Hogs, 1,123 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,530 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,092 head, or 476 cars, against 433 cars for the same time last week. 283 cars same time last year; receipts through consignments; no market to-day, only three cars of odds and ends remaining in yards unsold. Cows moderately active; majority dairy; about 14 cars disposed of here, balance shipped to Eastern markets; Dairy Cows, $25@$35 ⅌ head, best $40; new Milch and Springers, $35@$50. Calves—Not sufficient sold to make quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making total supply for the week thus far 16,800 head, against 11,000 head same time last week, 9,609 head same time last year; market weak and slow at ⅛c. decline on opening prices of week; about 900 head only disposed of to the trade, leaving 9 cars for sale; sales 900 head Western Sheep ranging from 84 to 130 lb., at $5 65@$7. Hogs—Receipts to-day 3,490 head, making total supply for week thus far 13,200 head, against 13,900 head same time last week, 14,800 head same time last year; market dull, slow; sales 900 head to local retail trade; 7 cars remain in yards unsold; sales of Yorkers, ranging from 140 to 180 lb., at $6 50@$6 75; heavy Hogs held at $7 25@$7 40; 1 car of Stillers, averaging 245 lb., sold at $7.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Cattle—Improved demand, but, under unfavorable advices, prices are easier; receipts, 1,800 head; sales, common to choice shipping, $4 50@$6; Butchers' and Feeders, $3@$4 25; a few Extra lots sold at $6 25@6 75; shipments, 1,100. Live Hogs firm, steady, and fairly active; receipts, 12,000 head; packers paying $6 40@$7 20; light grades selling at $6 10@$6 60, a few fancy bringing $7 25@$7 30, closing steady; shipments, 4,200. Sheep quiet and weak at a decline of 25c.; receipts, 1,200 head; sales range from $4 75 to $5 30.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Cattle—Supply, 362 cars, being 22 less than last week; average quality better. The market opened at last week's prices, with a fair business, but became dull and in buyers' favor. Bulls, 3¾c.@4c. for common to good, and 5c. for extra; higher grades have no prices fixed by sales. Sheep—Market dull and ¼c. lower; supply in excess of demand. Receipts, 76 car loads; common to fair at 4½c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; extra, 7¼c.@7½c. Of Milch Cows only 18 head were offered; sales made at $45@$65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108; 1867s, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 24¾; do. Preferred, 41½.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 112,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 19,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 712,000 bales, including 390,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 27,000 bales, including 17,000 bales American. Actual export 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 518,000 bales, including 336,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable February and March, at 7 15-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 8 1-16d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, including 5,000 quarters American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 9,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d.; do., do., deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Produce—Petroleum, 9¾d.@10¼d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 9d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, £108@£109 ⅌ tun. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 9d.@59s. Spirits Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Spirits Petroleum, 10d.@10½d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ⅌ cwt.

Breadstuffs closed dull. Corn 33s. 6d.@34s. 3d. for Mixed Western. Tallow 40s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American fine.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Spanish Gold, 246@247; American Gold, 248@249. Gold is still advancing, and the market is feverish. Exchange firmer; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 103@105 premium: short-sight, do., 106@108 premium; sixty days, gold, 133@135 premium; short-sight, do., 138@140 premium. On London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 137@139 premium. Sugar active, with a speculative demand and higher prices; No. 12 Dutch standard, 15@15¼ reals ⅌ arroba.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand, and higher; No. 1 Spring, 89c.; No. 2 Spring, 85c. bid, spot; 85¾c., March; 86⅜c., April; No. 3 Spring, 81c.; Rejected, 77c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 64⅛c.@64⅜c., spot; 64⅞c. bid, March; 65¼c. bid, April; 71¼c. bid, May; Rejected, 63¼c.; Ear, 63c. Oats higher and in fair demand; No. 2, 53⅜c.@53½c., spot; 53⅜c., March; 53⅞c., April; 56⅛c. bid, May. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 95c. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 11@$1 12, spot; $1 12, March. Dressed Hogs firm; light, $7 40@$7 55; heavy, $7 80@$8. Pork in good demand at $18 10@$18 15 spot or March; $18 45 April; $18 75 May. Lard in good demand at $13 25@$13 27 spot or March; $13 47½ April; $13 67½ May. Whisky nominal at $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels, Barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat advanced ¼c. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Lard easier at 13¼c. for March.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Flour firm and in good demand; sales, 2,600 bbls.; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $4 87½@$5 50; State, Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; High grades, $6@$7 50. Wheat held firmly; Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 20; White, $1 30@$1 31. Rye, 95c. Corn steady; Yellow and Western Mixed, 80c.@80½c. Oats steady; White, 67c.@69c. Provisions in fair demand; Mess Pork, $19 50. Whisky, $1 10. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 14¼c.@14½c.; Crude, 10¼c. Clover-seed in fair demand; State, 9½c.@10c.; Western, 11c.@11½c. Timothy nominal. Flaxseed, $2. Butter—New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 24c.@27c. Western Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs declining; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, Fresh, 30c.@32c.; Western, 28c.@30c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Flour firm for low and medium grades, others dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats dull, drooping; No. 2, 56¼c.@56½c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Whisky nominal. Pork declining; $18 25, cash; March, $18 15; July, $19 10. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon steady and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard dull; 13¼c. asked, 13⅛c. bid. Live Hogs unchanged; sales of light to heavy Yorkers at $5 50@$6 25; packing, $6 50@$7 25; extra, $7 50. Cattle active; good shipping in demand; sales, good native Steers at $5 40@$5 90; common, $4 25@$4 75; Stockers, $4@$4 75; native Cows, $4; fair to good Texans, $3 50@$4 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000 head.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet, steady, unchanged. Wheat easier; No. 1 Red Western, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 16@$1 16½; No. 3 do., $1 12@$1 13. Corn heavy; White Southern, 80c.@82c.; Yellow do., 79c.@80c.; Mixed Western, 79c. Oats steady; Southern, 69c.@70c.; White Western, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 65. Rye quiet at $1 03@$1 04. Hay firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $18@$22. Provisions dull, heavy for round lots, with an active order trade. Pork dull; nominally $19@$19 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@11¾c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull; nominally 13¼c.@14½c. Butter in better demand, unchanged. Petroleum quiet, unchanged. Coffee dull, nominal. Whisky quiet, steady at $1 09@$1 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Wool in improved demand; Fine firm; Medium and Combing scarce and higher; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; Medium, 56c.@57½c.; Coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 49c.@52½c.; Medium, 56c.@57c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@67½c.; do., unwashed, 45c.@50c.; Canada Combing, 65c.@68c.; Fine, unwashed, 36c.@37c.; Coarse and Medium, do., 40c.@43c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 20c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; do., Coarse, 21c.@26c. California not quoted.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 86c.; March, 86⅛c.; April, 87⅛c. Oats dull, neglected; No. 2, 55c.; May, 56c. Corn in improved demand; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 63½c. Rye nominal; No. 1, $1. Barley unsettled, irregular; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 12½; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions very strong. Mess Pork, $18 40@$18 15, cash; prime Mess, $16@$16 25; extra prime Pork, $13@$13 25. Sweet Pickled Hams held firmly at 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm, scarce; Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c. Lard—Prime Steam, 13⅛c.; Kettle, 13⅝c. Receipts—400 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Flour quiet; sales, 300 bbls., at $4 75@$5 50 for Spring and Bakers'; $6@$6 75 for White, and $5@$5 25 for Rye. Wheat in better demand; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 Chicago at $1 10, 400 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 05. Corn—New in good request; firm; not plenty; sales, 10 cars on track at 77c. Oats retailing on wagons at 60c. Rye and Barley inactive; asking rates unchanged. Seeds quiet. No change in Pork, Lard and Dressed Hogs. Highwines nominal; no demand. Receipts—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,150 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 7,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn steady at 65c.@66½c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet, but firm at $1 14. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11c.@11½c. Pork nominally $18 75. Lard dull; Steam, 13¼c., bid; Kettle, 14c. Bulk meats dull; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c., spot; 10⅛c. buyer, May; Clear Sides, 10⅛c.@10½c. Bacon dull, unchanged; very little doing. Whisky opened quiet; closed active and firm at $1 07. Live Hogs dull; little doing; quality of offerings common; common to good, $6@$7 40, mostly at $6 80@$7 20.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 07¼; April, $1 10; May, $1 12½; No. 2 Red, $1 06¾. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; High Mixed, 68c.; May, 72½c.; Low Mixed, 67c.@67¼c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed $6 25@$6 50. Dressed Hogs, $7 80@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 26—Flour steady, unchanged; sales, 1,060 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring, $6 25 for Amber Winter, $6 50 for White Winter, $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley dull, unsettled; accurate quotations impossible. Corn-meal, $37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $37 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; New-York, 40c.; Albany, 34c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn steady at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Pork nominally $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13½c. Lard—Prime Steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky, $1 07. Bagging, 12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand; Extra, $1 12¾; No. 1, $1 09½@$1 10; Amber, $1 08. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed neglected; held at $6 20@$6 30. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 2,000 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32c. Resin quiet. Crude Turpentine quiet at $1 25 for Hard and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 45.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Cotton firm, fair demand; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 2,855 bales; gross, 3,152 bales; exports, to France, 4,521 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 301,211 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 26,475 bales; gross, 29,034 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,621 bales; to France, 6,099 bales; to the Continent, 1,306 bales; to the channel, 1,520 bales; coastwise, 2,529 bales; sales, 34,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 2,696 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,024 bales; coastwise, 734 bales; sales, 1,011 bales; stock, 100,119 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,751 bales; gross, 14,176 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 10,174 bales; to the Continent, 3,550 bales; coastwise, 3,619 bales; sales, 6,112 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton firm; asking higher; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,425 bales; exports coastwise, 524 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,610 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 6,732 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,770 bales; to France, 849 bales; to the Continent, 2,100 bales; coastwise, 3,238 bales; sales, 6,300 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 26.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 1,390 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,258 bales; sales, 212 bales; stock, 68,092 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,105 bales; gross, 7,1[illegible] bales; exports—to Great Britain, 6,761 bales; coastwise, 6,097 bales; sales, 7,983 bales.

COOLIES FOR BRAZIL.

Cornelius Koopmanschap has returned to San Francisco from a six months' visit to China, undertaken as the representative of a company in Rio Janeiro, which desires to import Chinese laborers into Brazil. His objective point was Canton. The Viceroy of that province having promised on a former visit, to assist him in obtaining all the laborers he might wish from that over-populated district. On reaching the city he found the Viceroy dead and a temporary ruler in his place, who was not willing to assume any responsibility until a treaty was made, and so Mr. Koopmanschap is going back to Brazil, to see if a formal alliance can be concluded between that country and the Chinese Empire. He thinks that after the abolition of slavery Brazil will need 100,000 Chinese laborers on the plantations, largely in the cultivation of coffee and pepper. Four thousand Chinamen will be shipped from Canton next October and November for Rio Janeiro, and during the following Summer other ship-loads will be sent, until the number reaches 10,000. This will form the first installment. The sending of others will be a matter of after consideration.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

In Marine Court, General Term, yesterday, Chief Justice Shea presiding, with Justices Gross and Alker as his associates, Mr. W. W. Badger, a lawyer, in arguing an appeal from a decision of Judge McAdam, made use of some heated remarks in reference to the decision of the last-named Judge in the case, which the court deemed not within the privilege of counsel, and, adjudging him to be guilty of contempt of court, ordered his commitment to the County Jail for two days.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A LOST LEG.

In the suit of Behrens Duwaldt, an infant, to recover $20,000 for the loss of a leg, alleged to have been the result of negligence of the workmen of John Heller and Henry Schiffer, builders, the facts of which appeared in yesterday's TIMES, the jury brought in a verdict late yesterday evening in favor of plaintiff for $500.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, Feb. 26, 1875:

No. 123.—The First National Bank of Lyons, respondent, vs. The Ocean National Bank of New-York, appellant; argued by F. N. Bangs, of counsel for appellant, and by Lucien Birdseye for respondent.

No. 142.—Isaac E. Dale, respondent, vs. The Brooklyn City, &c., Railroad Company, appellant; submitted; appellant's papers to be forwarded.

No. 74.—Charles V. [illegible] et al., respondents, vs. James E. Hicks et al., appellants; argued by D. B. Prosser, of counsel for appellants, and by Daniel Morris for respondents.

Proclamation was made, and the court took a recess to Monday, March 22, at 10 A. M. No new calendar will be made.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The following decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide the event—Fisk vs. Fisk.

Judgment affirmed with costs—Danbury vs. Hughes. Kimmerle vs. Gorham. Carr vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Richardson vs. Krapt. The First National Bank of New-Berlin vs. Church.

Judgment reversed and proceedings dismissed without costs in any court—Word vs. Squires.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Hassock vs. Heyerdahl.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 202.—*The Mechanics' and Grocers' Bank vs. The Union Bank of Louisiana.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The Union Bank having loaned the plaintiff bank $130,000 in Confederate money in 1862, which was evidenced by checks given in favor of the latter, sought to recover in lawful money of the United States. The Provost Court, established by Gen. Butler, gave judgment in favor of the Union Bank, and the borrowing bank was compelled to pay in its own notes. This action was to recover the amount paid, and was against the plaintiff. The Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment, holding that by authority of the President, Gen. Butler had power to establish the court, and that it had jurisdiction to try the cause and determine the controversy; also, that if the judgment of the Provost Court were to be considered as originally void, it was validated by the Constitution of the State, and thus made a bar to the action. This judgment is assigned as error, the plaintiff in error maintaining that the Provost Court was not and could not be authorized to give judgment in the case; that its judgment varied the contract between the parties, which was that the loan should be returned in Confederate money.

L. & A. C. Janin for plaintiff in error; P. Phillips for defendant.

No. 201.—*Brown vs. Brackett et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This action was brought by Brown to recover a tract of land in Marin County, Cal., originally granted by the Mexican Government to one Mesa. The answers of the defendants (twenty-five in number) denied Brown's title, and set up their own under the United States. The court granted a non-suit, finding that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the land in question was a part of the land confirmed to his grantor. This writ of error is taken, the position being that the act of 1851, in relation to private land claims, is drawn in question in the decision of the case. The defendant in error moves to dismiss on the ground that, as no ouster was shown, the case did not proceed far enough to involve the consideration and construction of the act. Submitted on the briefs, without argument.

C. T. Botts, for plaintiff in error; John M. Coghlan, for defendant.

No. 206.—*Little vs. Alexander.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western District of North Carolina.—In this case the defendant recovered a judgment against his father, a bankrupt, within four months of his being so declared, on the petition of his creditors, and afterward certain lands of the bankrupt were seized in execution to satisfy the judgment. The plaintiff in error, as assignee, seeks to enjoin the sale, claiming that the father suffered the judgment to be taken in fraud of his creditors, and with the intent to prefer the son as a creditor, and that the son had reasonable cause to believe his father insolvent at the time of the recovery of the judgment. The debt of the father to the son accrued mostly before and during the war, and the notes for the indebtedness were renewed. The court held the renewal of the notes a transaction in good faith, and in no way giving a fraudulent preference under the laws of the State, the Bankrupt act, or at common law. It is here claimed that the circumstances of the case show that by the renewal a priority was intended and effected.

S. F. Phillips for appellant; H. W. Guion for appellee.

No. 212.—*Stone vs. Lewis.*—Error to the Circuit Court for North Carolina. In this case there was a judgment in favor of the defendant in error, as assignee in bankruptcy of one Rhyne, as against the plaintiff in error, in respect of land in North Carolina, formerly belonging to Rhyne, which he, as alleged, fraudulently conveyed to the plaintiff. The case is brought here upon the allegation that Rhyne was fraudulently adjudicated a bankrupt by the District Court of North Carolina; and the court having held that the validity of the bankrupt proceeding could not be controverted, that ruling is assigned as error.

H. W. Guion, for plaintiff in error; defendant not appearing.

No. 214.—*Willard vs. Brigham et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The main question in this case is whether the State courts had jurisdiction of a title derived from United States bankrupt proceedings, and could annul it in a collateral proceeding, as it is alleged by plaintiff in error has been attempted in this case.

Durant and Horne for plaintiff in error; Merrick and Race for defendant.

No. 215.—*Moran, &c., vs. Prather.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—The questions in this case were whether, under a contract on the part of the plaintiff in error, to hold as the property of Prather a certain portion of the steamer Bostable, free and harmless of any and all claims that might be brought against the vessel, applied only to those mentioned in the petition, or to all that were a lien upon the vessel, or to those which accrued afterward; and whether, if the guarantee was signed by one partner, it was necessary to show his authority from the other to do so in writing.

B. Eagan for plaintiff in error; M. Blair for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Before Judge Donohue and a Jury.

MATERIALS FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Murphy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiffs in this suit furnished materials for the construction of the Third District Court, for which they claimed $7,000 to be due. The Finance Department refused to pay, and suit was brought to enforce payment. On the trial yesterday the defense was interposed that there was no fund in existence out of which payment could be properly made, and that, though the City had the right to issue bonds with the proceeds of which the claim might be paid, yet no such bonds had been issued. On the part of the claimants it was proved that the Commissioners had duly certified the bill as correct; that the bill was then presented to the Board of Audit, and by them referred to R. G. Hatfield to examine the work, who certified the amount claimed to be justly due, and on this certificate it received the sanction of the Board of Audit. On this state of facts, Judge Donohue directed a verdict in favor of plaintiffs for the full amount claimed, with interest, amounting in all to $7,584.

John E. Parsons for plaintiffs; D. J. Dean for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Speir and a Jury.

WESTERN UNION "PUTS."

Jeremiah B. Scranton vs. George A. Osgood.—Plaintiff bought of defendant a "put" for 500 shares of Western Union Telegraph stock at 89, the "put" expiring on the 12th of June last. On that day plaintiff tendered to defendant the agreed number of shares of the stock, the market value of which was then from 72¾ to 73⅛. The defendant refused to accept, and plaintiff then sold the stock and commenced the present suit to recover the difference in value, amounting to $3,825. On the trial of the cause yesterday, the defendant pleaded, in avoidance of his contract, that there was no consideration therefor; that there had been no agreement on the part of the plaintiff that he would deliver the stock; that the plaintiff had no right to subsequently sell the stock tendered by him, but on the contrary should have kept it ready for delivery; that reasonable notice of the sale was not given to defendant; that the sale had been a private one instead of in the public market, and that the whole was a mere gambling transaction. The Judge overruled all the defenses, and directed a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest, in all, $4,015.

Daniel M. Porter for plaintiff; William H. Anthon for defendant.

THE DOCTORS' SCOURGE.

Helen Miller, a woman of rather respectable appearance, was tried and convicted a few weeks' since in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of having stolen a microscope and stuffed bird from the reception-room of Dr. Meredith White, No. 22[illegible] East Thirty-first street. From information since received, it appeared that Helen had successfully practiced a system of "genteel thievery" for a long time, turning her attention exclusively to the residences of members of the medical profession. She would ring at the door of a doctor's residence and inquire for the doctor, who invariably happened to be out at the time. On being informed of this fact, the pretended patient would announce her intention of awaiting the return of the doctor, and having gained admission to the office, would watch her opportunity and carry off anything portable within reach. By this plan of operations Helen had victimized some eight or ten physicians, and escaped with her plunder. She was called up yesterday by District Attorney Nolan, and sentenced to five years in State Prison.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

No business was transacted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday other than the handing in of a number of additional indictments, all of which were for crimes of ordinary character. It was stated, however, that the Grand Jury had had under consideration during their present session the matter of policy-dealing, the result of which will probably be that the parties now under indictment for that offense will be discharged, and that the prosecuting officer will devote his attention to their backers in the business instead of to them. The Grand Jury was discharged for the term with the thanks of Judge Barrett, who has been holding the court, and the proper officers then proceeded in the Judge's presence to draw the names of persons to be summoned as petit jurors for the coming term.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY—ADDITIONAL PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Acting on information received, District Attorney Horace Russell sent Detectives O'Connor and Field to arrest Maggie Sweeney, sister to John Sweeney, one of the men implicated in the recent Adams Express robbery. The detectives secured the young woman at No. 26 Rector street, yesterday, and brought her to the District Attorney's office, where she confessed that a large amount of money, portions of the proceeds of the robbery, had been given to her by her brother. She stated that she had left it in charge of a female acquaintance in Greenwich street, and on proceeding to the address indicated the money was promptly delivered to the detectives by the woman in question. The money, which amounted to $3,620, was delivered to District Attorney Russell, who handed it over to the representatives of the express company, and allowed Miss Sweeney to go on her own recognizance.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SMITH'S ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES: An Account of Explorations and Discoveries on the Site of Nineveh during 1873 and 1874. Illustrated with Photographs and Wood-cuts. By GEORGE SMITH. 8vo., pp. 461. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1875.

To those who have kept pace with the late rapid progress of Assyrian studies, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has been known as one of the most active of the younger scholars in this department. With less general philological training than most of his fellow-workers, he has shown an unusual quickness, amounting almost to a special gift, in the deciphering of inscriptions. He has edited, in conjunction with Sir Henry Rawlinson, the third volume of *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia*, and a fourth volume, under the same joint editorship, is now in course of publication. He has published numerous shorter articles in the *Athenæum*, the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archæology*, and elsewhere, and one extended and valuable work, *History of Assurbanipal*, (London, 1871,) in which the cuneiform text is accompanied with a transcription and translation. We may add that he has also borne an honorable part in that latest achievement of epigraphic science, the deciphering of the Cypriote inscriptions. The fortunate discovery in 1872 of the tablet containing the Chaldean account of the deluge, from its connection with the Biblical narrative, has awakened a more general interest than any other perhaps in the whole history of Assyrian studies. The same interest naturally followed the expedition which grew out of that discovery, and the narrative of its progress and results has been too eagerly looked for to need other commendation to the attention of the public than the simple announcement of publication.

Among the most valuable of Mr. Layard's discoveries at Kouyunjik, the larger of the mounds which mark the site of ancient Nineveh, was the library of Assurbanipal, the Sardanapalus of the Greeks. His reign, which extended from B. C. 668 to 626, was the most famous in the literary as well as in the military annals of Assyria. His library was his especial care, and he caused to be made for it copies of older works wherever found. Of some of its contents an interesting account will be found in an article on Babylonian and Assyrian libraries, contributed by Mr. Smith to the *North British Review* for January, 1870. The library was made up of a multitude of terra cotta tablets, from an inch to a foot in length, inscribed with characters often exceedingly minute, the tablets belonging to the same work being numbered successively like the pages of a book. When first discovered the floor of the chamber was covered to the depth of a foot or more with these tablets, some entire, but the greater part broken. Some thousands of fragments were sent to the British Museum, where considerable progress has been made in uniting the broken parts, but the fact, which soon became evident, that so many of the pieces had been left behind, rendered the labor, in very many cases, fruitless. It was in this collection of unread and unassorted fragments that Mr. Smith came upon a portion of the deluge tablet. Further search brought to light not only additional fragments of three separate copies of the tablet, but also considerable portions of the rest of the series, comprising twelve tablets, to which the story of the deluge belonged. About fifteen lines at the beginning of the tablet were still wanting, and under ordinary circumstances we must have waited long for the completion. But with a commendable appreciation of the popular interest in the subject, the *Daily Telegraph* generously offered to place a thousand guineas at the disposal of Mr. Smith, with the commission of "special correspondent," for fresh explorations at Nineveh. The Trustees of the British Museum granted a leave of absence, and on the 20th of January, 1873, he left London, and reached Mosul, by way of Alexandretta and Aleppo, on the 3d of March. The firman granting permission for the excavations had not yet arrived, and after a hasty survey of the ground, he descended the Tigris to Bagdad, made a visit to the ruins of Babylon and other points of interest in the neighborhood, purchased a few inscriptions, and was back at Mosul on the 2d of April. His first point of attack was the mound of Nimroud, the ancient Calah, one of the capitals of Assyria, situated about twenty miles below Mosul, near the junction of the Zab with the Tigris. Here also Layard had made his first excavations, and had explored more or less thoroughly the ruins of the four palaces which the mound covers. From the oldest of these, built by Assurnazirpal, B. C. 885–860, have come the slabs distributed among our American colleges and museums. During the month spent here, Mr. Smith was rewarded by no very important discoveries. He searched unsuccessfully, as his predecessors had done, at the base of the high tower standing at the north end of the mound for the foundation cylinders which it was the custom to bury at the corners of the building, inscribed with the name of the builder, and sometimes with brief annals of his reign. His most systematic excavations were in the south-west palace, built by Shalmanezer II., B. C. 860.

Early in May he closed his excavations at Nimroud, and removed to Kouyunjik, opposite Mosul, directing his attention chiefly to the spaces occupied by the libraries in the south-west palace, built by Sennacherib and rebuilt by Assurbanipal, and the north palace, likewise built by Assurbanipal. On the 14th of May he found a fragment of the deluge tablet, which supplied the missing portion of the text. The good news was telegraphed to his patrons, but, to his disappointment, they chose to consider it an announcement that the object of the expedition was accomplished, and, instead of an order to continue the work, he received a recall. Excavations were, however, kept up while he was making preparations to return, and with good results. Among the objects found was a curious syllabary in four columns, two or three columns being the more common number. The Babylonians and Assyrians borrowed the cuneiform characters, as they did the chief part of their civilization, from an earlier Turanian or Scythian race. These characters, originally ideographic, are used in Assyrian sometimes with an ideographic and sometimes with a phonetic value, and again with both values combined in the same word, the root, so to speak, being written ideographically and the termination phonetically. The Japanese method of writing, which has grown up under very similar conditions, furnishes a most instructive parallel. If in the time of Assurbanipal the traditional values of these ideograms were growing somewhat indistinct, so that the scribes were often in doubt, it is not strange that these syllabaries, which give in one column the sign to be explained, in another its phonetic value or values, and in a third its meaning, should be now of the highest value, furnishing not unfrequently the only key to the sound and meaning of the characters.

Mr. Smith started on his return on the 9th of June. In spite of his firman, the Turkish officials pursued toward him their usual obstructive policy. The custom-house officers detained his collections, which were only released after his return to England, and at the request of the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Though interrupted at an unfortunate moment, Mr. Smith's researches had abundantly shown that valuable additions to the collection of tablets in the British Museum might be expected from further excavations. The Trustees of the Museum accordingly appropriated £1,000 for this object, and under their direction Mr. Smith returned to Mosul, arriving on Jan. 1, 1874. This time his efforts were directed almost entirely to a more thorough search for the missing parts of the library of Assurbanipal. Drawing a circuit of about seven hundred feet, covering what Mr. Layard had called the library chamber and the adjoining rooms, he removed the earth to the level of the pavement. In order to make the most of the concession of the Turkish Government, which was limited to one year and expired on the 12th of March, he gradually increased his force of workmen to 600 men. His labors were richly rewarded, especially in the outer rooms, which had been less thoroughly explored by Mr. Layard. From the fact that the fragments were distributed over a considerable area, and that parts of the same tablets were sometimes found in rooms without any connecting passage-way, Mr. Smith infers that the library was kept in an upper chamber. As before, the Turkish officials not only interfered with the progress of the work, but in the end demanded one-half of the collections for the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. Mr. Smith finally gave them the duplicates, and, not without further delays and the renewed intervention of the British Ambassador, was suffered to depart with his collections, and reached London on the 9th of June.

A little more than a third of the volume is occupied with the narrative of Mr. Smith's journeys and explorations; the remainder is devoted to translations and discussions of inscriptions newly discovered or made more complete by the new discoveries. The first in order and in interest is the cycle of Izdubar legends, in which the account of the deluge forms an episode. Six of the twelve tablets are identified, though not completely restored. The deficiencies are greatest in the early part of the series, but a few fragments help to fill out the outline of the story, which is, in brief, this: The hero Izdubar, who had conquered the city of Erech, in company with his friend the seer Heabani, performs various exploits, subjugating his enemies and slaying wild beasts, among them a winged bull sent by the goddess Ishtar, in revenge for a slight, to ravage his territory. The seer is at length killed by a wild beast, and Izdubar himself smitten with disease. In his wanderings in search of a cure he comes to Hasisadra, the Xisuthrus of Berosus, who tells him the story of the deluge. The reading of proper names which are written ideographically is often attended with uncertainty, and Mr. Smith informs us that the name Izdubar, which he has given to the hero, is only provisional. He believes him, from his connection with Erech, mentioned Genesis x., 10, as one of the cities of Nimrod, and from the character of his exploits, to be identical with the mighty hunter, and a historical personage, whom he enters accordingly in his list as one of the early kings of Babylon. It should be stated, however, that in other texts Izdubar appears as a god, and some of the most eminent Assyrian scholars, including Sir Henry Rawlinson, Oppert, and Lenormant, find in the story only one of the many forms of the solar myth, the twelve tablets, each with its special episode, having relation to the twelve months and the signs of the zodiac. But whether the idea at the bottom of this epos—for such it may properly be called—be historical or mythical, there can be no question as to its value, when we take into account its age and source. The present copy dates only from the reign of Assurbanipal, for whom it was made after an ancient copy existing in the library at Erech, belonging probably to the first Babylonian Empire, 1,000 years earlier. To the same cycle, though complete in itself, belongs the singularly impressive and beautiful legend of the descent of Ishtar to the lower world, translated by Mr. Smith in the *Daily Telegraph* of Aug. 19, 1873; by Fox Talbot, (for the third time,) in *Records of the Past*, vol. I., and by others. We have here not merely the oldest but so far as we know, the only true epos in the whole range of Semitic literature. Mr. Layard could hardly have expected so literal a fulfillment of his words when he wrote in his *Nineveh and Babylon*, respecting these tablets, "We cannot overrate their value. They furnish us with materials for the complete decipherment of the cuneiform character, for restoring the language and history of Assyria, and for inquiring into the customs, sciences, and we may perhaps even add, literature of its people."

As for the account of the deluge, no small share of the popular interest in it has, it must be confessed, been due to a misapprehension of its bearing on the Biblical narrative of that event. It is looked upon by many as affording independent and weighty testimony not only to the historic fact of the deluge, but also by the striking agreement in many points of detail to the literal accuracy of the Biblical account. Others will find in it, no doubt, a welcome argument in support of their favorite theory of a local rather than a universal deluge. But all this is aside from the true meaning of these correspondences, which prove only that the unity of tradition was not wholly broken by the separation of one part of the family from the rest, a separation of which the Hebrews have preserved the most distinct recollection in the calling of Abraham out of "Ur of the Chaldees." This, however, does not make the interest and value of the discovery any the less but rather the more. In respect to this particular tradition, we already knew the form which it had preserved in Chaldea, from the account of Berosus, a Chaldean priest, who in the third century B. C. wrote in Greek the history of his native country. Unfortunately the work of Berosus has perished, and we are indebted for our knowledge of it mainly to Eusebius, who has preserved a few fragments, quoted at second hand. The newly-discovered account, stripped of its poetry, is in such substantial agreement with Berosus as to strengthen his authority as a reporter on other points of Chaldean history and mythology. Mr. Smith has made a detailed comparison of the three accounts, showing the points of resemblance and of difference, the latter often not less instructive than the former.

Mr. Smith brought back from his two expeditions more than 3,000 inscriptions and fragments of inscriptions, the latter all the more valuable because in many cases they join on to fragments already in the Museum collection. Of course the results are as yet only partly worked out, and the sum of the additions which they bring to our knowledge can only be roughly stated. Of some of the more important documents, principally the historical, he gives translations arranged in chronological order. Two inscriptions belonging to the period of the early Babylonian Empire enlarge our knowledge of its history in both directions—one giving the names of six hitherto unknown kings, (of which one or two may perhaps prove to be gods,) not later than B. C. 2000, the other adding two at the end of the line near the close of the fourteenth century. The first of these, like so many of these early documents, was copied in the time of Assurbanipal from an older inscription; the latter is a contemporaneous document. There is also a curious bi-lingual tablet of Hammurabi, in the Assyrian and Accad, or Proto-Chaldean, languages, which is by several centuries the oldest of this class of inscriptions yet found. All the other known inscriptions of this monarch, who reigned not later than the sixteenth century B. C., are with one exception in the Accad language. A tablet of Vul-Nirari I., B. C. 1320, found at Kalah Shergat, the ancient Assur, is a valuable addition to early Assyrian history.

The connection between the later Assyrian and the Jewish history adds to the importance of every new fragment of the annals of this period. Mr. Smith translates, in part from published texts, three copies of the annals of Tiglath Pileser II., which are left in a little less incomplete but still unsatisfactory state. A fragment of a cylinder of Sargon, a cylinder of Sennacherib, intermediate in date between the Bellino and the Taylor cylinders, of which translations by Fox Talbot are given in *Records of the Past*, volume I., and a cylinder of Assurbanipal, the text of which varies but little from one previously published by Mr. Smith, with a few fragments from the later Babylonian, Persian, Greek, and Parthian periods, complete the historical inscriptions. Then follow a few miscellaneous texts, including a hymn to the light, an invocation to Izdubar, who here appears among the gods; the "Myth of the Seven Evil Spirits," astronomical inscriptions, and deeds of sale. Two short chapters are devoted to foreign inscriptions, mostly Phœnician, and to objects of archæological interest. In the field of art and archæology the results of the expedition were comparatively barren. The mounds of Nimroud and Kouyunjik had already been pierced in every direction by the trenches of previous explorers, and few of the larger objects worth removing had escaped them. But there still remains even here, according to Mr. Smith, much to reward patient labor. Of the library of Assurbanipal alone, not less than 20,000 fragments, in his opinion—an estimate based on the number of imperfect tablets in the British Museum—are still buried in unexplored portions of the palace.

Although it was a German scholar, Grotefend, who first unlocked the mystery of the cuneiform writing, the Germans have hitherto left the field of Assyrian scholarship almost wholly to the English and French, chiefly, no doubt, for lack of a collection of inscriptions to stimulate and help investigation. They are now beginning to take an active part in these studies, and with the help of such a collection as the new German Empire could without difficulty acquire—perhaps even without it—they will soon place themselves abreast if not ahead of their rivals. It would be an omission not to call attention to the fact that the American edition of the present work, in all respects equal, is in the quality of the paper decidedly superior, to the English, and makes an even more attractive volume.

CATHOLIC REFORM. Letters, fragments, and discourses by Father HYACINTHE, translated by Mme. HYACINTHE-LOYSON. With a preface by ARTHUR PENRYN STANLEY, Dean of Westminster. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

To any one who may be looking for a little light and cheerful reading we cannot recommend this volume. A series of letters does not often contain qualities of that kind, and this is no exception to the rule. But as a part of the history of the division that has taken place in the Roman Church as a result in great measure of the proceedings of the last Ecumenical Council, it is of the utmost importance. It contains matter from which may be obtained a clear insight into the views entertained by its author. It shows the pertinacity of those secret enemies of Father Hyacinthe who, during the whole time that he held the pulpit of Notre Dame, persecuted and maligned him. And it defines also in an authentic manner the causes that led to his abandonment of that pulpit, and the manner in which his action was received by prominent Catholics. It is true that all this has existed for some time past, but the expediency of having it in a collected form more than justified, for it rendered necessary, the publication as we here have it. It also necessitated a translation into the language especially which belongs to the larger portion of the Protestant faith of Chistendom. We may add, too, that the translation has been so excellently rendered by Mme. Loyson that it reads more like an original production. The spirit and incisiveness of many parts of the French are, except in rare instances, well reflected in the strong English idiom, and the book is altogether a very satisfactory addition to standard works of reference upon ecclesiastical history.

But those who may not care to go carefully through the "letters, fragments, and discourses," will still find it advantageous to read the preface written by Dean Stanley. Perhaps it is not in the author's best vein, nor would we say that it does not lack some degree of that forcible argument and nervous style which the subject would seem to invite from pens much less noted and experienced. But as an emanation from one who is among the foremost representatives of the Broad Church party in the Anglican communion it is full of interest. It defines indirectly, or rather incidentally, the tenets of that party and its relations to other sections of Christendom. It marks the value and probable effects of the old Catholic movement; its resemblance to other reforms in other churches and denominations, and it gives full credit to the rare sincerity, consistency, and humility with which Father Hyacinthe has labored in advocating "a cause of Reform without Revolution, of Faith without Fanaticism."

While, then, we must say that this is not a book that can be read lightly, but, rather, one in which almost every page has to be weighed carefully, it ought not to be passed over by any one who would estimate aright the religious tendencies of the age. The letters and fragments are mainly historical in bearing, but the preface and the discourses are full of topics of a doctrinal and ecclesiastical character which will interest all, quite irrespective of any opinions that individuals may themselves entertain.

ZELL'S UNITED STATES BUSINESS DIRECTORY FOR 1875, containing Classified Lists of Manufacturers, Wholesale Traders, Jobbers, Commission Merchants, and others who, from the nature and extent of their relations, may have transactions with other cities, or may be called upon with advantage by travelers, agents, &c.; together with Statistical Information on the Resources of the States and Territories, and a carefully-compiled Appendix of the State and City Governments, &c. Compiled under the supervision of L. COLANGE, LL.D. Philadelphia: T. ELLWOOD ZELL. New-York: JACOCKS & TAPPIN.

It is not easy to understand the principle upon which this bulky volume has been made. It is not, of course, a directory to the entire population of the United States. But neither is it a directory to the entire business population of the United States. To prove this, it is only necessary to refer to particular towns. Thus, Hoboken, according to a reference we have at hand, contains seventeen lawyers; this enumerates only twelve. It has three hardware dealers; here are only two. It has a gas company; but according to "Zell" it has none. Again, Paterson numbers, according to our authority, twenty-five lawyers, 149 grocers, twenty-five physicians, and thirty-six lager-beer saloons. But the volume under notice mentions only nine lawyers, forty-seven grocers, and nine physicians, while saloon-keepers have no place in it at all. In the absence, therefore, of any explanatory note from the editor, and while readily allowing for the difficulties which attend the compilation of such a book, we have no means of knowing the principle upon which either the insertions or the omissions have been decided upon. Still, it is a work which, as far as it goes, must prove of considerable use to business men. We must mention that it contains, in an appendix, some French, English, Spanish, and Canadian addresses, and that, contrary to what is usual, the many pages of advertisements from various parts of the world will be found by no means the least entertaining reading.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE

SOME OF THE FACTS LEARNED BY THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

HOW MUCH THE BRIDGE CAN BE BUILT FOR—DEPTH OF RIVER AND HEIGHT OF BANKS—WILL IT PAY?—CONNECTIONS WITH THE WEST—TRAFFIC SUFFICIENT TO PAY A PROFIT OF TEN PER CENT. ON THE COST—GREAT ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED BRIDGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

During the last six months the merchants of Boston have had their eyes opened and have become thoroughly aroused to the importance, the absolute necessity even, of increased facilities for receiving coal, oil, corn, cotton, and other products of the South and West. At present they have to depend almost entirely on the Boston and Albany, with its several tributaries, for all the freight which comes from those sections, and, besides the drawback of arbitrary rates against which they have to contend, they are constantly subjected to other inconveniences, such as annoying delays and the insolence and indifference of this powerful monopoly to their interests. For years they have submitted calmly to all these obstacles to their material prosperity, and have yearly spent millions of dollars in the construction of railroads in the far West, in bridging rivers, building tunnels, and watering stock, and in a majority of cases they not only lost the promised enormous dividends and interest on their investments, but suffered in alarming shrinkage of the principal. Thus while developing too hastily these distant regions, they neglected to complete the small links at their own doors, which should more closely connect their interests with those of the new sections, and the business which they should command has meanwhile been absorbed by other communities, who, with more commendable wisdom, began their improvements nearer home. They have seen their city, which by right is the centre of the great manufactures of the country, almost cease to be a distributing point for the products of the millions of looms and shuttles whose sound can be heard daily in the smaller cities composing her satellites. They have witnessed the falling off of their export trade, so that the Cunard Steam-ship Company, and other Transatlantic corporations, have been obliged to take off a large number of steamers from this line. They have seen the manufacturing cities and towns annually under the thumb of coal monopolies, who could charge just what prices their avarice might dictate, and they have fretted around when unable to fill an order for grain, oil, cotton, or iron because the lords of Mr. Chapin's household did not see fit to deliver their freight, which was standing on the tracks before their eyes and needing only the official ukase to be unloaded. These are a few of the grievances of which they now so bitterly complain, and others are daily added to the list, until they have almost begun to find fault where none exists.

THE PROPOSITIONS OF NEW-YORK.

Strange as it may seem, it was from New-York that they derived their first light. Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, a shrewd calculator and an enterprising citizen of Poughkeepsie, came over to Boston last December, and at a special meeting of the Board of Trade pointed out the wants of New-England in general and of Boston in particular. He showed them how by bridging the Hudson at his city they could tap the New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania systems of railroads, could open up an all-rail connection with the West, and possess an independent trunk line to compete with the Boston and Albany. At that meeting a committee of nineteen gentlemen was appointed to inquire into the matter thoroughly and report at an early day. They went to Poughkeepsie, examined the routes on both sides of the river, weighed every argument presented, and have spent three weeks preparing their report. It will be presented to-morrow afternoon at a special meeting, and will be one of the most important documents ever published here on the question of cheap transportation. The members of the committee are unanimous in favor of constructing a bridge across the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, of completing the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—or, as it is now known, the New-York and New-England—to connect with it on the east, and of leaving the other side to take care of itself, believing that the bridge once completed, nothing could keep the rival lines from converging at this connecting link and using it as a common highway.

FACTS LEARNED BY THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

At the point where it is proposed to build the bridge the river is 2,500 feet wide and the average depth of the water is fifty feet. The tide rises and falls from three to four feet, and there is never a strong current in the channel; there are no ice gorges, no freshets; the ice dissolves in its place. The banks on either side rise nearly to the level of the back country, so as to preclude the necessity of long or steep grades. Poughkeepsie is about half way between Albany and New-York, at present the only two points where Western or Southern products are taken across the river to connect with railroad lines, and here or hereabouts, one would naturally expect the first bridge. In May, 1871, the New-York Assembly granted a charter for a suspension bridge, to be built 130 feet above high water, and to be completed before Jan. 1, 1876. In the year following the charter was amended, changing the bridge from a suspension to a pier bridge, and authorizing the purchase of land, &c., on both sides of the river. The capital stock was fixed at $2,000,000, with the right to increase it to $5,000,000, and the corporation was authorized to borrow money to an amount not exceeding its capital. Several limitations, of course, were made to guard against monopoly or exclusiveness, and in due time the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Subscription-books were opened, and $1,500,000 subscribed. Experienced and reliable engineers have made estimates of cost, and have come to the conclusion that it can be constructed for $3,500,000. These experts state that the bed of the river is well suited for sinking foundations and piers, giving the following figures as the result of their investigations: Below the water they found a deposit of mud 10 or 15 feet deep, and below this to the bed rock hard-pan or drift material. The depth at the western pier from high water to bed rock is 106 feet, including 40 feet of water; at the next pier 120 feet, including 50 feet of water; at the centre pier it is 130 feet, including 50 feet of water, and at the eastern pier 142 feet, including 50 feet of water. There will be five spans across the river of 525½ feet each from centre to centre of piers; the bottom of the trusses will be 135 feet above high water, which, with 55 feet height of truss, will make the elevation of the track, above the water line, 190 feet, giving ample room for the free navigation of the river. Responsible parties are willing to contract for the construction of this stupendous structure as follows: For single track one company bids $4,082,000, another $4,832,000, and another $3,872,000, and the committee, in their investigations, have received reliable information to the effect that a well-known bridge company is willing to contract for the building of a double-track bridge, under all the limitations, for $4,400,000. It will be seen, then, that with a capital of $5,000,000 no difficulty would be experienced in spanning the Hudson River, and thus opening up another through highway between the mining and agricultural regions of the West and the manufacturing sections of New-England.

WILL IT PAY

The question would naturally suggest itself here, Will it pay? You have completed your bridge, you have laid your tracks, and now how much dividends are you going to give your stockholders, and from what source are they coming? Still further, will you be able to carry freights any cheaper than they can be carried at present, and, in general, what will be the value of your independent line to the cities and towns along its route or at either end? The committee naturally expected such questions, and while on their travels and since their return have made careful estimates of the income of such a bridge when worked to its full capacity, and have come to the conclusion that a double-track bridge could pay its corporators ten per cent. dividends, and charge only one cent. per ton for loaded cars. The number of cars which pass over the Albany bridge is about 700 a day, and $5 a car is charged for tolls; on the St. Louis bridge the tolls vary from $5 to $10, according to the class of freight transported. Allowing 313 days in the year, and 500 loaded freight cars a day, which would be a low estimate, the Poughkeepsie bridge could earn for freights annually $391,250. Add to this about $50,000 for passengers, mails, and express and you will have $441,250. Allowing five per cent. on total receipts for care and maintenance, which would be $22,062 50, there would still be left $429,187 50, or dividends of twelve per cent. on the $3,500,000 which it cost for construction. All these estimates are based on the theory that the bridge shall be under the control of an independent corporation, outside of all railroad rings and cliques, and open to cars of every line which shall pay for their right of way. Should it fall into the hands of a powerful railroad combination, the same disadvantages would be met by Boston merchants with which they have to contend to-day. With these figures before their eyes, there is not a particle of doubt but that when the report is submitted and accepted at least one-half of the capital stock can be raised on the streets of Boston within three weeks. Poughkeepsie will, of course, try to secure the controlling interest, Hartford and New-Haven will cry for a slice, and the $5,000,000 can be raised before the first day of May. The question in Boston now is not how much can we afford to give toward building this bridge, but how can we afford to do without it? How much more are we willing to lose for want of it? The same state of affairs can be discovered in Worcester, Hartford, Springfield, New-Haven, and all the manufacturing and agricultural districts of Southern New-England. They are all anxiously waiting for the publication of the facts and the indorsement of Boston, and then they will put their shoulders to the wheel and push the work steadily to completion.

WHAT WILL BE GAINED BY THE BRIDGE

Taking it for granted, then, that the bridge is not only necessary and feasible, but that it is to be built within the next two years, let us see what will be the benefits accruing from it to the two sections of country which it is designed to clasp together. At the present time no railroad terminates on the western shore of the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie. The Wallkill Valley Road, a branch of the Erie, extends from Goshen to Kingston and passes within ten miles of the river; the Crawford branch of the New-Jersey Midland extends from Middletown to Pine Bush, a distance of eighteen miles from the terminus of the proposed bridge. There is in process of completion one railroad of considerable length, coming from the south-west to connect directly with the "missing link" which has been discovered; two others have made the preliminary arrangements and work will be begun on them the coming Spring, and the bridge once started other lines and connections with lines already built will be rapidly pushed forward. The first road mentioned is the South Mountain, and it is destined to run in as straight a line from Harrisburg to the river as the topography of the country will permit. It will open up a new country, besides tapping the principal coal-fields of Pennsylvania, the oil wells and other products of that fruitful region. This line will pass through Jonestown, Penn, crossing the Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad; through Hamburg, crossing the Schuylkill River and the railroad from Pottsville to Reading; through Slatington, crossing the Lehigh River and the two railroads in that valley to the Lehigh coal-fields; through Columbia, crossing the Delaware River and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad to Scranton and the Wyoming coal districts. Entering New-Jersey it will cross at Augusta a branch of the Sussex Railroad, and will connect at Deckertown with the New-Jersey Midland. Following this road to Middletown, N. Y., crossing the Erie Railway, and then running over the Crawford branch to Pine Bush, it will complete the eighteen miles from that point to Poughkeepsie, and thus constitute an all-rail route from the west end of the bridge to Harrisburg, a distance of 190 miles.

A FORMIDABLE TRUNK LINE AND CONNECTIONS.

By an arrangement with the New-Jersey Midland this trunk line can be consolidated under one management, a feature the importance of which, in these days of combinations and conflicting interests, cannot be overestimated. At Harrisburg the South Mountain Road connects with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Northern Central for Baltimore, and the Cumberland Valley, which forms a junction at Martinsburg with the Baltimore and Ohio. About sixty miles of the new line are already graded, $800,000 having been raised on stock subscriptions in Pennsylvania and $200,000 in New-Jersey, and the corporation expects to raise another $1,000,000 before having recourse to an issue of bonds. In the whole distance of 190 miles there is no grade over forty-four feet to the mile and no curve sharper than four degrees. It will be the most direct route to the coal regions that can be built, and if an imaginary line were drawn from Boston to Harrisburg only few deflections from it would be discovered in the course of the South Mountain.

INTO THE COAL-FIELDS AND JUNCTIONS WITH IMPORTANT LINES.

The next line which comes into notice as a link in this chain for through transportation is the Lehigh and Eastern, which begins at Tomhicon in the centre of the Lehigh coal region, to Port Jervis, N. Y. It runs easterly through the Lehigh Valley, crosses the Lehigh River, and the two roads running through the valley one mile north of Whitehaven, intersects the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, and runs along the Delaware River to its present eastern terminus. At Sunbury, Penn., connections are made with the Northern Central to Harrisburg and Baltimore, with the Philadelphia and Erie to Buffalo, Erie, and Cleveland, and with the Lewiston Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which it follows to Huntington, where a connection is made with the City of Cumberland and the Cumberland Valley by means of the Baltimore and Ohio. The Lehigh and Eastern and the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Roads will be under one management, and will afford a direct communication with the Lehigh and Schuylkill coal-fields, while the connection with the Philadelphia and Erie will give the shortest line to the bituminous coal-fields of Northern Pennsylvania, the lumber districts, and the oil wells.

OTHER LINES.

The third line which the committee found available in this connection will be built probably during the coming season. It will start from the west end of the Poughkeepsie bridge to the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway, at the west side of the City of Newburg, thence over the Warwick Valley Road to Warwick, thence by building about fourteen miles of new road to a connection with the Sussex in New-Jersey, thence to Andover, and by a new line to Belvidere, where it will connect with a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This route will intersect a rich and flourishing territory abounding in mines and valuable agricultural products, but its chief attraction as an all-rail connection with New-England will be its junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad which could give it a large amount of business annually, and make it the shortest distance between Poughkeepsie and Philadelphia. The principal objection which can be raised to it as the only through line to the West and South-west is to be found in the fact that there would be six or seven different corporations managing it, and as these might not always be disposed to act in unison, the ends which Boston seeks to attain would be defeated. The committee therefore feel confident that, of the three, the Boston and South Mountain, so called, is by far the best adapted to the wants of New-England at the present time.

ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE HUDSON.

On the east side of the Hudson there are fewer roads watching for an opportunity to cross over than on the west. At present the only line running from Poughkeepsie to Boston is made up of three corporations, namely: The Poughkeepsie and Eastern, 44 miles in length to the State line; the Connecticut Western, 66 miles from the State line to Hartford; and the New-York and New-England, to Boston, a distance of 117¼ miles, making in all 227¼ miles. The last-mentioned road, however, has a branch running from Hartford to Waterbury, and 66 miles graded and ready for the rails to Hopewell Junction, from which place it requires only 12 miles to connect it with Poughkeepsie, and thus complete an all-rail route from Boston to the latter city under one management. Were it not for the legal disabilities of the New-York and New-England, this line would have been long since constructed, and the committee are of opinion that the first duty of Massachusetts is to remove these disabilities and put the road on a sound and paying basis. Under its present Board of Trustees it has made rapid progress, and if it keeps on increasing as it has done during the last two years, it will soon be as thoroughly equipped as any road leading out of Boston. Its grades are not so steep nor its curves as sharp as those of the northern route, and it is shorter by several miles, besides being outside of all rings and combinations, and transacting its business in a thoroughly independent manner.

AN UNWILLING MANAGEMENT.

The other line has, as was before stated, three distinct managements, and the committee take occasion to say a few plain words about Hon. William H. Barnum, M. C., who controls the Connecticut Western Road, and who has pursued a policy greatly detrimental to the interests of freight receivers in refusing to co-operate with the other companies. He is also President of the Housatonic Railroad, and gives that line all the business he can, thus cutting off the chances of through shipments. Ex-Gov. A. H. Holley, who is one of the Directors of the Connecticut Western, gave the committee assurances that these obstacles would be speedily removed; but there is no reason why they would not spring up at any time if Messrs. Chapin, Vanderbilt and Barnum should feel disposed to resuscitate them.

BOSTON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

It will be readily seen, then, and the committee do not hesitate to put it forward, that Boston's opportunity for cheap transportation lies in the completion of the New-York and New-England Railroad to Poughkeepsie, and of the Boston and South Mountain thence to Harrisburg, which would form a grand through line to Harrisburg, a distance of 417 miles, under two boards of management. The bridge at Poughkeepsie will be the binding tie, and should be also under the control of an independent corporation. By this arrangement the arrogance of the Boston and Albany, and the arbitrary freight rates which they have established as members of a railroad combination, will be broken down, and a lively competition will spring up, through which the business men of Boston will have their interests properly looked after. The feeling in this city is running high on the subject, and it will reach a point of enthusiasm seldom witnessed here as soon as all the facts and figures shall have been made public.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES COMPARED.

During the trip of the committee a delegation of citizens from Newburg waited upon them, and invited them to examine the facilities which that city offered for the transmission of freight across the river by means of a system of floats. This they did thoroughly, and in their report they state that for that purpose no other place on the Hudson, north of New-York City, possesses superior advantages. If the roads on the east side of the river show a disposition to co-operate in the matter, the officers of the Erie Railway informed the committee that within thirty days from the opening of navigation a sufficient number of boats could be put on to transport all the freight which could be handled by the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. The capacity of a ferry-boat plying between Newburg and Fishkill is estimated as follows: It could carry twenty freight cars per trip, each car weighing ten tons, and could make three trips every two hours. This would give 720 cars a day or allowing for delays and for passenger trains, the number might be safely set down at 500 cars. The boat would cost about $50,000 and could be kept running for about $50 per day, and allowing $350,000 for slips and wharves, the total capital necessary to maintain an effcient ferry system with three boats of the capacity above described would be $500,000. Two boats kept constantly running could transfer 10,000 tons of freight daily, and allowing ten cents per ton, the daily earnings would be $1,000, which shows that with an ample supply of business, the ferry would prove an exceedingly lucrative investment. During the building of the Poughkeepsee bridge, a large amount of business could be done at Newburg, some of which would always remain with them, even after the completion of the bridge. The committee's report gives some very strong points in favor of a bridge as compared with a ferry system, instancing the dangers and delays experienced at Albany, St. Louis, and other large cities, with important railroad connections, prior to the construction of their bridges. The case of the Eastern Railroad Company here in Boston, which was obliged to remove its freight business from East Boston, where the only means of transporting it to the city proper was a ferry, to Charlestown, where it can be reached by a bridge, was also stated, and the point further strengthened by the fact that $1,000,000, the amount expended in laying rails to the former terminus, was lost. Still, they admit that ferries are capable of doing a large amount of business on a comparatively small amount of capital. By them the four great lines of railroad which have their termini on the New-Jersey shore, opposite New-York City, send their freight cars across the river at all seasons of the year; by them the Shore line transmits freight and passengers over the Thames at New-London, and the Michigan Central over its river at Detroit. Experience, however, goes to prove that wherever a bridge is feasible, railroad lines are only for a short time content with a ferry.

IN CONCLUSION.

Aside from the advantages which have been already put forward as sure to result from the construction of this missing link at Poughkeepsie, the completion of the New-York and New-England and the Boston and South Mountain Railroads, the following tables of distances are given, by which it appears that a saving of thirteen miles will be made in reaching Harrisburg, and of sixteen in reaching Pittsburg:

TO PHILADELPHIA.

	Miles.
By usual route through Springfield and New-York	326
Via Willimantic, New-Haven, and New-York	304
By N. Y. and N. E. Railroad to Newburg, Warwick, and Belvidere	393

TO HARRISBURG.

By Springfield, New-York, and Philadelphia	431
By Willimantic, New-York, and Allentown	396
By Poughkeepsie and South Mountain Railroad	418

TO PITTSBURG.

By Springfield, New-York, and Philadelphia	680
By Willimantic, New-York, and Allentown	645
By Poughkeepsie, Port Jervis, Lehigh and Eastern, Sunbury and Lewiston	664

For delays in making connections at New-York the committee recommend that from twenty to sixty miles be added to those distances, according to the personal experience of travelers. The shortest route to any point between two lines, one drawn from Boston to Harrisburg, and extended indefinitely, and another drawn through Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and extended indefinitely, will be over the proposed all-rail connection with the West and South-west. To Chicago and the North-west, of course, the shortest distance is by the north shore of Lake Erie. As the largest interest to be looked after in discussing this question of cheap transportation is the coal trade, the committee took considerable pains in determining what would be the probable cost of that commodity in Boston if the rings and combinations were broken up. They found that coal can be bought at the mines at prices ranging from $1 60 to $2 per ton, and that between those points and the City of Boston an increase of about $8 had been made. To lessen this amount to $5 the only thing needed is an independent all-rail line to the coal fields, and this they think is impracticable before the Poughkeepsie bridge shall have been completed.

WHOLESALE RAILROAD KILLING—A BRAVE RESCUE.

THREE MEN KILLED ON THE TRACK OF THE ERIE RAILWAY—ANOTHER RESCUED BY THE FIREMAN OF THE ENGINE WHICH STRUCK HIM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

Two men were killed on the Erie Railway to-day while walking on the track. One was killed yesterday, and another escaped death only by the bravery of a fireman. Yesterday the locomotive of the Newburg way freight struck Michael Reilly, at Otisville, killing him instantly. He had stepped off of the track on to the other, and escaping one train was struck by one going in a different direction. Reilly was fifty-five years old, and had been for twenty years a watchman on the track at Otisville. This morning the Port Jervis way express ran over an old man named Kinney at the western entrance of the Bergen tunnel. Both his legs were cut off, and he was otherwise badly mangled. He lived but a short time. This afternoon about 3 o'clock train No. 5 struck a man named Harvey Sayre, coming down the mountain between this place and Guymard, and threw him several feet against the rocks, crushing him to a shapeless mass. He was standing on the track near his house.

James Kain, a fireman on the Delaware Division, saved a stranger's life yesterday by the exercise of rare presence of mind and bravery and great risk of his own. As express train No. 4, on which Kain was firing, came round a curve between Hancock and Hale's Eddy, both the engineer and fireman saw a man walking leisurely ahead on the track. The alarm signal was at once given, but a freight train passing at the same time prevented its being heard by the man. It was impossible to stop the train before it reached him, and Kain determined to make an effort to save the stranger's life if he could. He jumped out of the cab window, and, running along the narrow iron path at the side of the boiler, dropped down upon the cow-catcher. He shouted to the man, but his voice was not heard, and the next instant the pilot struck the man and he was thrown high into the air. He came down on the cow-catcher, striking head downward, his feet being near the head-light and his head almost touching the track. Instantly Kain seized the man by one of his legs and held him fast until the train was stopped. Singular as it may seem, the man was but slightly hurt. He gave his name as R. A. Chambers, of Philadelphia.

HOW A LOVER CUT A HALF-MARRIED RIVAL OUT.

The Salem (Oregon) *Statesman* tells the following interesting story of two bridegrooms' troubles:

"A few days since a young man hailing from the classic precincts of the La Creole applied to the County Clerk of Polk County for a license to marry a young lady, which the accommodating Clerk issued. The same day another young man applied for a license to marry. The Clerk was not in, and his deputy issued the license. The two licenses were issued for the same girl. The first party hastened to the home of his young inamorata, and, fixed up in gay attire, they hastened to a minister's residence to have the 'knot tied' in regular orthodox style. While the ceremony was being performed party No. 2 came panting into the room, his face flushed and his almost broken heart thumping perceptibly. In answer to the question if there were any who objected to the bans, No. 2 yelled out he did, at the same time presenting his license duly issued and signed by the County Clerk. Here was a quandary the man of God couldn't get through his clerical brain, and he stopped, leaving the party unmarried. No. 1 came to this city the next day to consult an attorney. He was in a world of trouble—frustrated in his cherished desire of wedding his lady love the day before, he wanted to appeal to the law, perhaps to place an injunction, his rival, No. 2. While No. 1 was taking legal advice No. 2 took the much-coveted Rose of Dallas to another dispenser of connubial ties, and was married. When he returned he found that while he had gained his point as to law his rival had gained his point in matrimony."

A GEORGIA WOMAN.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Times* has this item: "Mrs. Thomas Moore, of Mountain Hill, Harris County, Ga., aged seventy-five years, last year made with her own hands one bale of cotton. She plowed the land well, hoed the cotton, and picked it. She brought it to market yesterday, and spent the money for which she sold it in the purchase of such goods as she needed."

After reading this paragraph the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "Mrs. Moore is a better 'man' than thousands of youngsters in Georgia, who curse lazy negroes, and would not plow an acre of land or make a bale of cotton if the land and material for so doing were furnished gratis."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE TWO SIDES OF THE WAR QUESTION.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT—AN UNSATISFIED SPIRIT—WHAT MAY BE PUBLISHED—A REPULSE FOR THE SPANIARDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1875.

The present state of affairs in the island; the raid of the insurgents in the Cinco Villas, and their destruction of valuable plantations unmolested and unhindered by the Spanish forces; the very unsatisfactory state of the financial question; the efforts of the Government to enforce the payment of taxes due on previous decrees; the knowledge that Captain General Concha's resignation has been accepted by the Home Government, and that Valmaseda is to replace him, and the dispiriting accounts of the military operations of the Spaniards against the insurgents, who are at present so actively engaged in this half of the island—all these circumstances give rise to a variety of rumors on public affairs. Your correspondent cannot even notice them, but must apply to the official fount for what scanty rills of information are permitted to reach him, even at the risk of being considered partial by so doing.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The *Diario* in its usual fortnightly review, written to catch the Spanish mail, states that the Captain General, aware that his presence in the Villas would give greater activity to military operations, left Havana on the 7th instant and arrived at his head-quarters, Santa Clara, on the 8th, whence he directs all movements against the insurgents. In proof thereof the *Diario* reproduces the official telegrams it has previously furnished regarding the division by Maximo Gomez of his party into several corps under Gonzalez, Sanguili, &c., and regarding their dispatch into the districts of Trinidad, Santa Clara, and Cienfuegos, which resulted in the burning of a number of plantations. These events the Captain General declares to have taken place before his arrival, and to have been few, as the greater number of plantations are continuing to grind their crops. The *Diario* of Cienfuegos reports on the 11th that only the "Buenavista," El Rosario and Santa Barbara have been completely destroyed, while the following only suffered by having a number of cane-fields burned: Caledonia, Conchita, and Santa Teresa, and the villages of Arimao and La Sierra. Further telegrams reported from the Captain General that "confidence was re-established within the District of Cienfuegos," and later news set forth that the enemy had retreated from the district. Again, on the 12th, tidings came that the fires on the plantations Hermana, Constancia, and Vila, near Sagua, were so promptly extinguished that scarcely twenty loads of cane were destroyed, and that the columns under Brigadier Arias and Col. Bonilla were briskly engaged in the task of driving the insurgents from that district. Consequently the *Diario* is satisfied that there is an active, combined, and strict pursuit of the enemy in progress throughout the vast territory of the Villas; that the spirit of the country is raised; that every volunteer corps is inspired with the sacred fire of patriotism, and that Gomez and his followers have not found any recruits in the Villas, as they expected to do. The district of Trinidad is reported quiet, as well as Remedios, and the grinding of the crop continues. A dispatch from the Commanding General states that he has visited the estates the insurgents had vainly attempted to destroy. Another of the same date mentions that the insurgents, numbering some four hundred, and intrenched in the Alcali hills, have been dislodged and completely scattered by the battalion of Santander chasseurs, with considerable loss to them. The review winds up by declaring that wonders had been performed in the Eastern Department with scanty forces, and that the district, the cradle of the insurrection, would be the first to be free from its rule, as soon as the necessary reinforcements could be used there; had the promised 12,000 soldiers arrived at the commencement of the Winter, not a vestige of insurrection would have been left in those districts, the most hilly and unpopulated of the island.

AN UNSATISFACTORY OUTLOOK.

The *Voz de Cuba* of Sunday last has, in the face of all this, an article in which the following rather plain language is used:

"Gold and exchange have risen, but this time we can to a certain degree explain the rise. The call to arms of 70,000 men in Spain, as announced to us by the Associated Press telegram, cannot, however, be considered satisfactory. And it is difficult to arrive at a favorable solution in Cuba, when the chief authority changes every six months, and above all when these changes obey the oscillations of politics on the Peninsula. The intelligence, also furnished by the Associated Press, that 15,000 men would be sent to this island, cannot either be considered satisfactory until we receive full particulars. How and under what circumstances will those 15,000 men come? Will they be drawn from the ranks of the army, or taken from the 70,000 men called to arms? Of the two sources, the latter appears most likely to be chosen, although a part may come from the ranks of the army. Again, how and when will those 15,000 men reach Cuba? Unless 6,000 are sent at once, to arrive here at the latest by the last of next month, and take advantage of the months of April and May, the last of what is known here as the Winter campaign, it is like doing nothing at all."

WHAT MAY BE PUBLISHED.

Coming directly after the article in the *Voz de Cuba*, which continues in a similar strain, the publication of the following notice in the official gazette appears quite significant:

"His Excellency the Captain General and General in Chief has been pleased to order that an officer of the Estado Mayor, under the supervision of the General in charge, shall exercise censure over all subjects relating to the war; and any writing published without due examination shall be dealt with severely, in accordance with existing laws."

After due compliance with this, the following was allowed to find its way into the *Diario* and the *Voz*:

"According to telegrams from Santa Clara, dated the 13th inst., in consequence of the movement of the column under Brigadier Arias, the insurgents have divided and a strong party of 250 mounted men appeared at dark on the 12th near Ranchuelo and set fire to the Santa Rosa plantation. Orders were at once given for the Principe guerrilla and a part of the Captain General's escort to leave by rail, and upon their arrival at Ranchuelo they marched to the plantation mentioned and succeeded in saving it. They then immediately started for the Pelayo plantation, also in flames, and had the same success, and thereupon leaving for the Tegua, which the insurgents had commenced to fire, the forces under command of the Captain of the guerrilla, Elizaga, got possession of the 'batey,' or place where the principal buildings are situated, and opened fire on the insurgents, inflicting upon them a loss of several killed, and they themselves losing one man. In the morning the insurgents continued in their work of destruction, setting fire to the Santa Maria and Pedroso Plantations, but the opportune arrival of Brigadier Armiñan, with the Patria battalion which landed on the 12th in Sagua, and was to leave for the field at 5:30 on the 13th, enabled said Brigadier to march with his forces upon the Pedroso estate and to attack the insurgents and cause them to retreat precipitately."

Another telegram from Santa Clara, of the 14th, is as follows:

"A little while before the attack by Brigadier Armiñan upon the 'Pedroso' estate, Col. Herrero, with forces from the volunteer squadrons of Colon and Guamutas, and a contraguerrilla, learning of the burning of said plantation, left Santa Isabel de las Lajas, and having met the enemy, ordered forward a section of cavalry and the contraguerrilla, and bravely advanced up to their intrenchments. But the enemy being very superior in number, and appearing on both sides of the house, he was compelled to retreat, with some loss, which could not be fully reported in his first dispatch, sent upon returning to Santa Isabel de las Lajas. He, however, caused the enemy considerable loss, both by lead and by steel. In this encounter the Colon and Guamutas volunteers behaved with great bravery. According to the report of Brigadier Armiñan, after having left 100 men to put out the fires on the Santa Catalina and Angelita estates, and for their protection, he kept on, as ordered, to Ranchuelo. Upon learning that the insurgents had set fire to the San Jose, he crossed over to the Pedroso estate, and here met 300 mounted men, who made a strong resistance, but finally took to flight, leaving three dead, many articles of clothing and several arms, together with twenty horses and mules, all saddled and bridled. The Brigadier highly praises the cavalry, which charged with intrepidity upon forces much superior to their own. The losses on our side were seven killed of the cavalrymen and four wounded belonging to the Patria battalion."

A REPULSE FOR THE SPANIARDS.

Other accounts in the same strain follow, but neither the *Diario* nor the *Voz* gives in its accounts the following item, reporting a severe action in which the Spaniards suffered considerably. I take it from the *Official Gazette*:

"The column commanded by the Chief in command of the Cumanayagua Zone, composed of forces of foot artillery, and of part of the Cardenas battalion, Cumanayagua guerrilla, Guines cavalry, volunteers from Sagua, and Camarrones guerrilla, in all a force of 365 men, encountered the insurgents (about the 2d inst.) at the Quiñones cattle farm, near Manacas. The rebels numbered 400 mounted men, commanded by Gonzales, and an infantry force; after an energetic resistance, made by the artillery, the Cardenas and Cumanayragua guerrilla, during which the column lost 150 men, the commanding officer was obliged to order a retreat, although it is believed that on account of the severity of the encounter the enemy must also have suffered considerably. The enemy, divided at times into small parties, have set fire to the cane-fields of several estates, causing considerable damage, but owing to the activity of the columns in their pursuit, have been unable to fully carry out their work of destruction."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA..WED., March 3|CUBA......WED., March 17
JAVA......WED., March 10|ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE..........April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.

Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 30, at — —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

France, Sat. Feb. 27, 10 A.M.|England, Sat. Mar. 13, — —
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P.M.|Spain, Sat., March 20, — —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Holland..........Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Tuesday, March 2, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. NEYNABER, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA..........March 1
CITY OF TOKIO..........March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 27.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions, and in avoiding all annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool. The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

INDIANA..........Feb. 25|ILLINOIS..........March 18
OHIO..........March 4|*KENILWORTH..March 25
*MINNESOTA....March 11|PENNSYLVANIA....April 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, March 10
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, March 24

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Nederland, March 13|Switzerland, Feb. 26
Vaderland, April 3|State of Nevada, March 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Vaderland, March 10|State of Nevada, Feb. 26
|Switzerland, March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y. JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS..........Feb. 23.
ETNA..........March 13.

HAYTI.

ANDES..........Feb. 25.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS..........March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows: Othello, Tuesday, March 2.|Colombo, Saturday, April 3. Virago, Saturday, March 20|Yeddo, Saturday, April 17. Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route. First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency. Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st., CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2, at — o'clock — M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—Sir: You will take notice that upon the application of William W. Bruce, the assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, filed herein Jan. 29, 1875, it is ordered that the second, third, and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt be held before Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, on the 15th day of March, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, for the purposes mentioned in sections 5,092, 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy." You will further take notice that I have filed the account of my receipts and payments as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt, and shall at such meeting apply to the court for a settlement of such account, and for a discharge from all liability as such assignee as aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096.—Dated New-York, Feb. 1, 1875. WM. W. BRUCE, Assignee of estate of J. Duff Wallace, Bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the Matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—To the creditors of said bankrupts.—Sirs: This is to give notice that the final accounts of the assignees of the estate of the above-named bankrupts have been filed in said court, and that on the 5th day of March next I shall apply to said court, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in charge thereof, No. 5 Beekman street, New-York City, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for a discharge for myself and for the estate of George C. Collins, deceased, from all liability as assignees of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. I also give notice that, at the same time and place, I shall apply for an allowance of the small balance of said estate remaining in my hand as extra compensation to the assignees for services rendered said estate.—New-York, Feb. 20, 1875. HARVEY FARINGTON, Surviving Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and LOUIS M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Moses Falk and Louis M. Phillips, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the ninth day of March, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and take notice that second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts, under the 27th and 28th sections of the said act, will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New York, on the eighth day of February, 1875.
f13-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, (partners heretofore composing the firm of L. Morgan & Son,) bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, at No. 650 East 12th street, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the stock, machinery, tools, fixtures, coal, iron, and personal property of every kind, belonging to the estate of the said bankrupts, or either of them, in and about the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupts as a foundry, at said No. 650 East 12th street, New-York City, and also two horses, wagons, etc. Terms of sale, cash.—Dated, New-York, February 25th, 1875. ALLEN S. APGAR, Assignee.
f27-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROZEL F. PICKERT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Rozel F. Pickert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 419 Broadway.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Archibald Johnston, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SMITH E. SHAW, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1875, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. GORDON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of March A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON LELAND, WARREN LELAND, and CHARLES LELAND, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Odle Close, Register in Bankruptcy, at the City of New-York, Feb. 25, 1875.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of Simeon Leland, one of the said bankrupts, will be held at the office of Mr. John H. Platt, the Assignee of said bankrupt, at No. 40 Wall street, before Mr. Odle Close, the said Register, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

NO. 5,053.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES EVANS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Evans, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1875. THOMAS M. ARGALL, Assignee.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee.
f27-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FEIST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Feist, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of some of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1875. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Assignee, No. 51 Chambers st., New-York City.
f13-1aw3wSa*

DANCING.

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

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Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

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Particulars in circulars.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.—Reception dansante every Friday evening.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON NOV. 30, 1874, BANK-BOOK NO. 16,316; issued by the Franklin Savings Bank, New-York, to William Loughhead. The finder will please return it to No. 536 West 40th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family where they may be sure of all the comforts and privileges of a cheerful home. Address No. 26 Vandam st., City.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—ONE LARGE SQUARE and one single room to let, with first-class table and appointments, (sunny front;) references given and required. No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.

Nos. 20 and 22 East 35th st., has to offer, March 1, one of her finest suites and other rooms, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, single room; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor furnished to let, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

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NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a second floor of four rooms; plenty of closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

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NO. 22 EAST 41ST. ST.—NICELY FURNISHED sunny rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

ONE FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM TO rent to one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required. No. 23 West 26th st.

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A SMALL FAMILY WILL TAKE A GENTLEMAN and his wife and give them nice room and board. Apply at No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—FRONT ROOM ON fourth floor, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

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NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room, for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—A HALL ROOM ON third floor, front, with board. References.

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WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, board and three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second or third floor, on east side of City, below 42d st.; breakfast at 7 o'clock; first-class references given and required; terms moderate. Address B. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

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MEETINGS.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL,

51st st. and Lexington av.

The Annual Meeting (Twenty-first Anniversary) of the Board of Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the Institution on MONDAY, March 1, 1875, at 12 M. By order M. L. CRAVEN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the 26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights or way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF TWO several chattel Mortgages executed by THE TRADERS' EXPRESS COMPANY to EDGAR FARMER and BENJAMIN W. BRADFORD, Trustees—one thereof bearing date the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Essex, in the State of New Jersey, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1874, and the other thereof bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1874, and filed in the office of the Register of said County of Essex on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1874, and upon which default has been made—I will expose for sale at public auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the stables of said Traders' Express Company, Madison st., between Ferry and Lafayette, Newark, N. J., the property mortgaged, consisting of 43 horses, 12 double wagons, bows and canvas, 22 single wagons, bows and canvas, 1 business wagon, 5 double trucks, 2 double sleighs, 5 single sleighs, 17 sets double harness, 15 sets single harness, 21½ pair blankets, 23 breast-blankets, 48 halters, 12 express-trunks, 6 hand-trucks, 2 safes, office and stable fixtures, and appurtenances. E. N. MILLER, Attorney for Mortgagees.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts. The undersigned assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, 10th day of March, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at public auction, at the coal yard, No. 138 Monroe st., in the City of New-York, by James A. Miller, auctioneer, seven coal carts, harness, sieves, fixtures, &c., &c. CHARLES GULAGER, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Lecocq's charming spectacular opera bouffe, in 3 acts, GIROFLE-GIROFLA.

Mlle. GROFFROY..........as..........Girofle-Girofla
Mlle. MINELLI..........as..........Marasquin
M. DE QUERCEY..........as..........Mourzouk

Mlles. KID, DOREL, VAN DAMME; M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER also appear.

Operatic chorus and orchestra led by Mr. VAN GHEL. Scenery by Matt Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes from Paris. Begins at 8; over by 11. Balcony entrance next door.

SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO OBTAIN GOOD PLACES AND AVOID THE CRUSH.

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FIFTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, in his own Irish play, THE SHAUGHRAUN. 100TH TO 107TH PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard Edwin. Mesdames Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell, will appear.

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Mr. VARLEY will give an address Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bible readings Monday and Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Meetings for young men, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room, and Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, parlors.

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"The Lady Eveline," sung by Miss Kellogg, 50 cents; "Beneath a Portal," sung by Miss Beaumont, 50 cents; "The Rose Song," sung by Mr. Maas, 40 cents; "Oh, Who shall Sing the Rapture?" sung by Mr. Carleton; Talisman March, 50 cents; Libretto of the Opera, 40 cents.

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FOR FEBRUARY.

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GREEK COINS. Autotype.

Published and for sale by J. W. BOUTON, No. 706 Broadway.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as Rev. Progressive Bungle, is introduced as one of the prominent characters in the new radical novel, THE RAINBOW CREED: A STORY OF THE TIMES. Cloth, price $1 50, post paid. WM. F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

LECTURES.

MORNING LECTURES BY MRS. A. H. LEON WENS, in the Lecture-room, Young Men's Christian Association, 23d st., on 4th av., New-York, at 11 A. M., as follows: I. "The River of Egypt," Monday, March 1; II. "Memphis," Thursday, March 4; III. "Asiatic Women," Monday, March 8; IV. "Naha-Naghkon Watt," or a visit to the Temple of the Seven Headed Serpent, Thursday, March 11; V. "The Zend Avesta," or the country and religion of the Fire Worshipers, Monday, March 15. Tickets can be procured at the Messrs. Putnam's Sons, 4th av., corner of 23d st., and at William A. Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and E. P. Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway. Tickets for course, $3; single admission, $1.

MR. DE CORDOVA

Will deliver his highly popular and amusing lecture, THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION, AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1875, For the benefit of THE N. Y. M. COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. TICKETS, 50 CENTS. Can be had at the College, No. 301 Lexington av., and at Steinway Hall; also at Hudnut's drug store. Lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

A.

LAST DAY GREAT ROMAN
LAST DAY GREAT ROMAN
LAST DAY of the GREAT ROMAN
LAST DAY GREAT ROMAN
LAST DAY GREAT ROMAN
HIPPODROME IN NEW-YORK!
HIPPODROME IN NEW-YORK!

THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875.
THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 27, 1875.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This greatest amusement conception of the age, with its wonderful entertainments, which have been pronounced modern marvels, will close its brilliant career in this City to-night, in order to prepare for the extended tour to the large cities of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States. These two closing performances (AFTERNOON and EVENING) will be signalized by the presence of the largest and most fashionable audiences ever assembled in the Metropolis. It is desirable, therefore, that visitors attend early and be seated in the grand amphitheatre promptly at 2:30 and 8.

THE FINAL TROTTING CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

In order to render the closing scenes of this popular resort memorable, a series of races will be given TO-NIGHT between the noted favorites and winners of the season. The following are the entries:

FIRST RACE, MILE HEATS, BEST THREE IN FIVE. Mary M, Pilot, Dan Castello.

SECOND RACE, TWO MILES AND REPEAT. Longfellow, Bessie, Josie, Boston.

THIRD RACE, MILE AND REPEAT. Little Dan, Dandy, Rosebud, Tony Pastor, Sweetbriar, Barry.

In addition to the above, the thrilling two-hours' programme of exciting races upon the grand course. Also the grand equestrian drama, INDIAN LIFE. The beautiful ENGLISH HUNTING SCENE and the laughable SALESDAY AT TATTERSALL'S.

LAST DAY OF THE GRAND MENAGERIE.

Let no child in New-York fail to visit this wonderful collection of wild beasts, an opportunity for studying the Animal Kingdom which will never again be afforded upon the American Continent. Doors open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

THE GREAT CHALLENGE WALK AT THE HIPPODROME.

500 MILES IN SIX DAYS!

The Greatest Competitive Trial of Endurance ever attempted.

The renowned American pedestrian, EDWARD PAYSON WESTON, And the celebrated athlete and trainer, Prof. J. R. JUDD, will start on their great challenge race promptly at 12:05 A. M. MONDAY, March 1. Mr. Weston allows Prof. Judd thirty-five miles. Judges selected from the principal athletic clubs.

Doors open at all hours of the day and night. Admission, 50 cents.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SIXTY-EIGHTH TO SEVENTY-FIFTH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, ELEVENTH MATINEE OF THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 27.

"GRACE GREENWOOD," CHARLES ROBERTS, JR., PROF. FROBISHER, MRS. SARAH FISHER AMES, FANNY FOSTER, MR. A. P. BURBANK.

MISS C. BASSIE, Pianist.

Tickets at Gurley's, and 114 Broadway.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE UNIQUE CYCLORAMA OF PARIS, WITH STORM EFFECTS. Scientific Entertainments in LECTURE ROOM.

EVERY DAY AT 2. ADMISSION 50c.

EVERY EVENING, AT 8. CHILDREN 25c.

LAST WEEK.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS, NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS every day this week. Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

WANTED.—AN ARTIST HAVING A FEW HOURS to spare daily would be willing to instruct young ladies and youths in drawing and the delightful art of painting in water colors; terms very moderate; young ladies taught at their own residence. Apply to W. W. BODE, No. 277 West 22d st.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

ALL CAN LEARN SHORT HAND.—THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT taught in any part of the Union; writing in ten lessons, 50 cents per lesson. Call or address D. ROSS, No. 93 Clinton place, near 5th av.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND young ladies. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, THOROUGHLY experienced in teaching, desires an engagement in that capacity for the morning hours; highest references. Address L. T., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR DESIRES AN additional pupil, one preparing for college preferred. Address GLEASON, UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the mason's materials and work for a new School-building to be erected on the north side of West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAS. R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 25 1875.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR AWNING REQUIRED FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S—NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until the 12th day of March next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the Nautical School Ship St. Mary's with a complete set of awnings and side curtains.

For particulars and scale drawing, apply to the Superintendent of the school, on board the ship, at the foot of East 23d st.

DAVID WETMORE,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JOS. SELIGMAN,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR 2,000 TONS COAL.—Department of Public Charities, until March 3, 1875. See *City Record.*

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

TOOLE'S last day in New-York. To-day, two performances—Matinee and evening. This afternoon at 1:30. This evening at 8.

TOOLE'S last appearances in New-York.

This afternoon, at 1:30, a most attractive bill for TOOLE'S LAST MATINEE IN NEW-YORK. TOOLE IN THREE (3) SPLENDID PIECES, THE STEEPLECHASE; or, TOOLE IN THE PIGSKIN; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, To conclude with DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TO-NIGHT—TOOLE'S LAST APPEARANCE.

A GLORIOUS BILL. THREE GREAT PIECES.

Last time of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Last time of THAT BLESSED BABY.

And (by request) for the last time, THE DICKENSONIAN SKETCH, THE DODGER.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARCHESA DEL GRILLO,

NOW ON HER FAREWELL TOUR OF THE WORLD, will inaugurate her FAREWELL SEASON in New-York at the LYCEUM THEATRE, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, with the production of Giacometti's tragedy, ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, with Mme. RISTORI in the title rôle, of which she was the original representative.

RESERVED SEATS, the PRICE OF WHICH has been fixed at $1 50, $2, and $2 50, (according to location,) can now be had at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MACCABE'S LAST MATINEE BUT ONE TO-DAY.

MACCABE will give two brilliant representations of his highly successful entertainment, BEGONE DULL CARE, TO-DAY, AT ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Last week but one of FREDERIC MACCABE, who, in consequence of prior engagements, is compelled to bring to a termination his TRIUMPHANT CAREER IN NEW-YORK, where, during the last five months, he has played the most brilliant engagements ever known in this City. LAST EIGHT REPRESENTATIONS of those marvels of delineations, THE WANDERING MINSTRELS, MISS MARY MAY, THE FASCINATING FELLOW, and SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN. Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 7 till 5.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

INSTRUCTION DAILY from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Foreign Languages.

TERMS—Classes of three pupils, $10 per quarter. Classes of two pupils, $15 per quarter.

NEW CLASSES FORMED DAILY.

Strictly PRIVATE lessons, $30 per quarter.

SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE QUARTER begins from date of entrance.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ANTOINE REIFF, JR., GEORGE W. MORGAN, W. F. MILLS, AUGUST ARNOLD, Signor E. MARZO, A. STEINHAUS, MARK HALLAM, altogether forty-one eminent artists and professors, give their personal attention to the different branches at the New-York Conservatory.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, March 4, at 2.

THEODORE THOMAS' FIFTH FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, at 8.

FIFTH SYMPHONY CONCERT.

SOLOIST, Miss ANNA DRASDIL, Contralto.

SYMPHONY, Oxford, (first time)..........Haydn
SINFONIA,
RECITATIVE, Awake, Saturnia, } Semele, II act..Handel
ARIA, Hence, hence,
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.
OVERTURE, Leonore, No. 2..........Beethoven
SYMPHONY DRAMATIQUE, No. 4, D minor, Op. 95, (new)..........Rubinstein

Prices of admission as usual. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday morning at the box office of Steinway Hall, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MUZIO'S BENEFIT.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, 1875.

THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA, FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, at 7:30 o'clock, being for the benefit of Signor EMANUEL MUZIO.

Full particulars in Sunday papers.

"SINGIN SKEWL"

by the BOYS AND GIRLS OF HOWARD MISSION Will be repeated at STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 9.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

The sale of seats will commence Monday morning at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av.; also at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum is open daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M. Cesnola collection, galleries of pictures, statuary, and other art objects.

Admission, 25 cents. Mondays free.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF Mlle. ZOE, the Cuban Sylph. Three Dramas—DICK THE NEWSBOY, DARK HOUR BEFORE DAY, and PIRATE OF THE ISLES.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY, 2 O'CLOCK, ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, YANKEE DUELIST.

THE "WALLACE HOPS," SATURDAY, FEB. 27.—(Nineteenth night, second season,) at Tammany Hall, East 14th st., from 8 to 12 P. M. GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

"GRACE GREENWOOD."—ASSOCIATION Hall, Feb. 27, "Mismated; or, The Lament of Mrs. Hiram Moses." A satire. Tickets at Carrillo's, No. 825 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—PRIVATE STABLE; rooms for coachman; first-class location; new, and lease if desired for term of three or five years. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing, large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 153 EAST 38th st.; room for coachman's family. Apply to J. B. MARRECELLA, No. 532 3d av.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD, JAMES THOMSON, JAMES N. PLATT, Executors.
f27-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL, Administrator with the will annexed. By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875. THEODORE GENTIL, Executor. By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILE JOUANIQUE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of January, 1875.
CHARLES COUDERT, JR., Administrator.
jan30-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS G. KORTRIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of G. Tillotson, Counselor at Law, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of December, 1874.
BENJAMIN COLLINS, Administrator,
SARAH J. KORTRIGHT, Administratrix, of said deceased.
d12-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH, ADON SMITH, JR., Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
d12-1aw6mS*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RING SUITS.

MR. SMITH DESIRES THEM TO BE PUSHED BY THOSE WHO HAVE HAD THEM IN CHARGE—RUMORS ABOUT HIS REMOVAL.

It is not likely that the answer of the Corporation Counsel to Mr. Charles O'Conor will be ready before Monday. It is said that it will contain a general review of the cases against Tweed and others, and reassert the desire of Mr. Smith to have them prosecuted under the auspices of the gentlemen who have had charge of them since they were commenced. Mr. Smith seems to be anxious to throw oil on the troubled waters, and to forget the attacks upon his administration, which he defended in a previous letter. For this reason his latest communication, as the story goes, will be more explanatory than combative. His friends assert that he will be retained to co-operate with Charles O'Conor and Messrs. Barlow and Peckham in conducting the Ring civil suits in the City courts. These persons have some plausible grounds for their belief. They assert that Gov. Tilden not only has no confidence in the party fidelity of Mayor Wickham, but that he believes the Mayor would fill any office in his gift without consulting the interests of the Democracy. Mr. Wickham, they argue, has been, a member of the Apollo Hall Association—then an active symthizer with the Committee of Seventy—and he is now, through the mysterious grace of John Kelly, a prominent, but not trusted adherent of Tammany. Tilden and the Sachems don't want to give anybody a chance to make more than three political somersaults, and for these unexpected reasons the Mayor will not be allowed an opportunity to dictate who shall succeed the present Corporation Counsel; and as he alone has power, under the charter to fill a vacancy, it is thought likely that Gov. Tilden will not remove Mr. Smith unless Mr. Wickham's candidate for the place should prove acceptable. The Governor in his successful demand for all the evidence in the cases of the Fire Commissioners and the Corporation counsel, has shown that he has no confidence in the Mayor's judgment; while the Mayor, in surrendering the papers, has furnished involuntary proof of the superior ability of the Governor to analyze the testimony and stand between a horde of office-seekers who were behind him, and the defendants themselves.

It was rumored, however, last evening, that the differences between the Governor and the Mayor had been reconciled, and that, as a result, the Corporation Counsel would be removed.

THE STRANDED STEAMERS AT THEIR DOCKS.

THE DAMAGE INCURRED—PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF THEIR OFFICERS.

The steam-ship Queen, of the National Line, on account of whose mishap in running ashore on Squan Beach, New-Jersey, on Thursday, has been published, arrived safely in the harbor yesterday morning. In the efforts made to get the vessel afloat, about fifty tons of her cargo stowed in her forward hold were thrown overboard. The north-west gale which sprung up about 8:30 P. M. was a fortunate circumstance for the ship. Captain Bragg took advantage of the favoring gale by crowding on all sail, and it accomplished what the ship's groaning and snorting engines had failed to do after repeated efforts during the twelve hours that the vessel was stuck on the sand-bar—put her afloat at about 10 P. M. Mr. Hurst, the Manager of the line in this City, reports that the ship was uninjured and is fully prepared to go to sea at once if it were necessary. Some of the passengers who did not get to the City on Thursday night arrived yesterday. Those who were conversed with praise the management of the ship by its officers during the prevalence of the fog and at the time she went ashore. Mr. Hurst stated that he did not believe the loss from the cargo thrown overboard would be considerable. He could not however, give an estimate of its value. Portions of it had been recovered by wreckers who lined the shore at Squan Beach yesterday, and who went out in boats and fished out of the water boxes of dry goods and other merchandise which they were able to get hold of.

The wreckers will receive the regular per centage allowed by law on all the goods they recover.

THE STEAMER FRANCE.

The steamer France, Capt. Trudelle, of the General Transatlantic Line, which also went ashore on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, a short distance above Long Branch, is now at her pier. At the time of the accident she had a pilot aboard. She remained in her uncomfortable position only a few hours. Mr. Makenzie, the New-York agent of the company, when apprised of the ship's position, on Thursday night, went down to her in a steam tug. Before he could reach the vessel she had been got afloat and was passed unrecognized by the steam-tug, in the fog. On the return home of the latter the France was found to be securely anchored at Quarantine. The ship suffered no injuries.

THE CHICAGO STORY OF CUSTOM-HOUSE "FRAUD."

A dispatch from Chicago yesterday said that Collector Wadsworth, of that city, had been in Washington to prefer charges against the Custom-house officials of New-York, and that he claims that the New-York appraisers pass upon fraudulent in voices to such an extent as to cut off the possibility of Western merchants importing to any extent. A reporter of the TIMES had an interview with Collector Arthur upon the subject yesterday. The Collector said that Collector Wadsworth had not been to New-York, to his knowledge, and the statement telegraphed from Chicago was news to him. Some fool had used the word "fraud" without any warrant. All there was in the matter was the difference in the judgment of the two appraisers as to the value of goods imported. Two men, for instance, both perfectly honest, might vary a sixteenth of a cent per yard in their valuation of an importation of silks. It was a mere question of judgment. Of course the city whose appraiser made the lowest valuation would have the advantage, and it has very often been the case that merchants have diverted their goods to ports of entry where the appraiser would be likely to make a slight difference in valuation in their favor. This was the extent of the "fraud" with which the New-York Customs officials are charged by the Chicago Collector.

LECTURE BY DR. E. D. G. PRIME AT THE LORD WORKING MEN'S READING-ROOM.

The free reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich street, was attended last evening by a numerous company of working men and their families to listen to a lecture by Dr. Prime on India. The lecturer treated his subject in a familiar, off-hand manner, and discoursed of the climate, dress, the various castes, modes of traveling, population in cities and in the country, their religion and ancient monuments. At the close of the lecture Mr. E. D. Hawley announced that Dr. Prime had tendered the library connected with the institution a donation of forty volumes of valuable books, and moved that a vote of thanks be given the Doctor for his entertaining and instructive lecture and for the handsome donation promised to the library. The motion was unanimously carried, the audience uniting in hearty applause. The next lecture in the course will be given by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church.

GOOD WORK BY DETECTIVES.

On the night of the 23d inst. the clothing store of Martin Specht, No. 220 Rivington street, was broken open and some 400 yards of cloth, valued at $3,000, carried away. The burglary was effected by boring a hole from the cellar through the floor of the store. No clue could be found as to who the burglars were, and the case being reported to head-quarters, Detectives King, Wood, and Lyon were detailed to work it up. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Officers Lyon and King, while walking on the Bowery, saw John Thompson, a well-known thief, following a heavily-laden truck. William Devlin, also well known to the detectives, was seen on the opposite side of the Bowery making a signal to Thompson. The truck was then stopped in front of No. 173 Bowery and Thompson began to take off the load. The detectives then arrested the two men, and the truck was found to contain $2,500 worth of the cloth stolen from Mr. Specht's store. The driver of the truck, William A. Stevenson, said he was employed by Thompson to convey the goods from No. 59 Sheriff street to No. 173 Bowery. Both Devlin and Thompson were brought before Justice Sherwood, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held for trial in $5,000 bail each.

THE SALOON ROBBERY.

The case of Evender C. Dunlop, of Maine, who was robbed of $3,500 a few days ago in the liquor store of Harmon H. Shute, No. 31 Amity street, the particulars of which have been already published in THE TIMES, was again before Justice Bixby, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The prisoners who were committed as being implicated in the robbery are Hattie Adams, James Bell, Henry Schriegel, Harmon H. Shute, and Henry Bielman. Mr. Dunlop identified Shute as the person who sold him the liquor purporting to be whisky, which made him insensible, and also stated that Bielman, the bartender, stood beside Shute at the time. Schriegel is the bar-tender who handed Mr. Dunlop his watch as he was going out in the morning, stating that he had "hung it up" for drinks on the night previous. The girl Adams and James Bell, Mr. Dunlop identified as being in the rear room off the store when he awoke in the morning and found Bell's hand in his pocket. The two checks, amounting to $3,000, which were stolen from him were left in an envelope to his address at Earle's Hotel the same day. It has been ascertained since that the handwriting on the envelope and that of Bielman are very much alike. The prisoners were held in $1,500 bail each. Harman H. Shute, his wife, Annie Shute, and his brother, Henry Shute, were also put under $300 bail each, for selling liquor without a license.

REFORM IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFERS OF POLICE SERGEANTS—SEVEN THOUSAND CITIZENS PETITION FOR THE RIGID ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, presented the following list of transfers of Sergeants from one precinct to another, which was adopted, and will go into effect on the 1st prox:

	Precincts. Sent From.	Sent To.
Frank B. Randall	21	1
George L. Suttie	3	1
William W. Sullivan	13	2
Levi Crowe	4	3
James Loonie	6	3
John J. Fitzgerald	17	4
Theron T. Thompson	1	4
Christopher Boehme	29	5
Patrick J. Oates	7	5
James Gaynor	26	6
John T. Moloney	2	6
Cornelius Weston	5	6
Francis J. Banfield	1	7
James Lonsdale	3	7
Edward Knight	10	8
Frank W. Robb	11	8
William H. Christie	21	9
Andrew Doyle	17	10
William Kass	16	10
William Schultze	29	11
George Armstrong	19 (Sub)	12
M. M. Rooney	8	12
H. J. Miner	5	13
G. E. Townes	28	13
William A. Russell	23	14
P. H. Pickett	22	15
J. R. Groo	13	16
D. H. Polhamus	14	16
J. F. Buckley	27	17
Robert Castle	28	17
A. J. Thompson	4	18
H. K. Woodruff	12	18
W. Vredenburgh	10	19
Theodore Bumstead	31	19
J. H. Ferris	18	19
T. V. Holbrow	15	20
J. J. Brogan	6	20
D. Reynolds	20	21
Thomas F. Westerman	18	21
M. Tuck	16	21
Stephen E. Brown	8	22
J. D. Blake	20	22
W. T. Devoe	2	23
Thomas L. Heape	31	23
Isaac Bird	9	25
M. Fanning	19	26
Arthur Rorke	29	27
L. S. Slater	7	27
A. McClintock	27	28
John Hamilton	19	29
Joseph Douglass	6	29
George B. Kass	30	29
Charles R. Wilson	32	30
B. L. Phillips	4 Dis. Court	30
Frank Wieth	21	31
P. H. Larkin	22	31
Joseph Nicholson	23	32
E. F. Woodward	5	32
Henry Ten Eyck	12	33
William H. McConnell	32	34
Thomas N. James	3 Dis. Court	2
Oliver Tims	2 Dis. Court	4
Stephen B. Smith	9	3
George Barrett	30	5

George M. Davidson was sent from the House of Detention to the Sanitary Company, and William Y. Taft from the Sanitary Company to the House of Detention.

The committee prefaced the list by a statement that the changes were made in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the board some time ago, charging the committee with the task of improving the efficiency of the department. The committee claim that these changes are made with that view, and to break up little "rings" formed in precincts where Sergeants had been stationed a long time.

A petition was presented by Commissioner Voorhis, which was 140 feet in length and said to bear the signatures of 7,000 citizens, asking for a more rigid enforcement of the Excise law, in relation to selling liquor on Sunday. Mr. Voorhis stated that he had informed the committee who had called upon him that the Board of Police were endeavoring to enforce the law, and that special orders had been issued about three weeks ago to that effect. The matter was referred to the Superintendent.

President Matsell presented a list of names of patrolmen to be transferred from various precincts in this City to the Twenty-fourth Precinct, (Harbor Police,) and the list was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Patrolmen Andrew Hillock, of the Eighth Precinct, was dismissed for intoxication, and Patrolmen Frank Ehlers, of the Ninth Precinct, and John C. Ryan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department for being absent from post.

Richard Barrett, Andrew Mahoney, William J. Huston, and Edward Whalen were appointed patrolmen.

It was resolved that advertisements be published in the *City Record* inviting proposals for the purchase of ashes, garbage, manure, and street-sweepings collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau.

Commissioner Duryee, the Treasurer of the board, reported that Controller Green had withheld a warrant for $5,833 33, which was included in the monthly requisition, and was one-twelfth of the amount appropriated for the construction of a new station-house in the Nineteenth Precinct, and asked that this fact be entered on the minutes, which request was granted.

A petition from Patrick Daly and Michael Wallace, ex-members of the defunct Morrisania Police, asking for reinstatement as patrolmen, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Sergeant George F. Westing, of the Mounted Police Squad, was granted one month's sick leave.

A large amount of routine business of no public importance was transacted, and the board adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE BERGH CONTEMPT CASE.

THE MOTION TO QUASH THE PRESENTMENT POSTPONED—MR. BERGH MAKES ANSWER AND SUBMITS HIS PAPERS.

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to answer the alleged contempt of court by addressing a communication to the Grand Jury while that body was in session.

Mr. Gerry, addressing Recorder Hackett, said that he thought his Honor misapprehended the nature of Mr. Bergh's explanation. He did not mean to censure or attack the Grand Jury, but simply wished to investigate their official acts in the light of an official, not a personal, matter. Mr. Gerry having thus prefaced his argument, was about to proceed to address the court on the motion to quash the presentment and accompanying letter referring to Mr. Bergh, having prepared an elaborate brief on the subject.

Recorder Hackett, however, informed Mr. Gerry that he would hear nothing except in reference to Mr. Bergh's action in addressing a communication to the Grand Jury, and handed down the following interrogatory to be read to Mr. Bergh: "Mr. Henry Bergh, did you write or cause to be written, and hand or cause to be handed or sent the accompanying letter to the Grand Jury of this court at this term, with the intention that the said letter should reach the said Grand Jury?" Appended to the question was the letter of Mr. Bergh to the Grand Jury reflecting on the conduct of that body for their action in the case of Jefferson Carpenter, charged by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with keeping a dog-fighting den.

District Attorney Phelps wished to state that he came into court prepared to meet the motion to quash the presentment, and was not aware that the matter would come up in any other shape.

The Recorder said that Mr. Bergh was at that moment in contempt of court. He wanted no outside matter introduced, but simply Mr. Bergh's answer to the arraignment of the Grand Jury. The interrogatory of the Recorder was then read to Mr. Bergh.

Mr. Gerry, as counsel, was about to read the original affidavits as submitted by Mr. Bergh, when the court informed him that he wished to receive an answer to the simple question put from Mr. Bergh himself, who was present. In answer to Mr. Gerry, who wished to reply to the interrogatory on behalf of Mr. Bergh, the Recorder stated that he preferred Mr. Bergh should answer the question in person.

After a short consultation with his client, Mr. Gerry announced that Mr. Bergh was ready to answer the interrogatory of the court, but he (counsel) wished to know whether this would dispose of his motion to quash, or merely postpone it until after the contempt case had been disposed of.

The Recorder replied that he had not disposed of the motion to quash, and would merely postpone it for the present.

Mr. Bergh then replied that he had addressed a communication to the Grand Jury in view of the facts and under the circumstances stated in the papers he then submitted to the court. Mr. Bergh then handed in all the affidavits in the case of Jefferson Carpenter, and the Recorder postponed further action in the matter until Monday in order to examine the papers.

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.

Max Heyman was called up in General Sessions yesterday on three different indictments, having been charged with stealing a coat valued at $30 from Charles Weitz, No. 170 Bowery, a pocket-book containg $21 from Mary Bradlacht, and three coats and a pair of pants, the property of Henry Wohlgemuth. District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of guilty to one of the indictments, and the Recorder sentenced Heyman to four years and six months in State Prison.

AN APPOINTEE WITHOUT A PLACE.

Considerable mirth was exhibited among the politicians in the City Hall and new Court-house yesterday, over the report that Gov. Tilden had appointed Mr. James Fairfax McLaughlin, whose name indicates a union between the first families of Virginia and Ireland, to the position of Civil Justice of the Seventh District Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the alleged death of Mr. Stemmler. The friends of the latter, alarmed at the announcement, inquired if it was true, and found that the gentleman was living and very indignant at the mean report of his demise. Mr. McLaughlin yesterday seemed to be a sicker man than Mr. Stemmler. To add to the difficulty of the Governor's appointment, it is held that Mr. Stemmler is not entitled to the position, and that therefore his death could not render it vacant. Mr. McLaughlin is now employed in the County Clerk's office. It is understood that the information of the death of Judge Stemmler came from the Deputy County Clerk, and upon it Gov. Tilden acted in appointing a new Judge; but no commission was issued.

NO HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

SWEENEY'S COOL STORY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY—NOONAN HELD IN $5,000 BAIL.

The examination of Lawrence Noonan, on the charge of having acted in complicity with Daniel Haury and John Sweeney in robbing the Adams Express Company on Jan. 19, came on yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Kilbreth. Ex-Mayor Hall appeared for Noonan, and, in the absence of any representative from the District Attorney's office, Justice Kilbreth, aided by information furnished him by Mr. John Hoey, manager of the Adams Express Company, questioned Sweeney, who was called as a witness on behalf of the prosecution. Sweeney told the following story:

"I know Noonan, and remember the robbery of the safe and its contents; the safe contained about $35,000 in money and a number of bonds; I was not present at the robbery, and the first I saw of the safe was at Communipaw, in Dan Haury's wagon; I knew before the robbery occurred that it was to be committed, for on Sunday morning, the 18th, Haury told me that the safe was on his wagon; he met me in a barber's shop, and told me that it was 'all right,' and I knew by that that he had got the safe on the wagon. I knew that there was a third party connected with the robbery, for Haury told me so; Haury and myself were the only ones present when the safe was opened; I saw Noonan about an hour or two after the safe was opened, on the corner of Rector and Washington streets; Haury was with him; they came together from the express office to meet me there, in order to get their share of the proceeds of the robbery, all of which I had with me; Haury had agreed to meet me there, and came in company with Noonan; I took them up to the front room of my apartments, No. 26 Rector street, in order to divide the plunder; we opened all the packages of money, bonds, &c., and Noonan took about $3,500 in money as his share; I asked him, when he got it what he was going to do with with it, and he said he would attend to his share; we talked some about the robbery, but I can't remember much that was said; it was fixed that Haury and I should get about $1,000 in specie that was taken from the safe changed, and give Noonan a share of it; it had been arranged that Noonan should have one-third of all the proceeds of the robbery, and that is what he thought he was getting, but Haury and I fooled him on that; my share of the proceeds was about $15,000, and Haury's the same; after the safe was opened, Haury and I put up a job on Noonan, by agreeing to make him believe that the proceeds were much less than they amounted to, so as to make his one-third less and leave more for us; we divided the proceeds very silently, Noonan asking no questions, and accepting his share without a word; Haury and I told him that we opened the safe easily in about three minutes; I don't think he made any reply to that; there was some talk about there being likely to be a great kick or noise at the office about the robbery; it was Haury who first made the remark, and we all laughed about it; Haury and Noonan said that they were going to work again at the office, and that each would mind himself; I don't know what Noonan did with his money." In answer to a question by ex-Mayor Hall, Sweeney said: "I was not in their company when they stole the safe."

Mr. Hall then said that unless there was other testimony to the contrary, Sweeney's evidence showed only a case of receiving stolen goods, and not a case of grand larceny, and to this claim the court assented.

Mr. Hoey said he had no other testimony to offer for the present.

Mr. Hall asked Justice Kilbreth if it was not necessary to have corroborative testimony in order to hold Noonan, the only evidence now being that of a confessed principal in the robbery.

Justice Kilbreth said that the evidence was sufficient in the present stage of the case.

Mr. Hall then said that, in relation to bail, he thought it ought to be fixed at a moderate sum. At present there was only the uncorroborated evidence of a principal, who was, by his own admission, destitute of the honor which is generally supposed to obtain even among thieves. Noonan was in humble circumstances; had continued to work for the express company ever since the robbery, and had made no effort to escape.

Justice Kilbreth named $5,000 as the amount of bail.

Mr. Hall said that that was a practical denial of bail, as Noonan could not furnish that amount. Haury and Sweeney had been required to give only that amount, and they were principals, and got most of the proceeds, according to Sweeney's evidence.

Justice Kilbreth said that all that Haury and Sweeney got, except what they spent, had been recovered, whereas Noonan, if Sweeney's evidence was assumed to be true, had probably still got his share, or most of it.

The bail was fixed at $5,000, with the understanding that Justice Kilbreth would hold the papers in the case until this morning, to give an opportunity in the meantime, if Mr. Hall desired, to again move for a reduction.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER VAN NORT.

The rumor which was so industriously circulated during the past three weeks that Commissioner Van Nort had placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor Wickham, was denied by that official for the fourth time yesterday. Mr. Van Nort states that he has not sent his resignation to Mr. Wickham, and that he cannot account for the rumors to that effect. But he did not state what his action might be in the future. The Mayor, however, is anxious to have the office of Commissioner placed at his disposal, and he will fill it, as heretofore in like cases, without consulting Mr. John Kelly. It was whispered last evening that Mr. Wickham had decided to give the place to Gen. George B. McClellan, who is said to have been pressed by a Republican Commissioner and two Democratic editors.

WHEATLEY, WILLIAMS & CO.

In the paragraph which appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, concerning the suspension of the firm of Messrs. Wheatley, Williams & Co., sugar refiners, of No. 40 Water street, Brooklyn, place was given to an erroneous report that the trouble had been caused by a heavy defalcation by one of the firm. There has been no defalcation on the part of anyone connected with the house, and the misfortune was caused by losses in the regular business, and not through outside transactions.

THE PARTHIA.

The Cunard steamer Parthia, which left her dock at Jersey City late on Thursday night on her regular passage to Liverpool, was driven on Bedloes Island by the high wind, where she now lies fast in the soft mud. She sustained no injury, and her cargo is being rapidly discharged into lighters in order that she may be floated off at the next flood tide. At the office of the company no serious difficulty in getting her off is apprehended, and the agents say that she will probably resume her voyage this morning. Her passengers were allowed to go ashore until such time as she gets ready to leave port.

A MURDER IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Early yesterday morning George Haffer and Joseph Jordon, residents of No. 628 West Thirty-eighth street, became involved in a fight, during which Hoffer was fatally stabbed by the former. Hoffer's son Frederick, a boy of twelve years, who attempted to prevent the fight, received a terrible stab wound in the breast. Jordan was arrested by Roundsman McCormack, of the Twentieth Precinct, where he is at present lodged, pending the verdict of the Coroner's jury. The inquest will be held at the Twentieth Precinct Station at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

A BURGLAR MARRIED IN COURT.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, a notorious criminal named Titus Barker was placed on trial under an indictment charging him with breaking into the store of Mr. George T. Pine, in Orchard street, Greenpoint. Some years ago Barker, while serving a term in the Kings County Penitentiary, attempted to kill a keeper named Kennedy. To the charge of breaking into Mr. Pine's store Barker pleaded not guilty, but Gallus Schaarschmidt, one of his confederates in the burglary, unexpectedly turned State's evidence. The result was the conviction of Barker and his sentence to the Penitentiary for four years. At the close of the trial Schaarschmidt approached the bench and requested the Judge to marry him to another of the witnesses in the case named Mary King. The request, from its abruptness, created some movement, but the Judge granted it, and the burglar and the female witness King were made man and wife.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK.

William Gersten, a newsboy, twelve years old, residing at No. 42 Essex street, was held, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for picking the pocket of David T. Keller, of No. 346 Broadway, of sixteen cents while Mr. Keiler was walking along Broadway. Gersten, when arraigned, said, "I have done it, but will never do it again." Detective Henry Pellett saw two notorious pickpockets, said to be members of "Johnny, the Greek's" gang, on Broadway yesterday making attempts to "work" some of the crowds, and caught them in the act of picking a woman's pocket at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street. They gave their names as John Kelly and John Halegan, and were held by Justice Kilbreth.

POLICE CAPTAIN KILLALEA.

A report of the trial of Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, charged with having received various large sums of money from the proprietors of places of popular resort in the Twenty-second Precinct in 1874, when he was in command of that Precinct, was published in THE TIMES yesterday. The prosecution utterly failed to establish their case, and the trial was adjourned until yesterday for further testimony. Yesterday Capt. Killelea was informed by Mr. Hawley, the Chief Clerk of the Police Department, that the charges against him had been withdrawn, and that if other charges were to be preferred against him he would receive due notice. It is believed that charges will be preferred against Capt. Killalea for alleged transactions of a similar nature during the years 1872-3.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE AT CREEDMOOR—ACTION OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

A meeting of the joint committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 194 Broadway yesterday afternoon, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. Among those present were Gen. McMahon, Gen. Molineux, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Fulton, E. H. Sanford, A. Alford, and Mr. Joyce, of the Irish Rifle Club, Dublin, who has just returned from a tour through the United States. Gen. McMahon reported for the Committee of Arrangements for the amateur theatrical entertainment to be given next month that all the boxes in the Academy of Music had been disposed of for the occasion. Mr. Bird reported that he had disposed of tickets to the amount of $600. Capt. Fulton said that the range could be used for practice at once, if necessary, but thus far nothing had been done to that end. Gen. McMahon suggested that the height of the parapet, or embankment, in the rear of the targets at Creedmoor ought to be increased several feet before any further practice was allowed. Complaints had been received from property-owners in the vicinity of the lower part of the range, that during the practice of the National Guard last Summer spent balls not unfrequently passed over and a long distance beyond the embankment. He suggested that a high fence be constructed of double planks on the summit of the parapet, which would preclude the possibility of the passage of bullets over the embankment. Capt. Fulton coincided with the remarks of the last speaker, and said he would give the matter his personal attention. Gen. McMahon stated that he had received a letter from a rifle club of considerable notoriety in New South Wales, requesting the Amateur Rifle Club to extend a challenge to its members to shoot a match at Creedmoor during the coming season. The alleged reason for this strange request was that the receipt of such a communication from representatives of this nation would enable them to receive assistance from their Government to defray the expenses of a trip to this country. The matter was referred to the Amateur Rifle Club for disposal. The President read a letter from Mr. Edward Mildman, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Wimbledon, England, in answer to a letter written by the Chairman, some weeks since, announcing the anticipated visit of the American team to England next Summer. Mr. Mildman, on behalf of the association, extended a hearty welcome to the American team. The meeting then adjourned. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club was subsequently held, to take action in regard to the disposition of the challenge from the Ontario Rifle Club. On motion of Capt. Bruce, it was resolved to inform Capt. Mason, President of the Ontario Rifle Club, that the club would provide a team to contest a match on the range at Creedmoor at any time previous to May 15. The President appointed Capt. Bruce a committee to procure designs for a representative badge to be shot for by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club during the coming season. The meeting then adjourned.

CANADA.

THE CLAIMS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The subcommittee appointed to decide whether the Anglo-American Cable Company had any color of right to land their cables on the coast of Nova Scotia have had another sitting. Lord William Hay said that his company claimed that privilege, on the ground that the act which incorporated the Nova Scotia Company gave the power to transfer its rights to the Anglo-American Company. He thought the Government would do what they did in the case of the Prince Edward's Island acts, that was to make a reservation of any rights the company were in possession of. He founded his claim on clause 4 of the Nova Scotia act. He depended on the agreement made by the Nova Scotia Company with the Anglo-American Company, which must have been made with the full knowledge of the Nova Scotia authorities.

The committee, after some deliberation, agreed to a report to the effect that the company had no color of right as they claimed, but that they might have a claim to compensation. In the event of the nineteenth clause of the act being put into operation against them, they recommended that a clause should be inserted providing that nothing in the act should deprive the company of any right they may have to such compensation. This report was submitted to the Committee on Railways, Telegraphs, and Canals, which met shortly afterward, and a clause was then added to the bill giving effect to the recommendation of the subcommittee, after which the bill was adopted and ordered to be reported to the House.

THE NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY—AQUATICS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Sir Hugh Allan and Hon. J. J. Abbott leave for England to-day on business connected with the Northern Colonization Railway.

A movement is being made in sporting circles here to raise sufficiently large prizes to induce the crack oarsmen of the United States and the Lower Provinces and Ontario to enter for the August aquatic races at Lachine.

FIRST ARMED RESISTANCE TO BRITISH TROOPS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—The one hundredth anniversary of the first open resistance in arms to British troops and the commencement of the Revolutionary war, which occurred at Salem on Sunday, Feb. 26, 1775, was celebrated to-day in that city by commemorative exercises. The bells of the city were rung at morning, noon, and night. A salute of 100 guns was fired at noon, near the scene of the action at Northbridge. The public schools were closed, and flags were displayed on all public buildings and many houses of citizens. Public exercises were held at the North Unitarian Meeting-house, under the auspices of the City Government, and speeches were delivered by Hon. G. B. Loring and others.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Charleston, West Va., says that the Legislature agreed yesterday to adjourn to-day to meet in Wheeling on the 10th of November next. The House Committee of Investigation reported that Auditor Bennett and Treasurer Burdett had been guilty of maladministration and high crimes in office, and recommend their impeachment. The House had a stormy session over the report, lasting until midnight, and ending with the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a board of managers to draw up articles of impeachment for presentation to the Senate. The investigation of the management of the State finances will continue during the recess of the Legislature.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26.—The locomotive of a freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad jumped the track this morning about five miles from this city. The engineer was thrown from the cab, but escaped unhurt. The fireman, Luther Mahoney, had a leg badly crushed and received internal injuries. The engine was badly damaged. Several hours were required to clear away the wreck and repair the track, during which the trains arriving made transfers of passengers.

DEATH OF ALBANI'S PROTECTOR.

The Troy papers announce the sudden death in that city, on Wednesday, of Mr. Oliver Houle, and say: "One of the most interesting incidents connected with Mr. Houle's life was his aid to Mlle. Emma La Jeunesse, now known as Albani. It was during his connection with St. Joseph's Church, Albany, that he first became acquainted with her, she being at that time only a little child. With characteristic benevolence, Mr. Houle subscribed for her musical education and provided her with a piano. As an instance of his generosity we are informed that at a certain concert during the war the soprano was taken sick, and some one was needed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Houle procured an engagement for Mlle. La Jeunesse, and it was through his untiring efforts that the lady's charming musical qualities were first made known to the public. When Albani visited Albany, recently, she wrote her old patron to come and see her, sending him tickets. He went down with his wife and saw her and heard her sing. The meeting was a happy one for all parties."

HEAVY FRESHET IN NEW-JERSEY.

Considerable damage has been done in New-Brunswick by a freshet in the Raritan River. The canal was overflowed, and the water covered the sidewalks in Burnett and Water streets to a sufficient depth to allow small boats to be navigated from place to place. A number of factories on the line of the canal were compelled to suspend operations. Yesterday morning the tide rose to an unusual height, and the floating ice displaced one of the bridges, moving it about two feet from its position on the abutments. A canal-boat moored near the Albany street bridge was torn from its fastenings, and carried against a bridge with sufficient force to sink her. Subsequently another canal-boat was sunk near the same place. This is said to have been the largest freshet in the river since the Winter of 1856. The entire damage will amount to about $10,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mme. Ristori and her dramatic company arrived last night by the Crescent City from Havana.

The Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry will take place at Association Hall, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

At a meeting of the Tammany Society last night thirty new members, in the Kelly interest, were initiated.

The Cosmopolitan Culinary Association will give its third annual fancy-dress and masquerade ball, at Irving Hall, on Monday next.

"Aunt Polly Basset's Singin Skewl" will give another entertainment in aid of Howard Mission on next Tuesday evening, at Steinway Hall.

The mails of the Cunard steam-ship Algeria, later by two days than those received by the City of Brooklyn, were distributed in this City yesterday.

Arrangements are being made for a meeting to be held during the coming week to hear Col. Delaney, of South Carolina, the colored Conservative, on Southern affairs.

In the case of Crofutt against Henry, Judge Lawrence decided yesterday that an order of a Judge refusing to open a default taken in a case is an appealable order.

The Custom-house employes were excited yesterday over apparently well grounded reports that a number of them are to receive notifications to-day that their services will be no longer required.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening, in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by George Kennan, Esq., on "Life in Siberia and Kamtschatka."

The "Grand Star entertainment" will take place this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Association Hall. "Grace Greenwood," Mrs. Sarah Fisher Ames, and Charles Roberts, Jr., will take part in the programme.

About 8:30 o'clock last evening, Henry Key, of No. 74 Hudson street, was stabbed in the left breast by an unknown man while standing in front of No. 3 Worth street. His injuries are but slight, and his assailant made his escape.

Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, and Prof. J. R. Judd, the athlete and trainer, will start on their great challenge race at 12:05 A. M., at Barnum's Hippodrome, on Monday next. Mr. Weston allows Prof. Judd thirty-five miles.

Stephen H. Tyng, aged eleven, a son of Rev. Dr. Tyng, of No. 323 Madison avenue, while handling a loaded revolver last evening in his father's house, accidentally shot himself in the right cheek. He was promptly attended by Dr. Pinckney.

One of the managers of the Grand Opera Ball called at the Mayor's office yesterday to complain of the conduct of the police in interfering with the visitors, but he retired without making a formal complaint on seeing the Mayor.

Robert Brumager, aged thirty-five, a resident of Henderson street, Jersey City, and employed as a bridge tender at the Pavonia Ferry, while attending to an incoming boat at 6:30 o'clock last evening, had his arm badly crushed by the windlass. He was taken home.

The Cooper Union Literary Class will hold its monthly reception to-night at Cooper Institute, when the question "Resolved, that the Democratic Party, as at present constituted, is not competent to take control of the National Government" will be discussed.

The Mayence Carnival Society and the Bloomingdale Turn Verein will give a joint entertainment at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms this evening, the proceeds of which will be equally divided between the German Women's Benevolent Society and St. John's Guild.

The final trotting carnival at Barnum's Hippodrome will occur to-night. There will be three races, the first of mile heats, the best three in five, with three entries; the second, two miles and repeat, with four entries; and the third, one mile and repeat, in which there are six entries.

Some time since Paul Ramm, a wig-maker, of No. 753 Broadway, was arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of opening letters addressed to Robert Link, who at one time occupied a half store at the same number. Yesterday the prisoner waived an examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The second mortgage bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company met yesterday at the office of Mr. Charles L. Frost, No. 58 Broadway, and appointed a committee to devise some plan of relief. The committee is to report at a future meeting when the first mortgage bondholders will be taken into the conference.

At the regular meeting of the Male Principals' Association, held at Grammar School No. 35, on Thursday last, the following officers were elected: President, Lafayette Olney, No. 14; Vice President, George H. Albro, No. 63; Secretary, Frederick W. James, No. 51; Treasurer, J. Elias Whitehead, No. 38.

At the meeting of the New-York Council Princes of Jerusalem, held on Thursday evening, at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth street, the following officers were elected: I. U., John J. Kelly; M. E. S. P. G. M., Randolph Crowel; H. P., Willis F. Coplan; S. G. W., William M. Hale; J. G. W., John J. Seering; G. Treasurer, Albert P. Morriarty; and G. Secretary, John H. Hart.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was at half-mast yesterday in view of the death of John G. Storrs, of the firm of Day & Storrs. Mr. Storrs was a young man of remarkably athletic build, and apparently of robust health. He was considered the strongest man on the Exchange. He died on Thursday of peritonitis.

John D. W. Sherman, of the firm of Sherman & Co., brokers, No. 39 Pine street, indicted for receiving stolen goods, some $15,000 worth of the bonds stolen from Charles Jansen in Central Park having been found in his possession, was released yesterday on furnishing $5,000 bail in the District Attorney's office. Christian Schlittenhard, No. 391 West Houston street, became surety for Sherman.

An inquest was held by Coroner Eickhoff in the case of Catharine Radley, aged fourteen years, who was run over and killed by a United States express wagon at the corner of Market and Madison streets, on the 19th inst. It was shown by the testimony that the horse attached to the wagon was unmanageable, and the company was censured for allowing vicious horses to be driven by their employes.

Mr. Dion Boucicault yesterday filed his declaration in the common law suit he has brought in the United States Circuit Court to recover $25,000 from "Josh" Hart, for damages which Mr. Boucicault alleges he has sustained by Mr. Hart's presentation of the play of "Skibbeeah." The allegations of fact in the declaration are identical with those contained in the complaint in the equity suit instituted to enjoin Mr. Hart from presenting the play.

The holders of the second consolidated seven per cent. gold bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway have commenced a foreclosure suit against the company on account of default of interest. The papers will be served on Monday next. These bonds constitute the most recent loan negotiated by the company. They are dated February, 1873, and become due in February, 1893. There are previous bonds of the company, aggregating $15,500,000, which must be settled before those upon which suit is brought.

Henry Dorzbacher, of No. 108 First avenue; Joseph Schenck, of No. 135 East Houston street, and Joseph B. Watkin, of No. 33 First avenue, milk dealers, were brought before Justice Sherwood at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with adulterating milk, by Officer Gardner, of the Sanitary Squad. Several witnesses were examined, among others Prof. Chandler, the President of the Board of Health. After hearing the testimony the Judge held the accused in $500 bail each.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted a resolution, which took effect yesterday, that henceforward the Exchange shall be closed and the doors locked at 3:15 o'clock every afternoon except Saturdays, when the hour of closing shall be 2:15. The hours for closing business are and have been 2 o'clock on Saturday and 3 o'clock during the rest of the week, but many members, heretofore, have paid but little attention to the rule, and have continued to lounge about the Exchange, transacting business long after the rest have gone, greatly to the detriment of the latter. The new regulation is intended to put a stop to these irregularities.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at No. 26 Park row, Mr. Charles H. Haswell presiding. The reports of the Committees on Canal Transportation and Technical Education were read and unanimously adopted. Resolutions appointing a committee to consider upon the best means of facilitating foreign trade and protecting the interests of importers, indorsing the new Postal Parcel Service, and recommending the early establishment of a Merchants' and Manufacturers' Statistical Bureau were passed. Seven members were added to the Committee of Selection of Additional Permanent Officers of the Board.

BROOKLYN.

According to recent statistics gathered by the Board of Health there are in this city 23,533 people who have not been vaccinated.

During the week ending Saturday, 20th inst., 202 deaths are reported, being 38 less than the previous week, and 34 less than the corresponding week of last year.

Charles Caldweld, a 'longshoreman, fell overboard this morning while at work at the Pierrepont Stores, foot of Montague street, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

On Monday April 1, the first professional billiard tournament ever played on Long Island, will be commenced at Samuells' Billiard-rooms on Washington street. Fifteen hundred dollars in prizes will be competed for by Vignaux, Garnier, Cyrille Dion, Joseph Dion, Maurice Daly, Ubassy, and Rudolphe. Each game will be 300 points, French caroms.

Ann Gallagher, a servant in the employ of Mr. Thomas Cavanagh, of No. 250 Smith street, was committed by Justice Delmar yesterday on a charge of stealing $150 worth of clothing and jewelry from her employer.

At an early hour yesterday morning the barge Hercules, laden with 2,500 barrels of sugar, valued at $70,000, was capsized at the foot of South First street, by the pressure of the ice. The vessel floated to the foot of Noble street, where she was secured. The Captain and crew were saved.

NEW-JERSEY.

Judge Runyon celebrated his silver wedding at his residence in Plainfield Wednesday night.

An unfinished house, on the outskirts of Newark, near the Clinton line, was blown down by the high wind Thursday night.

Stelle & Gant's hardware store, on Burnett street, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and robbed of goods valued at about $100.

Michael Kinney, the old man who was run over by a train on Thursday morning while picking up coal on the Erie Railway near Penhorn Creek, has since died of his injuries in the City Hospital.

An ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, prohibiting railroad companies from obstructing street-crossings with trains for more than two minutes at any one time, has been sustained by a decision of the Supreme Court.

The Cunard steamer Parthia, which left her wharf in Jersey City Thursday night for Europe, ran aground between the Central Railroad Dock and Bedloe's Island, and stuck fast in the mud. She was got off at high tide yesterday without having sustained any damage.

Adolph Kleinschmidt, a tin-smith, who was working on the roof of a new house belonging to George Brougham, on Varick street, Jersey City, fell through the scuttle yesterday and sustained injuries which proved fatal. Deceased was the proprietor of a large tinware establishment on Newark avenue, and was well known in the city.

Yesterday was sentence day in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. James O'Brien, convicted of the larceny of a chest of tea, was sentenced to State Prison for three years. William Ramwold, sixty years old, caught in the act of rifling state-rooms on one of the Cunard steamers, was sent to Trenton. Thomas Leonard, for assault and battery on Eli Schoonmaker, was sentenced to the State Prison for eighteen months. The assault was committed on board a canal boat, and it was stated at the time that Schoonmaker was killed. He subsequently sent a communication to one of the newspapers denying the statement.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Count Batthyany, of Hungary, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. Henry Brewerton, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Solicitor Bluford Wilson, of the Treasury Department, and George M. Pullman, of Chicago, are at the Brevoort House.

Profs. Theodore D. Woolsey, of New-Haven, and J. H. Thayer, of Andover, Mass., are at the Everett House.

State Senators George B. Bradley, D. H. Cole, and William Johnson, and Assemblymen George Taylor, Thomas G. Alvord, and F. W. Vosburgh, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister to Ecuador; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

John Mead, of No. 252 Mott street, beat his wife, Delia, severely on the head with a tin dish on Wednesday, inflicting serious wounds. He was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court on Thursday morning, but his wife successfully begged the Justice to let him go. He rewarded his devoted wife when he got home by tearing the plasters from her wounds, and inflicting upon her another beating. Yesterday morning he was again arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, and his wife again begged for mercy, refusing to make a complaint against him; but Justice Kilbreth compelled her to, and her husband was held for trial.

INSURANCE AND INSANITY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided that a life insurance company is competent to restrict its liability in case of death brought on by the insanity of a holder of its policies, which contains a clause declaring the company not liable in such cases. This decision is in opposition to many previous decisions on the same subject, as it has generally been held in law that insanity is essentially a disease, and that against it insurance companies could not be protected.

[Advertisement.]

How awkward, hawking, spitting, sneezing: you have catarrh. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR eradicates this complaint. PAIN PAINT subdues pain and all inflammation. Half-pints, $1.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash. BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.—Mr. Braff, Miss J. L. Bush, T. A. Connor, F. Cornes, E. Clifton, G. W. Casilear, John Cartledge, Miss Desjordines, C. W. Foster, J. D. Lyon, J. G. Marshall, D. Maxsohn, Mr. and Mrs. A. Michel, Viscountess Milton and two maids, James Miller, Jr., Mrs. Murray, J. Francis, R. Gilchrist, E. Goldberg, B. C. Gowan, George Innes, Miss Keller, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkman, nurse and child, W. Levale, Isaac Smith, W. E. D. Stokes, F. Suffield, George Trall, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, A. H. Wallace, J. MacLean, Prof. S. Newcomb, D. Nicholson, G. M. Pullmann, Mr. Racines, J. A. Redfern, C. Roldan, Capt. Scales, A. Sendell, A. B. Sherry, G. Wallace, W. F. Williams, R. A. Wylie, M. R. Webb, Gen. Wilson, J. W. Wadsworth.

In steam-ship Lessing, from Hamburg—Mrs. Vesona Hirsch, two children and servant, George C. Ohage, Mr. and Mrs. George Wieber and two children, Miss Josephine Wiemann, August Grosse, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zapke, Heinrich Heisse, Bernhard Hagindorn, Mrs. Anna Schnider and two chidren, Lorenz Wolf, Aaron Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Semmert and child, Simon Israel, Hans Tulff, Theodore Rommeney, Mr. and Mrs. George O. Schmidt and child.

In Steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Freeman Jones, Mr. Gordon, Miss Gordon, A. Fried, G. L. Robinson, James Lawrence and servant, M. E. Kinzer, Mr. Cogswell, Thomas E. Mills, A. Wendt, J. J. Cowan, Miss Myra Clemesha, J. Peloubet, Master Peloubet, George Hollinshed, Francis Lovell, J. W. Axford, R. Manners, Mrs. M. Almac.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.—Mr. Salembier, Mr. Crud, Mr. Grosholz, Mrs. Donosan, Mrs. Blanc, Mr. Stramesi, Mr. Perruque, Mr. Dal Molin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Bessiere, Mr. Schlosson, Mr. Kilian, Mr. Pourret, Mr. Altonicks, Mr. Lorbacher, Baron Norbert, Mr. Huppe, Mr. Ruman, Mr. Aremke, Mr. Sieress, Mr. Rheindorf, Mr. Degrad, and others.

In steam-ship Snevia, from Hamburg.—A. G. Abrens, Carl M. Otto, Dr. Baumgarten, Max Durlacher, Marie Padger, Adolf Barber, Sophus Clausen.

In the steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Smith, Master Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:37 | Sun sets.....5:50 | Moon rises.12:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:17 | Gov. Island...1:06 | Hell Gate...2:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Rotterdam, (Ger.,) Pess, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholt, Baltimore, Oelrichs & Co.

Ship Wemyss Castle, (Br.,) Shields, London, A. Baxter & Co.

Brigs S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Mirra, (Ital.,) Maresca and Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Helen G. Rich, Collins, Matanzas, Jno. Zittiosen & Sons; Rebecca J. Page, Hill, Buenos Ayres, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; William, (Br.,) Pike, Harbor Grace, &c., R. P. Currie & Co.; L. M. Merritt, Harriman, Sagua la Grande, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Mary E. Thayer, Groesnick, Seville, R. N. Hand, Bros. & Co.

Schrs. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; L. & M. Donovan, Donovan, Brunswick, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Sueria, (Ger.,) Franzin, Hamburg Feb. 11, Havre 13th, with mdse. and 127 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The first four ds. had variable weather, and the next four ds. had severely strong winds from N. W., S. W., and S.; 20th, 10 P. M., found the sea covered with small pieces of ice which continued for three hours, when it was open water again; 21st and 22d, had strong winds from S. W. and N. W.; since, light southerly winds with dense fog; was detained outside twenty-four hours by fog.

Steam-ship Lidador, (Braz.,) Cabral, Rio Janeiro Jan. 12, via Fayal Feb. 18, with coffee and 8 passengers to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Feb. 13, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 23, passed a French steam-ship and German brig-rigged steam-ship bound E.; 26th, 20 miles E. of Fire Island, a brig-rigged steam-ship do.; same date, 10 miles E. of Fire Island, steam-ship India, hence for London.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana Feb. 24, with mdse. and 47 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Feb. 26, at 8 A. M., off Fenwick's Inlet, passed brig Nellie Husted, from Matanzas, for New-York.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla Feb. 6, Carthagena 7th, Havana 17th, and Nassau 20th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Bark Henoch, (Aust.,) Haggie, 63 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Harriet, (of Liverpool,) Hill, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light W. and N. W. winds.

Bark Morning Dew, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stockton, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar and honey to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Guilia, (Ital.,) Dominici, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Lyn, (Span.,) Campa, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Brig R. B. Gove, (of Camden, Me.,) Hodgman, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Morris, Aquadilla, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. Left in port brig M. A. Rowland, for Boston in 4 ds.

Brig Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Amilcare, (Ital.,) Romano, Patras 93 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Punch, Edye & Co.

Brig Gladiateur, (of Halifax,) Senman, Rio Grande do Sul 53 ds., with hides and hair to Dowley, Corners & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig E. H. Rich, (of Boston,) Paine, Malaga 76 ds., with fruit to James E. Ward & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) Tarr, Matanzas 19 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Ada, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Smith, Trinidad 19 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Boyd & Heneken.

Schr. Edie Waters, (of Boston,) Barnes, Rio Grande do Sul Dec. 28, with dry hides to Charles J. Spencer & Co. Had light N. and N. E. winds to the southward of the line; Jan. 31, crossed the line in lon. 38.

Schr. Carrie W. Clark, (of Provincetown,) Smith, Porto Cabello, 21 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Hoadley & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. and N. E. gales to Hatteras; Feb. 19, 30 miles S. of Hatteras, spoke brig Star, from —— for ——. Left in port schr. Mary Chilton, from Aspinwall, for St. Andrew's, to sail Jan. 29. Jan. 19, schr. Wm. R. Knighton left Great Corn Island for Blue Fields.

WIND—Sunset—Moderate, W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships India, for London; Frisia, for Hamburg; City of Havana, &c.; Hohenzollern, for Bremen via Baltimore; ships Wave Queen, for Havre; Emerald Isle, for Liverpool; barks Gentoo, for Bombay and Calcutta; Morro Castle, for Bombay; Chief, for Beyrout; Preciosa, for Settin; Bimbla, for Havre; J. H. Chadwick, for Matanzas; Idaho, for Cienfuegos; Castilar, for Philadelphia; Fyen, for Boston; Rebecca Goddard, for via Long Island Sound; brigs R. J. Paige, for Buenos Ayres; Emma Dean, for Porto Cabello; Helen G. Rich, for Matanzas; Helen M. Bain and Five Brothers, for Cardenas; William, for Harbor Grace, N. F. Schrs. Margie, for Humacoa; Annie C. Cook and Ward J. Parks, for Savannah; L. and M. Donavan, for Brunswick, Ga.; My Rover, for Charleston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Woods, hence for Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst., off Long Branch about 10 o'clock this morning was run into by the schr. Susan Wright, Mount, from Matanzas for New-York, staving a hole in the forward compartment a little below the water-line, and was compelled to return to port for repairs. The S. W. immediately sunk, and the Captain, pilot, and five men were taken off by the pilot-boat No. 2 and transferred to the steam-ship Benefactor and brought to this port. The schooner had on board a cargo of sugar consigned to parties in New-York.

Steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Bedloe, from Liverpool, which arrived yesterday, reports: Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Feb. 14, 5 P. M., lat. 49.00, lon. 28.30, passed three barrels petroleum, blue, with white heads, quite clean; was unable to decipher marks. 22d, 9:30 A. M., 470 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a bark-rigged double-funneled steamer, supposed French, bound East; same day, 5:10 P. M., 380 miles east of Sandy Hook, an Eagle Line steamer, bound East; was detained 46 hours outside by dense fog.

Steamer City of Norwich, for New-London, the night 22th inst., in Flushing Bay, had her rudder disabled in consequence of the ice and remained all night in the bay and was towed next morning off Port Morris to anchor by the steamer State of New-York, and was taken in tow this afternoon (26th) by the steam-tug Only Son and towed to her pier for repairs.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, for Liverpool, left her wharf Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock, and on her way to sea grounded same night on the mud flats off Communipaw, (Jersey City,) where she now lies. She is discharging a portion of her cargo in lighters, and expects to come off, with the assistance of tugs, the next high tide, without damage.

Steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from Havre, which arr. yesterday, reports had a strong westerly wind to the banks. (Capt. T. says he has not been ashore.)

Steam-ship Blythwood, Capt. Whitaker, from Marsailles, which arr. yesterday, report strong westerly gales, was delayed at Sandy Hook 24 hours by fog.

Steam-ship Leping, Capt. Toosberg, from Hamburg, which arr. yesterday, reports: Feb. 18, 7 A. M., lat. 49 35 N., lon. 33 13 W., passed a Bremen line steamer steering W.; 19th, 5 P. M., lat. 49 08 N., lon. 35 29 W., passed a White Star Line steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 08 N., lon. 59 24 W., passed an Inman Line steamer steering E.; 24th, 5:20 P. M., lat. 45 20 N., lon. 47 21 W., passed through a large field of ice; last day of the passage had much fog.

Steam-ship Eugena, from Liverpool, which arr. yesterday, reports Feb. 21, at 2:20 A. M., lat. 43 24, lon. 49 37, passed several detached pieces of field-ice.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sld. for the United States: Whitehaven Lass, Yarmouth, Friiso, Lucy Vick, A. Goudy, Falken, Nellie Crosby, Anna A. Rich, Fram, and Hermos.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Fredig.

Also arr. out: March 15, the bark Sarah B. Cann, from Newcastle for New-York, is at Scilly leaky.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—The White Star Line steamer Baltic sld. from this harbor at 10:30 o'clock A. M. to-day for New-York.

HAMBURG, Feb. 26.—The Eagle line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Seidel, sld. to-day at 4 P. M. for New-York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Hansa, Capt. Klugkest, from New-York, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 26.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of London, sld. to-day for New-York.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

TO-DAY

OR NEXT MONDAY ARE THE ONLY TWO DAYS

To buy bonds participating in the Third Premium Allotment held at

STEINWAY HALL,

ON

MONDAY, March 1, 1875,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BONDS for sale at

$20

EACH.

Capital Premium.......................................$100,000

Every Bond redeemable with a Premium.
Address, for Bonds without delay,

MORGENTHAU, BRUNO & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 23 PARK ROW.
(P. O. Drawer No. 29.) New-York.

THE

GREATEST

CHANCE EVER OFFERED.

$9

Will buy one-twentieth interest of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Company, participating March 1, 1875.

A Capital Premium of $100,000 drawn out of 1,000 numbers only.

No Blanks. Every Bond is entitled to a premium. Address, for bonds and full information,

HEIDELBERGER & CO.,
No. 216 Broadway and No. 294 Bowery.

DEPOT OF WENCK'S PERFUMES,
GILSEY HOUSE,
Broadway and 29th st.

TH. ZSCHOCH,
No. 116 Nassau st.

BROWN & LEETE,
No. 21 Broad st

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE THIRD Premium Allotment of the Premium Bonds, issued according to a Special Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, will be held publicly on MONDAY, MARCH 1, at 4 O'CLOCK P. M., at

STEINWAY HALL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

By order of the Board.
F. A. ALBERGER, President.
WM. C. MOORE, Treasurer.
REUBEN J. TODD, Secretary.

DIAMONDS.

Having secured a large stock of fine Diamonds before the recent advance in price in Europe, we are enabled to offer decided bargains, especially in choice Matched Solitaires of all sizes.

HOWARD & CO., Diamond Merchants,
No. 222 5th av., New-York.

TO AMERICANS VISITING LONDON.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S Exhibition, Baker st., London. On view a portrait model of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. extra. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.